Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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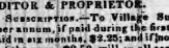
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar: and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

CHANGE OF HOURS.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843, The Freight Train will run every day leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M. To leave New York at 10 1-2 by Boat, and 11 A. M. by the N. J. Railroad.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York at 9, N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 8 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go to New York by the N. J. R. R. will make it known to the agents at Plainfield, as the way bill cannot be altered after the train leaves

Persons wishing their freight to go directly thro' from New York to Plainfield, must send their freight either by the 6 or 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. boats.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the articles are taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—*tAp1

Opened this Day, and

Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
" Brown and Black Alpacha, Lustre.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 1s.
6 " Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9c.
4 doz. Black Cotton hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO

3 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap.
3 " Plain Summer Cassimere, new style.
Vestings, Earlston Ginghams, diapers, stripes and Ticking.

ALSO

Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Barrel of Sugar, 1s. 2d.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,—Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red Leather by the side or smaller quantity, shoe thread, and other findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

RICHARD RICHARDS,

SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

AND DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 181 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

A New Assortment,

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Piece Fine Blue Black Beaver Cloth
1 Blue Pilot Cloth
1 Wool Dyed Black Cloth
1 Castor Mixed Cloth
1 Fancy Cassimere
1 Blue black Welting Cassimere
4 Satinet
2 Wool Velvet Vesting
2 Alpacha
1 Chusna
1 Mousseline De Laine
1 Parramatta
2 Crape De Laine.

ALSO—1200 yards of Brown and Bleached Muslin
600 yards Calico, very desirable patterns.
200 " Wool and Cotton Flannels.

All Low for Cash. D. BULLMAN.

Oct. 30d, 1843.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of November ensuing, in the upper part of this village.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Gr. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosoph., &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	6 00
Drawing and Painting,	7 00

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 28, 1843.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

y's Silk Cravats,
did Assortment just opened, 17
18. D. BULLMAN.

From the Lady's Book.

Not on the Battle-Field.

By John Pierpont.

To fall on the battle field, fighting for my dear country—that would not be hard.—*MS. to Miss Bremer's "Neighbors."*

O, no, no,—let me lie
Not on the field of battle, when I die!
Let not the iron tread
Of the mad war horse crush my helmed head;
Nor let the reeking knife,
That I have drawn against a brother's life,
Be in my hand, when death
Thunders along, and tramples me beneath
His heavy squadron's heels,
Or gory felloes of his cannon's wheels.

From such a dying bed,
Though o'er it float the stripes of white and red,
And the bald Eagle brings
The clouds and lightnings from his wide-spread wings,
To sparkle in my sight,
O, never let my spirit take her flight.

I know that beauty's eye
Is all the brighter where gay pennons fly,
And brazen helmets shine,
And sunshine flashes on the rich lance:—
I know that bards have sung,
And people shouted, till the welkin rung,
In honor of the brave,
Who on the battle-field have found a grave:—
I know that o'er their bones,
Have grateful hands piled monumental stones.

Some of these piles I've seen:—
The one at Lexington upon the green,
Where the first blood was shed,
That to my country's independence led;
And others, on our shore,
"The battle-monument," at Baltimore,
And that on Bunker's Hill,
Aye, and abroad, a few more famous still:—

Thy "Tomb," Themistocles,
That yet looks out upon the Grecian seas,
And which the waters kiss,
That issue from the gulf of Salamis:—
And thine, too, have I seen,
Thy mound of earth, Patroclus, robed in green,
That, like a natural knoll,
Sheep climb and nibble over, as they stroll,
Watched by some turban'd boy,
Upon the margin of the plain of Troy.

Such honors grace the bed,
I know, wherein the warrior lays his head,
And hears, as life ebbs out,
The conquered flying, and the conqueror's shout.
But as his eyes grow dim,
What is a column, or a mound, to him?
What, to the parting soul,
The mellow notes of bugles! What the roll
Of drums! No—let me die
Where the blue lights on bends o'er me lovingly,
And the soft summer air,
As it goes by me, stirs my thin, white hair,
And, from my forehead, dries
The death-damp, as it gathers, and the skies
Seem waiting to receive
My soul to their clear depths! Or, let me leave
The world, when, round my bed,
Wife, children, weeping friends are gathered,
And the calm voice of prayer
And holy hymning shall my soul prepare
To go and be at rest,
With kindred spirits—spirits who have blessed
The human brotherhood
By labors, cares, and counsels for their good.

And in my dying hour,
When riches, fame and honor, have no power
To bear the spirit up,
Or from my lips to turn aside the cup,
That all must drink at last,
O, let me draw refreshment from the past!
Then let my soul run back,
With peace and joy, along my earthly track,
And see that all the seeds,
That I have scattered there, in virtuous deeds,
Have sprung up, and have given,
Already, fruits of which to taste is heaven!

And, though no grassy mound
Or granite pile, say 'tis heroic ground,
Where my remains repose,
Still will I hope—vain hope, perhaps!—that those
Whom I have striven to bless,
The wanderer reclaimed, the fatherless,—
May stand around my grave,
With the poor prisoner, and the poorer slave,—
And breathe an humble prayer,
That they may die like him, whose bones are mouldering there.

The Quaker and the Highwayman.

Toby Simpton, a pattern to Quakers, inhabited a neat little house in London, beautified by the presence of his daughter Mary. She, scarcely seventeen, a beautiful blonde with blue eyes, and possessing as much wisdom as beauty, was sought after by all the young men among her friend's acquaintances. Those of the neighborhood tried in vain to win a smile. Mary was not a coquette, and so far from turning to account the effect produced by her charms, she felt so much annoyed by it that she could hardly treat with civility her many admirers—one only excepted—Edward Weresford, a young artist, who was intimate with the family.

A simple occurrence was the cause of this intimacy. Premature death had taken away the wife of the Quaker still in her youth and beauty, and he, wishing to perpetuate the memory of one so dear to him, had called a painter to her death-bed. It was there that Edward first met the afflicted daughter—there between the tears of one and the sacred employment of the other, grew up a serious attachment. The years passed since that event, had only served to strengthen the bond formed under such circumstances, and the young man had already ventured to declare his hopes and desires.

Toby had no reasons for opposing the inclinations of the young people. Without being rich, Edward earned by means of his brush and palette enough to honorably maintain a family. His father Mr. Weresford, a noble city merchant, had retired with an immense fortune; a rare example of repeated successes in speculation, so rapid even, that very few persons had been able to follow their progress. Mr. Weresford being of a quick, stern disposition, lived alone in the West End of London, without troubling himself about his son, and leaving him to shift for himself. He was one of those obliging egotists, who trouble no one, in order not to be themselves troubled—one of the most perfectly complaisant, provided nothing is asked of them. Edward then had nothing to hinder his courtship of the fair Quakeress, knowing well that her father would not oppose her marriage. The situation of the lovers was most prosperous, and honest Toby waited for nothing to fix the wedding day, save the back rents due from his farms, intending to set apart that income to defray the expenses of the occasion. With this view, he left for his country seat, a few miles from London, in order to arrange his affairs. He was absent from home but a single day, and returning at night on horseback, he perceived a little in advance a horseman who blocked up the road. He stopped for a moment, uncertain whether to proceed or turn back. While in this predicament, the stranger advanced towards him.—It was too late to think of escaping, and putting the best possible face upon the affair, he started his horse again. As he approached the traveller, some stranger he perceived that he was masked, an unpleasant augury of what was soon confirmed. The unknown drew a pistol, and pointing it to the traveller, demanded his purse. The Quaker was not a coward, but calm in character, unoffensive in religion, and unable unarmed to resist an armed man, he drew from his pocket with the greatest coolness his purse, containing twenty guineas. The Highwayman took it, rounded out the money, and let the Quaker pass, who believing himself cleared quickened his pace to a trot. But the Highwayman, seeing how little resistance had been offered and hoping for more booty, soon rejoiged honest Toby, and again blocking up the way and pointing his pistol, cried out—"Your watch!"

The Quaker, although surprised, did not show it in the least, and coolly taking out his watch, and noticing the time, placed the jewel in the hand of the thief, saying—

Now I pray you let me go home for my daughter will feel uneasy at my absence.

One moment, replied the masked cavalier, growing more hardened by the continued docility with what you have no other sum.

I never swore, replied the Quaker.

Well, affirm then, that you have about you no more money, and upon the word of a Highwayman who will not resort to violence towards a man who yields with so much grace, I will not further molest you.

Toby reflected a moment, and shook his head.

Whoever thou art, said he gravely, you have noticed that I am a Quaker, who would not confend the truth, although at the risk of my life. I am in my saddle-bag I have the sum of two hundred pounds sterling.

Two hundred pounds sterling, cried the Highwayman: whose eyes glistened through his mask.

If you are good, if you are human, replied the Quaker, you will not take away this money, my daughter is about being married and this sum is necessary for the occasion, it would be a long time before I could get together a similar one, the dear child loves her intended, and it would be exceedingly cruel to delay their union. You have a heart, perhaps you have loved, you would not, cannot do so wicked an action.

What has your daughter, her lover, or their marriage to do with me? fewer words and more promptness! Give me the money.

Toby, sighing, raised the saddle bag, took out a heavy sack and handed it slowly to the masked man. Then attempting to gallop off.

Hold on, my Quaker friend, said the other, seizing the bridle. The moment of your arrival you will denounce me to the magistrates; that is usual and I have nothing to say, but I must at least be beyond pursuit to-night. My mare is feeble enough, and what is more, she is fatigued; your horse, on the contrary, appears vigorous, for the weight of the sack did not encumber him: Dismount, give me your horse, you may take mine if you wish.

It was too late to think of resisting, though the increasing demands were of a nature to beat the bile of the most patient man, good Toby dismounted, and with resignation accepted the sorry jade that was left in exchange. Had I known this, he consented himself with thinking, I should have run away when I first met the rascal, and certainly he would never have overtaken me with this courser.

Meanwhile, the masked man, thanking him ironically for his complaisance, burying his rowels disappeared.

Before arriving in London, the plundered traveller had time to reflect upon his situation, and upon the disappointment of the poor young folks, who loved each other so much, and whose happiness would be postponed. The sum taken from him was irrecoverably lost, there was neither means to find or recognize the audacious thief; nevertheless, as though struck by a sudden idea, he stopped short.

Yes! cried he, I may succeed by this means. If this man resides in London, perhaps I shall be able to find him. Heaven has, doubtless, determined that he should be impudent!

A little consoled by some hope, Toby went home without appearing in the least troubled, and without speaking of his adventure, he did not go to a magistrate, but embraced his daughter, who, doubting nothing, retired and slept soundly. Next morning, he betook himself to and Providence to make researches. Bringing out the mare from the stable where she had passed the night, he placed the bridle upon her neck, hoping that the animal, guided by habit, would naturally go to her master's house.

He let the unchecked beast go free in the street of London, and followed her. But, he overruled her instinct; for a long time she walked about making a thousand turns and curves, without object without direction; sometimes stopping then starting in a contrary direction. Toby despaired, the thief thought he never resided in London, how silly I was, not to notify the magistrate before it was too late, instead of depending on this animal to find the vagabond.

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of children who had been nearly trod upon by the mare; a moment since so quiet, she now started to run. Stop her! stop her! cried every one; let her go! cried the Quaker, in the name of Heaven do not stop her.

And following with anxiety the course of the animal, he saw her rapidly enter a half open gateway of a splendid residence at the West End.

His here! thought the Quaker, raising his eyes to Heaven in thanks to Providence. Then in passing before the house, he saw a servant in the yard putting the beast and conducting her to the stable; he then asked of the first person he met, the name of the proprietor of the house. What! are you a stranger in this part of the town, that you do not know the residence of the rich Merchant Weresford?

The Quaker stood petrified.

Weresford! repeated the man, believing himself misunderstood; you know well the man who has made so great a fortune. Thanks, my friend, replied Toby.

He was unable to recover himself. Weresford, Edward's father,—a respected man—be my chief!

He believed himself the butt of a dream, and wished to return home. Nevertheless, he called to mind several instances of respectable men, who had been connected in bands of malefactors; Them, this immense fortune, the source of which is so uncertain, then his mare, who seemed to be going to her master. * * * *

Toby resolved to solve the mystery.

He went boldly into the yard and demanded speech with the master; who although it was early noon, was still in bed—another indication of a night of fatigue. The Quaker insisted upon being introduced immediately, and soon found himself in Weresford's bed chamber. He had just waked, and rubbing his eyes, asked, a little out of humour.—Who are you sir, and what do you want?

The sound of his voice awakened Toby's recollection, and completed his conviction. Quietly taking a chair, he seated himself near the bed without replying to him. You seem to be a gentleman, and the world says I am a Quaker, replied Toby, with much calmness and you know that such is our usage.

At the first word of the Quaker, Weresford sprung up and closely examined his visitor.—Without doubt, he recognised him, for he turned pale. Well, asked he stammering, what is—

You [pleasantry] have forgotten a trifle which brings me hither? Ask pardon for having shown so much haste, replied Toby, but among friends it is not usual to stand upon ceremony, and I am come, without turn, to ask for my watch which you borrowed yesterday.

The—watch!

I value it much, it was my poor wife's—and I cannot do without it. My brother-in-law, the Alderman, never would forgive me for letting a jewel which recalls to mind his sister, to pass from my hand for a day.

The name of the Alderman seemed to make some impression upon Weresford. Without making a reply, Toby continued:

You will much oblige, by returning those trifles which I lent you at the same time; nevertheless, if you are in want of them, I consent to lending them to you, on condition you give me a receipt.

The coolness of the Quaker so much disconcerted the merchant, that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen articles, but not wishing to acknowledge it, he hesitated to reply, and Toby added:

I have told you of the projected marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two hundred pounds sterling for the bride's portion, but I have met with an accident; last evening on the London-road, I was completely robbed, so completely, that I am come to pray you to give your son a marriage portion, which, had it not been for that, I should never have asked of you.

My son!

Heh! yes; don't you know that it is him that is in love with Mary, and is to marry her.

Edward! cried the merchant, throwing himself at the foot of the bed.

Edward Weresford, calmly replied the Quaker taking a pinch of snuff. Let us see, do something for him. I should dislike to have him know what has passed to-night, and if you do not furnish the sum I have promised, it will be necessary I should tell him how I met it. Weresford ran to a secretary, took out a box with a tripple lock, opened it, and placed in Toby's hands, his watch, his purse, and his sack of money.

Good, said the Quaker in receiving them; I see that I was right in depending upon you.

Is that all you wish? said the Merchant in a brisk tone.

No; I require something further of your friendship.

Speak.

You must disinherit your son.

How?

You must disinherit him. I do not wish it said that I have speculated upon your fortune.

And finishing these words, the Quaker left the chamber.

No, murmured he, when alone, children are not bound by the faults of their parents. Mary shall marry the son of this man, but to-morrow no money, never!

When in the yard again: Ho! my friend, cried he to Weresford, who was looking out of the window, order my horse to be brought out.

A few moments after, Toby, well mounted, carrying behind his bag of money, and provided with his watch and purse, at a moderate pace regained his house.

I have just made my marriage visit to your father, said he to Edward when he found him; I believe that we shall be able to agree.

Two hours afterwards Weresford arrived at Toby's house, and taking him aside: How, Quaker, said he, your proceedings have led me to the bottom of the soul; you might have dishonored me, have dishonored my son, I saw it in his eyes, and have made him unhappy in losing him your daughter; you have acted like a man of heart, I wish to be worthy of your presence, take these papers, good bye, you will never see me again.

He then left. The Quaker opened the papers. First, there were checks for large amounts on the first houses in London; then came a long list of names and by the side of each name, was placed the amount of larger or smaller sums, and was joined to it, upon which the Quaker read as follows:—

These are the names of those who have been robbed by the fugitive, the amounts which are to be returned; draw the money from my purse, as though for the purpose of making an exchange, and then make your restitution.

All which remains will be left to your son, and your daughter will be able soon to accept of my inheritance.

The next morning Weresford had left London and all believed that he was gone to live on his income in Germany.

On the marriage day of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large company of joyous friends, among whom might be noticed a number of persons expecting themselves with the proceeds of the Loan so liberally given by the munificence of Toby, and soon induced to return them to their first property with interest.

From the New York Evangelist.

Self-Cultivation.

The Process.

I dare not tell how much good I should hope to accomplish, if the following rules could be adopted by every reader.

1. Continually add to your stock of knowledge. It is good and wholesome to make sure of any great fact in philosophy, history, morals, or religion, and then trace the relations which connect it with others. As the fields of inquiry spread before us are boundless so may advance perpetually, adding important acquisitions. The determination to know what is to be known, and to add something continually to what is already attained, will be an element and a pledge of constant improvement.

2. Let no day pass without some new attainment.

In this I write to all alike, both to those who have many advantages, and to those who have but few; to such as have considerable leisure, and as are pressed hard with the necessary labor; to all I say, make as much progress in the acquisition of knowledge as possibly can, and by all means let no day witness that you have passed from the pillow of your eyes to sleep unless you can say that you have become master of some truth, or obtained some new conception.

This rule has made many a man.

Thus one of our most distinguished professors, amidst great professional engagements, found time for the public, in many of his leisure hours, by sheering no deep research, but by gathering no doubt from books, and by conversation with men of science, a knowledge of Natural History, which, if not profound, is at least was not made remarkable by any original discoveries, but that remarkable stages of knowledge were acquired his prodigal ability extending the boundaries of science.

Thus the late Mr. Burritt, was enabled by the toggs, to become a master of many languages, and be able to converse with persons of different nations, and to read books in many languages, and be able to converse with persons of different nations, and to read books in many languages, and be able to converse with persons of different nations, and to read books in

and to be able to state it on proper occasion without fear or embarrassment. He that is sure of what he has gained can have confidence in himself thus formed and is prepared to press forward to what remains with the greater speed. Yet I do not believe that we are ever to glance at a subject or science with which we do not expect to become thoroughly acquainted. An article in an Encyclopedia, or in some Quarterly Review, may give us a brief outline of a book, a science, or subject, which will tend to enlarge the mind, although we may not find it possible to make ourselves complete masters of it. Such particles of knowledge will often enable us to listen intelligently to conversation which otherwise would have no attractions, and even to take some part in it at least by modest and pertinent inquiries. Still, as I remarked above, let all your impulses tend to thoroughly mastering.

4. Write down, in your own language, every new acquisition.

The habit of writing will fix it more firmly in the mind, and enable you to express yourself with precision and elegance. No faculty is capable of greater improvement, by careful practice, than conversation. The common rules of grammar and punctuation being understood, we may arrive at almost any degree of polish in writing which we choose to attain. Daily reading will enlarge our command of language and daily composition will enable us to arrange our sentences. The perusal of some of those writers celebrated for their excellence of style with the object of personal improvement in view, would furnish valuable assistance. Chiefly, however would I recommend a calm reliance on your own common sense, simply observing to "put proper words in proper places."

Important as this rule is, I more fear its being neglected than almost either of the others. In order to secure its adoption, it might be necessary to effect a slight change in your domestic economy. That family who are bent on self-improvement will find it important to set apart somewhere in the house, a room or a corner for the library and a study. There should be the books, and a table, and it last, not least in importance, good clear black ink, and clean white paper, together with the gray goosequill, whetstone, and penknife hone. With such preparation, it will require self-denial not to sit down and write. But if, as is too often the case, a penknife must be borrowed and the inkstand be for the seventh time replenished with vinegar and water and there is no spot to sit down and be retired, I doubt if much will ever be done. It is true a glowing genius will overcome almost anything, and Mrs. Hemans wrote one of her largest and most splendid poems in her sister's pantry, still I am not so sanguine as to expect such occurrence every day. A very little care and expense would enable every family to have a library which, in a room set apart for it, would work wonders in the business of home education

5. Seek for evidence in your success, writers.

The want of confidence prevents many from beginning. Do not wait, however. Put not off the commencement of study for fear you shall not accomplish all your desire. What if you do not? You will gain what you do gain, and know what you do know be it little or much. What if you never become a Newton or Locke, or Milton? Is that a reason why you should not avail yourself of what Newton discovered, or improve the mental powers which Locke defined, or let your imagination revel on the soaring wings which Milton has outspread? Only begin, and then simply continue from day to day, and your success is certain. You have perception, and understand a given statement of a fact or principle, as well as others. You have reason, and you can compare fact with fact, principle with principle, and conclusion with conclusion. Your memory will be strengthened by exercise, and your imagination will be trained and inspired by habitual communion with great and gifted writers. What then shall hinder your improvement if you are determined upon it?

It is a pleasant thought in finishing this communication, that probably a few at least will make an experiment of these rules. If so I shall not have written in vain. There will be some, dwelling here and there, who will give it a speedy trial. Let it be a fair one. Then there will be an increase of intellectual power in our families, and an extension of spheres of usefulness in which many will be blessed.

N. E. J.

Democratic Principles.—The New Haven Register, one of themselves, and withal very zealous in the cause, gives the following as a few of the principles of the party:

No National Bank.
No National Debt.
No repudiating Bankrupt Law.
No Distribution bribery Act.
No two hundred millions Assumption.
No political Tariff, benefiting the few, bursting the many, and filling our ships with "bal-

"bloody handed" candidate, who is for day, and against it the next.
the people by broad seal frauds.
Drunkenness.
sident Treasury.
money standard in all Treasury

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Governor's Message.

To the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The circumstances under which you are now assembled, are peculiarly favorable; and well calculated to excite feelings of gratitude and praise, to the Sovereign Disposer of all events.

During the year which has just terminated, our fellow citizens have enjoyed an unusual share of health: our fields have yielded more than usual increase; the labor of the mechanic and farmer has been amply rewarded; and peace and plenty have prevailed throughout our state.

After a long season of unparalelled depression the business of our country is reviving, and establishing itself upon a foundation which gives promise of permanency and improvement.

Our monetary affairs, based upon the constitutional currency, have resumed their healthful action. The exchanges, without the influences, for good or evil, of a National Bank, or Fiscal Agency, have returned to their wonted channel; and upon the simple principle of supply and demand, have become as favorable, perhaps, as the best financier could desire.

While industry and economy have been generally resorted to, as the means of repaired injured fortunes, American produce meets with an increased demand, in more extensive markets, with a prospect of advancing prices: so that we have the assurance, that by a continuance in well doing, we may expect a return of that national prosperity, in which it has been our pride and privilege heretofore to glory.

We are not only at peace with all nations, but have the hope of so remaining; founded, as well, in the humane desire of settling national controversies by negociation or arbitration, as, in the ability of more speedily terminating them, thro' the increased power of our munitions of war.

These circumstances are greatly conducive to calm and enlightened legislation, and should incite us to prove to our constituents, that we duly appreciate them, by prompt and unwearied efforts to discharge our respective duties.

In obedience to the resolution of Feb. 1830, I beg leave to call your attention, firstly, to the condition of the State Treasury.

By the last report of the committee upon the Treasurer's Accounts, you will perceive that the State is indebted in the sum of $99,556 57.—This, it is true is an indebtedness to a fund, as much the property of the State, as the money now actually in the Treasury; yet it is to a fund solemnly dedicated to the cause of education; a fund which for years we have delighted to cherish and enlarge, as the best means of promoting the peace and happiness and prosperity of the State, and the moral, intellectual, and civil advantages of our children. Should we neglect to provide for its payment, we might be justly regarded as abandoning our former wise and wholesome policy, and become obnoxious to the charge of repudiation.

Of the sum now due, $43,317 29 were borrowed in the year 1834, and applied towards the expense of building the new penitentiary; 18,776 40, in 1836; 2,203 08 in 1837; 3,442 27 in 1838, for the same purpose; and $353 66 for general expenses.

The remaining sum of $31,461 97 is due for the use, which has been, and is yet, advancing upon us with the rapid strides of compound interest. Economy and prudence, therefore, as well as policy, demand upon us a speedy liquidation of this debt, which if left a few more years must absorb the entire school fund.

A proposition to appropriate the bonds held by the State against the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, for $17,000, and so much of the stocks of those companies as might be necessary to satisfy the debt, was rejected by the Legislature of last year, for reasons of which I am not informed, but doubtless satisfactory to themselves. I am not prepared to advise the transfer only of those stocks; but to the appropriation of the bonds for $17,000, I can see no objection.

Upon reference to the Treasurer's accounts it will be seen that the receipts of the Treasury for the last fiscal year (ending Oct. 25th) from the ordinary resources, were,

From transit duties,	$36,131 88
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Total,	$52,218 88
The amount raised by tax	40,009 00

The expenditures during the same time for the ordinary purposes of government, were $61,-502 14. The balance in the Treasury was $15,706 32, and the sum of $15,011 42 of the resources of the State together with $14,857 17, received from sale of the public lands, and $10,-871 54, the balance on hand from the preceding year, were applied to the payment of interest and temporary loans.

Should the receipts and expenditures of the current year for the ordinary purposes of the State, equal those of the last, the account will stand thus:

Balance in the Treasury at the end of the last year,	$15,706 32
Receipts from ordinary resources,	52,219 88
	67,926 20
Deduct for ordinary expenses,	61,502 14
Balance to be applied to the State debt,	6,424 06
Add the bonds of the Camden and Amboy R. R. and D. and Raritan Canal Companies,	$17,000 00
And the usual tax for the present year,	40,000 00
Total payment,	63,424 06
Leaving due besides interest	36,132 61
	99,556 67

The bonds for $17,000 may be appropriated immediately. The annual tax is usually paid into the Treasury between the 20th January and the 1st February; and of the funds then available, $30,000 might be then applied. But should the balance in the Treasury and the whole tax of last year be thus appropriated, it is obvious that the government must be without means of support, or be driven to the expedient of temporary loans.

Should the tax of $40,000 which has been usual for the last few years, be levied for the present year, and no unusual appropriation be made, the State will be furnished with the means of paying the entire debt.

The revenue of the State from the ordinary resources will be somewhat increased during the present year; and it is to be hoped that they will be so increased, and the expenditures so diminished, as to soon supersede the necessity of taxation for the ordinary purposes of the State.

I submit the whole subject, gentlemen, to your wisdom and experience; recommending, nevertheless, a continuance for the present year of the tax of $40,000.

My attention has been officially called to errors, apparent in the accounts of the late Treasurer. In reply to my letter communicating this information to him, he assures me, that he is not only willing, but anxious that an examination of the accounts should speedily take place; and that if any errors exist, they shall be corrected as soon as determined.

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The same voice that asks a change of the constitution, asks that change through the medium of a convention: and instructs us to fix by law, the time, place and manner of forming it:—A law, therefore, calling a convention of a suitable number of delegates, at as short a time and little expense, as the importance of the measure will justify, I believe will be both proper and necessary. If the will of the people has been misunderstood, they can so express it by instructions to their delegates. I commend the subject to your early consideration, and prompt and efficient action.

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If a proper supervision cannot be thus secured it may become necessary for you to require into the expediency of appointing a general superintendent, with such powers as will enable him to accomplish this important object.

The receipts of the School Fund, during the last year, were	$45,638 14
The expenditures,	30,227 18
Leaving a surplus of	$15,410 96

This will allow a further appropriation for the support of the schools, if in your wisdom it should seem proper. The amount heretofore distributed, has unquestionably been of great service to feeble districts; but it has been said with apparent truth, that in general, it operates beneficially as the means of awakening public sentiment, and inciting to action, rather than as a more pecuniary aid, and my own observation induces me to believe, that the cause of education can be advanced more, by the voluntary and efficient action of the people, than by any legislative enactment.

The interests of a portion of our fellow citizens demand of us some attention to the Delaware Breakwater, erected by the General Government, at a great expense, near the western shore of Delaware Bay. This work was designed to shelter vessels from the dangers of the sea, during the prevalence of easterly gales. But to that portion of the coasting trade, which goes northward out of the Bay, the present structure is of little use, for the obvious reason, that the vessels must take the chances of the voyage, as if no breakwater existed, or encounter greater peril, in traversing the bay to procure a shelter.

It is believed that a small expense, compared with that heretofore made, will erect near the eastern shore all the protection required.

You will consider the propriety of making known to our representatives in Congress, the interest which this State has in the subject, and of requesting the exercise of their influence, in accomplishing an object so desirable.

The Provincial history of our country has been regarded with an increased interest for some time past; several of the States have had, each an agent in Europe, employed in searching the archives of France, England and Holland, for documents illustrative of it.

The depositories of England are said to be peculiarly rich, in documents relating to this subject. It is supposed, that there, alone, can be properly explained, many events which occurred during the existence of the Proprietary and Provincial Governments, and which are interesting in their effects, and in their connection with the origin and growth of principles which are felt even at this day.

The offices containing these records, before the last change of the administration of that Government were inaccessible. But are now open for examination. The agent for New York whose term of service is about to expire, is now there, and is peculiarly qualified by his previous researches, to give us all the information required. I submit to you the propriety of taking some action on this subject, or at least into it, by an inquiry into the character and value of the documents there to be found, and the probable expense of procuring copies of them.

I herewith transmit a copy of the resolutions, passed at a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in relation to the tariff.

In the general principles they expressed—"that the welfare of this country requires the passage of a Tariff act, raising such an amount of revenue, as with the other resources of Government, shall be sufficient to pay its debts, meet its annual expenditures; and, that in the adjustment of such tariff, the duties should be so averaged, as to be most conducive to the interests of all sections of the country; and laws not to be depreciated, which are intended or calculated to foster one interest, by placing unjust burdens upon another," I doubt not you cordially concur. The difficulty is found in the application of these principles.

The questions involved are not those of a party policy, but of a sectional interest, in which New Jersey, as an agricultural and manufacturing State, has too much at stake to be indifferent.

Yet, she is not so selfish as to seek her own welfare in the destruction of another's; but is willing to see the principles of the tariff like the Constitution, settled in the spirit of mutual concession, and that while it is a tariff for revenue, it may be incidentally protective, and more over, so framed, and so adjusted, that the resources of our whole country may be fully developed,—the wealth of the capitalists profitably employed.

With this, you will also receive, a copy of Resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, deprecating the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, and the division of the National Domain for that purpose. Whatever opinion may once have been obtained on the subject of the assumption of the State debts, I presume that at this day every good citizen of this State will concur in the sentiment of the first resolution.

Upon the subject of the public domain I cannot do better than refer you to the opinions and declarations of our revolutionary fathers. The men who valiantly maintained their rights, may be supposed clearly to have understood them.

When the articles of confederation, adopted by Congress in 1777, were submitted to the States for ratification, New Jersey, with other States, refused to ratify them "because there was no provision therein, empowering Congress to appropriate the property taken from the common enemy, and especially the vacant and unpossessed lands, commonly called the crown lands, for defraying the expenses of the war, and other such public and general purposes." The Legislature on the 16th June, 1778, in their representation to the Congress declining such ratification, declared "that reason and justice must decide that the property which existed in the crown of Great Britian previous to the present revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress in trust for the use and benefit of the United States."

And in another representation on the 15th June, 1778, speaking of the same lands they call them property which has been procured by the common blood and treasure of the whole: and which on every principle of reason and justice, is vested in Congress for the use and general benefit of the Union they represent.

And such too was the understanding of Congress, and in their resolutions of the 10th Oct. 1780, they expressly declared "that the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of Sept. last shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States." The lands were ceded to the United States according to the terms of that resolution, and became the property of the Union and not of the several states.

The rest of the public domain, having been purchased in the name, and with the treasure of the United States, is clearly the common property and should be used for the common benefit.

The appropriation of these lands, therefore, to the several States, whether it be in grants to them in the States in which they lie, or in addition to the payment of their debts, through graduation, pre-emption or distribution laws, is a diversion from the purposes for which they were held, and a violation of trust.

As the property of the Union, then, is largely to the support of the general government, and afford the best means of promoting its defence and security, and has the full claim upon it to a due proportion of the common benefit, I also transmit to you a resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, respecting the cession of Texas to the Union.

Also, resolutions of the Governor and Council of Connecticut respecting the planting of trees, and the Academy at West Point, and the fortifications.

Also a communication from Mr. Alexander Vallemere of Paris, in France, upon the subject of literary exchange.

Upon which you will take such action as your wisdom shall direct.

DANIEL HAINES.

January 10th, 1844.

☞ CHINESE HAIR EXTRACTOR. Warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face, without the least exposure or an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair nearly close, and after about two months there can be seen a few scarcely perceptible hairs of much finer size than at first; then apply the Eradicator over the spot, and a third application forever prevents the growth of a single hair on the place where it has been.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's Rheumatism Cure is warranted to cure in the most distressed to the most desperate, and any who proceed with the idea that they will not cure, will be deceived. Now we do not manufacture any certificates, or solicit under a false guise to catch the attention of those who will be finds himself suddenly brought up against an article, but make a plain statement, and if you are disposed to try the article on the statements, buy on your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific, if you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you anything. These terms are better than a certificate from those who are sometimes manufactured worthless articles.

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☞ DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND AND LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT.

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint. Nothing is a more sure remedy for hacking in the system for years before it ends in a confirmed consumption of the Lungs. And in this case can be cured effectually and as certainly as in any other disease. Let not the sufferer despair of relief because until this Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root the most eminent physicians had declared it incurable has proved even the "Ignorance of Physicians" for which all mankind are told to take the advice of and cannot be blind the land of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use the Balsam of Horehound in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some years, and have found its wonderful effects as they had, I fully satisfied that it possesses greater virtues than any in the case of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the faculty.

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1843.

☞ Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many victims with very few days illness. Parents should never allow their children to die of it, when a powerful and infallible remedy is held out to them as Dr. Allen's Liverwort and Horehound Balsam. Thousands have saved themselves Liverwort and Horehound Balsam. Thousands have saved themselves Liverwort and Horehound Balsam. Thousands have saved themselves

and to be able to state it on proper occasion without fear or embarrassment. He that is sure of what he has gained can have confidence in himself thus far, and is prepared to press forward to what remains with the greater speed. Yet I do not believe that we are never to glance at a subject or science with which we do not expect to become thoroughly acquainted. An article in an Encyclopedia, or in some Quarterly Review, may give us a brief outline of a book, a science, or subject, which will tend to enlarge the mind, although we may not find it possible to make ourselves complete masters of it. Such particles of knowledge will often enable us to listen intelligently to conversation which otherwise would have no attractions, and even to take some part in it at least by modest and pertinent inquiries. Still, as I remarked above, let all your important studies be thoroughly mastered.

6. Write down, in your own language, every new acquisition.

The habit of writing will fix it more firmly in the mind, and enable you to express yourself with precision and elegance. No faculty is capable of greater improvement, by careful practice, than conversation. The common rules of grammar and punctuation being understood, we may arrive at almost any degree of polish in writing which we choose to attain. Daily reading will enlarge our command of language, and daily composition will enable us to arrange our sentences. The perusal of some of those writers celebrated for their excellence of style with the object of personal improvement in view, would furnish valuable assistance. Chiefly, however would I recommend a calm reliance on your own common sense, simply observing to "put proper words in proper places."

Important as this is, I more fear its being neglected than almost either of the others. In order to secure its adoption, it might be necessary to effect a slight change in your domestic economy. That family rule are bent on self-improvement will find it important to set apart somewhere in the house, a room or a corner for the library and a study. There should be the books, and a table, and it last, not least in importance, good clear black ink, and clean white paper, together with the great goosequill, whetstone, and penknife hone. With such preparation, it will require self-denial not to sit down and write. But if, as is too often the case, a penknife must be borrowed and the ink and be for the seventh time replenished with vinegar and water and there is no spot to sit down and be rested, I doubt if much will ever be done. It is true a glowing genius will overcome almost anything, and Mrs. Hemans wrote one of her largest and most splendid poems in her sister's pantry, still I am not so sanguine as to expect such occurrence every day. A very little care and expense would enable every family to have a library which in a room set apart for it, would work wonders in the business of home education

5. Have confidence in your success.

The want of confidence prevents many from beginning. Do not wait, however. Put not off the commencement of study for fear you shall not accomplish all your desire. What if you do not? You will gain what you do gain, and know what you do know be it little or much. What if you never become a Newton or Locke, a Milton? Is that a reason why you should not avail yourself of what Newton discovered, or improve the mental powers which Locke defined, or let your imagination travel on the strong wings which Milton left unbarred? Only begin, and then simply continue from day to day, and your success is certain. You have perception, and understand a given statement of a fact or principle, as well as others. You have reason, and you can compare fact with fact, principle with principle, and conclusion with conclusion. Your memory will be strengthened by exercise, and your imagination will be trained and inspired by habitual communion with great and gifted writers. What more shall hinder your improvement if you are determined upon it?

It is a pleasant thought in finishing this communication, that probably a few at least will make an experiment of these rules; if so I shall not have written in vain. There will be some, dwelling here and there, who will give it a speedy trial. Let it be a fair one! Then there will be an increase of intellectual power in our families, and ascension of spheres of usefulness in which many will be blessed. N. E. J.

Democratic Principles.—The New Haven Register, one of themselves, and withal very zealous in the cause, gives the following as a few of the principles of the party:

No National Bank.

No National Debt.

No repudiating Bankrupt Law.

No Distribution Bribery Act.

No two hundred millions Assumption.

No political Tariff, benefiting the few, burdening the many, and filling our ships with "bal-

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Governor's Message.

To the Legislature Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The circumstances under which you are now assembled, are peculiarly favorable; and well calculated to excite feelings of gratitude and praise, to the Sovereign Disposer of all events.

During the year which has just terminated, our fellow citizens have enjoyed an unusual share of health: our fields have yielded more than usual increase; the labor of the mechanic and farmer has been amply rewarded; and peace and plenty have prevailed throughout our state.

After a long season of unparalelled depression, the business of our country is reviving, and establishing itself upon a foundation which gives promise of permanency and improvement.

Our monetary affairs, based upon the constitutional currency, have resumed their healthful action. The exchanges, without the influences, for good or evil, of a National Bank, or Fiscal Agency, have returned to their wonted channel; and upon the simple principle of supply and demand, have become as favorable, perhaps, as the best financier could desire.

While industry and economy have been generally exhibited to, as the means of repaired injured fortunes, American produce meets with an increased demand, in more extensive markets, with a prospect of advancing prices; so that we have the assurance, that by a continuance in well doing, we may expect a return of that national prosperity, in which it has been our pride and privilege heretofore to glory.

We are not only at peace with all nations, but have the hope of so remaining; founded, as well, in the humane desire of settling national controversies by negociation or arbitration, as, in the ability of more speedily terminating them, thro' the increased power of our munitions of war.

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The expenditures,	30,227 18
Leaving a surplus of	$13,310 96

The will allow a further appropriation for the support of the schools, if in your wisdom it should seem proper. The amount heretofore distributed, has accomplished much good service to feeble districts; but it has been said with apparent truth, that in general, it operates beneficially on the means of awakening public excitement, and inciting to action, rather than as a more pecuniary aid, and my own observation induces me to believe, that the cause of education can be advanced more, by the voluntary and efficient action of the people, than by any legislative enactment.

The interests of a portion of our fellow citizens demand of us some attention to the Delaware Breakwater, erected by the General Government, at a great expense, near the western shore of the Delaware Bay. This work was designed to shelter vessels from the dangers of the sea, during the prevalence of easterly gales. But to that portion of the coasting trade, which goes northward out of the Bay, the present structure is of little use, for the obvious reason, that the vessels must take the chances of the voyage, as if no breakwater existed, or encounter greater perils, in traversing the bay to procure its shelter.

It is believed that a small expense, compared with that heretofore made, will erect near the eastern shore all the protection required.

You will consider the propriety of making known to our representatives in Congress, the interest which this State has in the subject, and of requesting the exercise of their influence, in accomplishing an object so desirable.

The Provincial history of our country has been regarded with an increased interest for some time past; several of the States have had, each an agent employed in Europe, examining the archives of France, England and Holland, for documents illustrative of it.

The depositories of England are said to be peculiarly rich, in documents relating to this subject. It is supposed, that there, alone, can be properly explained, many events which occurred during the existence of the Proprietary and Provincial Governments, and which are interesting in their effects, and in their connection with the origin and growth of principles which are felt even at this day.

The offices containing these records before the last change of the administration of the Government, were inaccessible, but are now open for examination. The agent for New York whose term of service is about to expire, is now there, and is peculiarly qualified by his previous researches, to give us all the information required. I submit to you the propriety of taking some action on this subject, or at least instituting an inquiry into the character and value of the documents there to be found, and the probable expense of procuring copies of them.

I herewith transmit a copy of the resolutions, passed at a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in relation to the tariff.

In the general principles they expressed—"that the welfare of this country requires the passage of a Tariff act, raising such an amount of revenue, as with the other means of the Government, is sufficient to pay its debts, and meet its annual expenditures;" and, that in the adjustment of such tariff, the duties should be so averaged, as to be most conducive to the interests of all sections of the country; and laws are to be deprecated, which are intended or calculated to foster one interest, by placing unjust burdens upon another," I doubt not you entirely concur. The difficulty is found in the application of these principles.

The questions involved are not those of party policy, but of a sectional interest, in which New Jersey, as an agricultural and manufacturing State, has no such at stake to be sacrificed.

Yet, one is not so selfish as to seek his own welfare in the destruction of another's; but is willing to see the principles of the tariff, like the Constitution, settled in the spirit of mutual concession, and that while it is a tariff for revenue, it may be incidentally protective, and moderately so at present, and as adjusted, that the resources of our whole country may be fully developed,—the wants of the capitalists profitably employed.

With this, you will also receive, a copy of the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, deprecating the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, and the disposal of the National Domain for that purpose.

Whatever opinions may have been the result of the deliberations of the assemblies of the State debts, I presume at this day every good citizen of this State, and country is the enactment of the first resolution.

Upon the subject of the public domain I cannot do better than refer you to the opinions and declarations of our predecessors in office. The ones who valiantly sustained their rights, may be supposed clearly to have understood them.

When the articles of confederation, adopted by Congress on the 15th of November, 1777, were submitted to the States for ratification, New Jersey, with other States, refused to accede to them, "because that great property thereby, conferring Congress the power to appropriate the property taken from the common enemy, and especially the vacant and unappropriated lands, would exclusively enlist the expectations of, and thereby the expenses of the war, and defray the charges of the general purposes." The Legislature on the 16th June, 1778, in their representations to the Congress declining such articles, declared "that the property which appears to us proper to be conferred upon Congress, is the power to decide that the property vacated by the citizens of Great Britain previous to the peace or revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress in trust for the use and benefit of the United States."

And again in another representation on the 15th June, 1778, speaking of the same lands they call those properties which "have been protected by the common blood and treasure of the whole;" and which on every principle of reason and justice ought to be vested in Congress for the use and general benefit of the United they represent.

And such was the understanding of Congress, and in their resolutions of the 10th Oct. 1780, they expressly declared "that the claims of particular States to that vacant territory, ceded by the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of Sept. last, ought to be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States." The lands were ceded to the United States, agreeably to the terms of that resolution, and thus became property of the United and not of the several states.

The rest of the public domain, having been ceded in the same, and with the consent of the United States, is clearly the common property

arter and should be used for the common benefit.

The appropriation of these lands, therefore, to the several States, whether it be in gross by cession to the States in which they lie, or application to the payment of their debts, in proportion, through graduation, preemption, or distribution; is a diversion from the purposes for which they are held, and a violation of the trust.

As the property of the Union, they contribute largely to the support of this general government, and afford the best means of promoting common defence and security; and thus yield to every man, his due proportion of the common benefit.

I also transmit to you a resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, respecting the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Also resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut respecting the franking privilege, and the Academy at West Point, and Presidential appointments.

Also a communication from Mr. Alexander Vattemare of Paris, in France, upon the subject of literary exchanges.

Upon which you will take such action as you wish or shall direct.

DANIEL HAINES.

January 10th, 1844.

DR CRISTEN HAIR EXCITATOR, warranted now more superfluous hair from the back of the neck, any part of the face without the least exception, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after using two months there can be seen a growth whatever which is left, and one application more at first will apply the Exciter to try and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Constock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR NOYES'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

for Coughs, Colds, consumption and Liver complaint. Consumption is a disease often seated in the lungs, and in the first stage of it, it is often cured by the use of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root. And in this stage of the disease it is effectually and certainly as any disease can be cured by the use of these roots. In the second stage of consumption Lungs are usually affected, and the cough is severe and distressing, which are sometimes manufactured to relieve.

Constock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

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Constock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with a severe Liver complaint, and Dyspepsia for several years, and have used many remedies for the same, but found no relief, until I used your Liverwort & Pleurisy Root, which has entirely cured me, and I have since recommended it to my friends, and they have found relief in the use of it. I do not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine for the Liver I have ever used, and I am confident that it will cure any one afflicted with that complaint. I have also used your Balsam Horehound, and find it to be a good remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. I have recommended it to my friends, and they have found relief in the use of it. I do not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine for the Liver I have ever used, and I am confident that it will cure any one afflicted with that complaint. I have also used your Balsam Horehound, and find it to be a good remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. I have recommended it to my friends, and they have found relief in the use of it.

J. H. Richardson, M. D.

Hamburg, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevalent in this section of the country, and we have had numerous applications for Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root, which has saved thousands of

Constock & Tyler, Wholesale Agents, 29 Beekman street, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root.

By Mr. Cushing, Plainfield.

The Farmer is respectfully requested to try Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root. Dr. Allen's Pills are a purely vegetable preparation, and will immediately cure diseases before they are allowed to run into consumption. Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver complaint, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver complaint, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Allen's Liverwort & Pleurisy Root is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver complaint, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Constock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Cox, and has fitted up the same in a neat and convenient manner, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Cakes, Pies, Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, &c. &c. at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Any favors in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Parties wishing to have Cakes made for Weddings, Parties, &c. will please call and leave their orders, as he will be happy to wait upon them. Plainfield, Dec. 1, 1843.

Crockery

THE UNION

Plainfield, January 18, 1844.

The Somerset County Court, last week, as we learn from the Messenger, was thinly attended. Three lads were sentenced to the State Prison, two for a year each, and one for 18 months—two for breaking open a store in the upper part of the county, and the other for larceny committed in the vicinity of New Brunswick.

Post Office Reform.—At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Somerset, in Somerville, on Tuesday last, it was resolved, that the postage on letters and newspapers by the present Post-Office laws is exceedingly burdensome on the community and ought to be reduced, and that the franking privilege should be abolished or much restricted.

The Professors of Yale College have discovered another comet.

The Massachusetts Legislature elected Geo N. Briggs, the whig candidate, Governor of the State, last Monday. He received 187 votes,—Marcus Morton, 126—Sewall, 4.

Congress.

Friday, Jan. 5.—In the House, an interesting debate took place in relation to the 21st rule, which excludes all petitions relating to slavery.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, was opposed to that rule as a violation of constitutional right.

Mr. Boardsley, of N. Y., followed next in a constitutional argument upon the right of petition. Mr. B. disclaimed any desire for himself or his constituents to exercise it; but was fully convinced that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories.

Mr. Cleaghan, of N. C., then obtained the floor. He was the only member south of the Potomac, as he stated, who had voted to rescind the 21st rule. He had been assailed in various papers for his vote, but with a single demonstration which he entirely disregarded. It was not to this he should reply but he wished to state to the house and more particularly to his southern friends, the reasons which governed his conduct. In the first place, he regarded the rule as an arbitrary and unconstitutional. He believed this Republic was the only free country where the right of petition was trampled upon. Is there anything in the rules to prevent the gentlemen from Massachusetts, or any other gentlemen, from bringing in a bill to abolish slavery in this District? Nothing, sir; and yet how much more objectionable would such a practical movement be, than these silly petitions. Your caution rule not only will not, The attempt to do this has served no other purpose than to produce the mischievous issues of those whose chief purpose was agitation. The right to petition Congress in this country, ought to be as full and free as the right to pray to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. Let us, then, receive these petitions, and not longer contend that such things can be of any real injury. Mr. C. do not believe, if the question were to come up to-morrow, that there would be a single vote in favor of abolishing slavery in this District. Now, if this was a fact, ought it not to be known to the country, and would it not tend to quiet the subject more than three endless debates about receiving a parcel of petitions that amounted to nothing practical, no tangible object? If ever there should be a majority of Congress in favor of abolishing slavery in the District, would they be deterred from acting by any rule of this House? Not at all. He did not believe that such a state of things would ever occur, but if it ever should, why the Union must be dissolved by the very act.

Mr. Dixon next obtained the floor, and moved the appointment of the House.

Saturday, Jan. 6.—The debate on the amendment of the rules continued, and occupied the morning hour.

A debate on Gen. Jackson's fine occupied the remainder of the day.

Monday, Jan. 8.—In Senate, a communication was received from the War Department, stating that the probable expense of fortifying Lakes Superior and Huron, at the Sault St. Marie, at $120,000.

After the disposal of several private and local matters, the resolution of Mr. Allen, calling for copies of instructions to our minister at London, on the Oregon question, was again taken up.

A very warm and animated debate ensued, in which nearly every member of the Senate participated.

The resolution was vehemently opposed by Messrs. Archer, Mangum, Crittenden, Berrien, and others, on the ground that the information ought to have been called for in Executive and not in Legislative Session. They considered it highly improper to call for the publication of such instructions, pending negotiations on the subject.

Mr. Archer stated in substance that there was no necessity for the resolution, inasmuch as the British Government had declined entering upon the negotiation at London. They had preferred sending a special minister to this country, to open negotiations here. That minister, if not already landed, would probably land in a few days. Hence the publication of the instructions given to Mr. Everett would be highly injudicious, as it would give the British Minister an unfair advantage, by showing him the utmost point we were willing to go.

Owing to these and other reasons, the resolution was, at a late hour, rejected—Yeas, 14; Nays, 31.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House went into committee of the whole almost as soon as it met, and resumed the consideration of the bill refunding of the fine of $1000 (with interest at 6 per cent. from the day it was paid to the present time) to Gen. Jackson.

The debate occupied the day, and the bill passed, 109 to 27.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—In *Senate*, the resolution offered yesterday, calling for information as to whether certain Indians in our territory do not receive pensions and presents from the British Government, was adopted.

The bill, passed by the House, restoring the fine to Gen. Jackson, was read twice, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

In the House nothing but a little talk about the Rules, and a little about refusing that part of the President's Message which relates to the improvement of the Western waters, took place. No action was taken on either question.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

A quorum of both Houses assembled at Trenton on Wednesday, and the Governor's Message was received. Resolutions in favor of reflecting Gen. Jackson's fine, passed the Assembly, 39 to 20—and on Thursday, passed Council, 12 to 6.

The proceedings on Friday were not important.

The first Message of Governor Haines will be found in our columns to-day. It gives a very plain account of the condition of the State in various respects, and in language intelligible to all.

Communications crowded out by the Governor's Message,—will appear next week, without fail.

Suicide in Newark.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a young man was found lying on the steps of the United States Hotel (Stewart's) in this city, supposed at first to be dead drunk. With Mr. Stewart's accustomed kindness he directed him to be taken into the house to prevent his suffering from the cold; when it was soon discovered that something was the matter with him besides drunkenness. Dr. Darcy was immediately called and pronounced that his disease was the effects of an opium, which he had taken a short time previous. A stomach pump was then resorted to for extracting the poisonous drug. The young man, however, was too near his end, and before the Doctor returned, had breathed his last.

A little investigation proved him to be a son of Rev. Wm. Parkinson, of the Belleville Church, New York. He had been boarding. He had also been absent from home about a week, and it is supposed he had been about Newark, and in this city. About two or three months. In the pocket were found 2 letters, one of which was directed to James M. White, 95 William st. N.Y. The other, 2 without directions, and all inclosing the sum of money ($10.) He was at Stewart's in the afternoon, writing, and appeared to be in his right mind.

Parkinson was about 23 years of age. He had a wife in this city to whom he had been married about seven years. We believe they did not live happily together, though we have been informed that he had made overtures of his intention to desert himself by taking laudanum. He was a man of connexions and intelligence, and has probably been brought to his fatal resolution by a fit of ardent spirits.—*Newark Post, of Thurs.*

The N. Y. Sun, of Friday, copies the above article from the Post, and contains the following additional notice:

Died, suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday evening, at Newark, Edward T. Parkinson, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Parkinson. His friends, and those of his father and brother, Dr. Wm. Parkinson, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of his father-in-law, 19 Frankfort street.

Mr. Parkinson was well known in Plainfield, having been engaged here in teaching.

The Staten Island Murder.—When the supposed Confession of Polly Bodine in the Staten Island tragedy, after undergoing an examination has been fully committed for trial. Polly Bodine was to have been examined on Monday. There appears to be no doubt of her guilt as the chief actor.

The N. Y. Sun of Monday published what purports to be the confession of Polly Bodine, in which she endeavors to exculpate herself by charging Wilson with the commission of the murder, and says the first intimation she had of the matter was from him, who gave her the watch, spoons, &c., with directions to pawn them and bring to him the cash. A note is also published from Wilson declaring his innocence, which he thinks will be the examination about proves, and which will in the end (he says) be fully established."

The confessions of Polly are not generally believed.

It is said that Mr. Webster has purchased the Westchester House, formerly owned by Judge Prime, for $25,000; situated about two miles from Yonkers, opposite New York.

The Grand Jury of Essex County have found three bills against Thomas Munn for the murder of Mrs. Chadwick and her two children, by burning the house in which they were sleeping in November last. A bill was also found against a colored woman for infanticide.

"Bill, spelt phonetic.' *Q pd.*' That will do—there is no shorter way to spell it."

Western Politics.—"Are you a Democrat? No, stranger, I'm a shoemaker. Oh, you don't understand—but I mean what part do you take in politics?

Polly Tickle, I don't know any gal by that name. I reckon she don't live in these diggins.

The True Remedy.—It is allowed by the most eminent physicians, both ancient and modern, that no remedies derive from the human system the most painful and terrible of maladies should be administered. Many there are, who are constantly complaining of nausea, headache, weakness of limbs, or a debility of frame, and who have resorted to various highly extolled specifics in the suppositious character of Sarsaparilla, &c., but they have found, to their sorrow, that the cause that led to such complaints was not removed by the system. Medical men have always pointed out that the whole system of the human frame could be purified and renovated by the use of Vegetable Extract Pills, and that the use of such powerful and effectual remedies as mercury, or calomel, were totally unnecessary, and that the efficacy of vegetable remedies, when properly administered, will more than a century. Dr. Solomon's Vegetable Extract Pills, being a decoction of the finest and purest gums of the vegetable kingdom, are more immediately applicable, and more effectual in their effects.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

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57 Messrs Knowlton & Cummings, whose names appear below, are all established merchants in Knoxville, Orleans County, N. Y. Friends of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam over all other of the country. Nothing can equal its use and performing its mission unfailingly.

Knoxville, June 20, 1843.

This will certify that I have been afflicted with a Liver Complaint, general debility, and pain in my side for several years, and for eighteen months was confined to a bed or couch. I had the assistance of two physicians, but to no avail. In December last I commenced taking

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

and found immediate relief from it. I soon began to get strength, the pain in my side was removed; and I find after a couple which was entirely cured in a few weeks by the use of it.

ANNA D. HOOPER.

The above certificate is strictly correct.

KNOWLTON & CUMMINGS.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Crane, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

A CARD.

Dr. S. C. Allen, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Elizabethtown, respectfully informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity

Dr. S. will be found at Aspy's Hotel on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, and will be at the same house on Tuesday of every week, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. S. is desirous that those indebted to him for professional services will call and settle the same without further delay, as he is determined to enforce payment of accounts by suit, after the first day of March next. As he wishes to visit Plainfield often, he hopes that the above notice will be sufficient to induce those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

☞ Those requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to call on Dr. S. as he is determined to execute all work entrusted to him in a manner not to be excelled by any operator in the country.

Dr. S. C. Allen has been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the space of seven years, and has during that time had the pleasure of giving satisfaction to all who have favored him with their patronage. Dr. S. has also had the pleasure of receiving testimonials of the highest character from those for whom he has performed operations, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 6th, 1843.

Dr. S. C. Allen has been employed by myself and family for several years, and I can with confidence recommend him to the public as a skilful operator and gentleman. Dr. Allen is about leaving Elizabethtown, and I take pleasure in recommending him to the public as a gentleman of skill and integrity, and one who will do his work in a manner not to be excelled by any operator in the country.

Rev. S. [illegible] D. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 6th, 1843.

Dr. S. C. Allen has been employed by myself and family for several years, and I can with confidence recommend him to the public as a gentleman of skill and integrity, and one who will do his work in a manner not to be excelled by any operator in the country.

[illegible]

R. HUNT'S,

VEGETABLE AND BILIOUS PILLS.

The cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, ... and stomach, bowel complaint, ... dizziness in the head, foul stomach, ... purify the blood and ... and vigor to the whole system. ... where physicians fail, they ... A trial is no pills are offered to the ... are probably ... their appearance—they do ... The ... offer the full value in the ... which he might bring before the ... the following ... JAMES H. HILL.

J. Campbell—Dear Sir: ... R. Hunt's medical and ... you several, and I have used one ... practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of ... I consider them worth ... Yours truly, JAMES MITCHEL, M. D.

Lagrange, Va. August 7, 1843.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to send ... dozen of the ... and I will call and take them when I return. J. M. M.

M. J. Campbell, Pittsfield.

Dear Sir: I have ... from you in August for Mr. Hunt, three ... boxes of his ... and they ... Vegetable Pills. I ... much surprised, for you ... I had so ... and ... as the most ... I thought I could ... I had so that ... I ... and ... all ... and ... to ... for a few days, ... and ... I ... I ... I

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 2. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1844. Whole number 3[illegible].

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—The Village Subscribers pay $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months—if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

Newspapers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (10 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not marked with the number of times wanted will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Imitation of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTREDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, in curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Fever Sores, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Lumbs, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Drops, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Agues in the breast, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had penetrated the bone through and through, above and below the bone, and was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this balm of a cut on the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had penetrated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Edmund Bridget Moody, No. 250 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and cut a gash in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nichols and J. Kearney Rogers, all attended the case to no effect. They said there was no help, and in three weeks the boy was raving about the room.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that worst diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, is now become almost universal, every young child is fully educated, and consequently self-conviction and strongly perpendicular. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be most simple, and much of the suffering now endured would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the cause of disease, by purifying every corrupt and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, an antidote and alterative medicine they cannot be surpassed. For children they are most safe, fevers of every kind, dysentery, &c. they should be used in connexion with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, head, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, dyspepsia, sore eye affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes (as) might be given, will be inserted.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BUSH. New York, July 3rd, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One Israel agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of Tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Stores Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON P. CUMMING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeing, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, also rations, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted (whom he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes those after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. Orbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—3*

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 30th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A NEW Patent of Plain and Figured Silks, also [illegible] de Laines, and Ginghams, very [illegible] Dresses at [illegible]
D. BULLMAN.

From the New York New Mirror.

Take Courage—Be of Good Cheer.

Where fortune frowns and friends are few,
And hopes are vanishing like dew,
When misery with the pain and woe,
That rack our pilgrimage below,
Wrings from us not one single sigh, or heart,
Above the gloomy, dark and drear,
How glorious is existence here!
How fain would I depart!

And may there not sometimes intrude
Another and a darker mood,
When all undefinable thoughts have sway,
And the low down the head and say:
All vain! it is a weary pilgrimage!
To roam with sharp and heartbound strife,
To cut us the numbered meal into life,
And find it die again!

Yet in all such thoughts allow—
The lamp, the dust upon the brow,
Signs of the toil to be easy to us,
But that shall we appear more fair
In an Almighty Master's eye.
Then it, in fear to lose life's bloom,
Or mar the spirit's lightest plume,
We from the strife should fly.

From trial we should ne'er draw back,
Nor sacrifice when the narrow track,
Nor murmur in the allotted part,
But on a firm and constant heart
Cherish those longings which aspire,
Like eastern, heavenward, and with care
And confidence build thereon there,
Faith's never-dying fire.

And for the rest—in weariness,
In pain, in danger, or distress,
When strength decays and life is grown dim,
How sweet it is to lean on him,
Who, only, hath the all divine
Wherewith to feed our failing wine,
And with oft every lamp that burns
Before his sacred shrine.

For the Plainfield Union.

"Let none suffer as a busybody."

This was the sensible expression of an honored worthy, of one who knew well what advice the "lords of creation" needed. We love to look upon the man, who, as day succeeds ay, bows a business himself about affairs in which he has a personal interest. We delight to see the industrious mechanic, from early dawn to day's decline, zealously pursuing his occupation. We take pleasure in seeing the active tradesman exerting every nerve and employing every means in his power to provide against future wants.—But our admiration extends not to him, who, even though he give a share of his attention to matters in which he should be especially interested, devotes the greater part of his time to the inspection of the affairs of others. The pleasures experienced by the busy-body must be scanty.—The anxieties which disturb his mind must be great. He feels that on him depend the interests of the community and with his heart swelling with generous benignity, he sallies forth each day to learn the hopes and distresses, and hear the words of his fellows, that he may—whisper them to others! Noble, high-minded, kind-hearted creature! The tender chords of his sympathising heart are bound closely round the interests of all his acquaintances, and his kind curiosity would seek out their circumstances, that he may freely bestow his valuable counsel. To chase those who may stand in need of consolation, by rehearsing the stories which respect their concerning others. Thus he spends

"The little wick
Of life's poor, shallow lamp,"

regarded by some, who closely resemble him in character, as the guardian angel of the community, just by men of acute and discriminating Publius Gist.

But we do not see an individual thus employed, without feeling him a contemptible, whose fitness for such profane convenient vices. We seldom see such an one who does not merit the title of Slanderer, or indeed is a difficult matter to conceive of the one unconnected with the other. How correct this reflection, that in journeying along life's thorny pathway we are to encounter such beings such as these! How annoyed the disinclination to society, that in its bosom are nestled these—Nature's noblest! How glorious the thought; that every town and village of our country is blest with its Rip Van Winkle who spends his time and efforts, in looking after the concerns of others! Long may these benefactors live and flourish, and may their aspirations for the promotion of the welfare of man, and the returns which money makes them for their services be continued; but,

"Deliver me therefore common men, my I,
From envious ne ney; from the rod,
Of meddling hackers and every such,
And good old, in drawing nothing up."

Rusticus.

For the Plainfield Union.

Saint Paul on Prayer, Thanksgiving, and Rejoicing.

Prayer is an act which seems to be so congenial to the frame of our nature, to be so congenial to our dependent condition, so suited to every man's known wants, and to his consciousness of those wants, as to call forth relief to the soul, and of praise to the mind, and of gladness to the heart; as produced no confidence in God, and as conspicuously promising from that confidence, that we cannot expect, we did know the customary that it is a duty which scarcely requires to be enjoined, and that there were found not his necessities and that there were no other reason for prayer, than the pleasure we have in its performance, it might be taken for granted as a necessary, that where there is no sense of want, no consciousness of life, no attach prayer as well as no obligation. In despite, then, of the fact, in trouble, we have an easy resource, and sorrow, we have an other feeling to be dependent on other hands; in despite of the fact. We do we allow every affliction, every disappointment, to direct us from our home misfortune. Because trouble is the great agency, prepares the for receiving excuse, but if we will be excuses and hearts truly, and regard them faithfully, we should find the fact to be that disappointment is the employment silence than our acquaintance in any other, keeps us from this sacred intercourse with our Maker. Under circumstances of distress, indeed, prayer is adapted with comparatively little reluctance. The mind, which knows not where to fly, flies to God. In agony, nature is my other aid. The soul is drawn to God by a sort of natural impulse; not always perhaps, by an emotion of piety; but from a feeling conviction, that every other refuge is a refuge of lies. Oh, thou afflicted, tossed with tempests, and not comforted, happy if thou art either drawn or driven with holy David, to say to thy God, "Thou art a place to hide me in."

HANNAH MORE.

The Cause of, and Cure for Hard Times.—*By an Old Farmer of 1776.*

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could charge me with a dishonest action. I am with great grief, that all the country are affected as well as myself. Every one is complaining, and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how these troubles came on them. I like it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, and at least to excuse themselves of the charge, I am in great trouble; but to keep up my character for honesty, I must confess my own sins. I have not neglected my business, I have not been extravagant; my dress and my table are my troubles are not myself. Hard times money? were every man. A poor man every man will show how it came to be so, and with me, and no money at the end of the year. I had lived well these 40 years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at 12 years of age to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was 21. My master died, and I went to work on a farm of my own. We took a house and married. We laboured very hard, and lived very frugally, and by the time I was 30 years old, I had got a little money, and I purchased a farm of my own. I was considered as one of the best farmers in the neighborhood. I was considered as one of the best farmers in the neighborhood. I was considered as one of the best farmers in the neighborhood

THE UNION.

Monday, August 30, 1841.

From the St. Louis Republican 24th instant.

Awful Accident—Great Loss of Life.

Yesterday morning intelligence was received in this city, by the mail of the last of the steamer Moselle, from Cataohoula Island, which left this city, and was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last, about the mouth of Red river, attended with the [illegible] of many lives.

One of the boats belonging to the ship was despatched to the shore, and the number of persons who were on board was only 24. Only [illegible] were saved, and [illegible] have perished. If we are correct in the calculation, the number of passengers, including officers and crew, was 70 or upwards, so that only five out of seventy-four escaped to tell the [illegible] in the steamer. In a minute or two, water rushed to the lower deck, from which it precipitated in that part of the boat where [illegible] was at the time. One of the Passengers [illegible] boat, he scarcely entered before the rush of the water drove him out. The Captain, who was on the [illegible] and observed that [illegible] was [illegible], ascended to the [illegible] deck, where [illegible] in the water

Friday, Jan. 10th.—In Assembly, three petitions were presented, one of a part of Franklin, Somerset, and the Middlesex: referred to select committee on Tewkesbury township.

The two Houses went into Joint Meeting, and made the following among many other appointments:

ESSEX.

Prosecutor of the Pleas.—Benjamin Williamson, against E. B. Chetwood, 41 to 28.

Justices.—James Collins, Cowdell Parse, Caleb D. Harrison.

Commissioners.—Elias Kirkpatrick, Caleb D. Burnet.

SOMERSET.

Judge and Justice.—Henry D. Johnson.

Justice.—David W. Wilson.

After Joint Meeting, adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Fire.—A Paper Mill, belonging to Osborn & Wilson, of Scotch Plains, situated on a mountain stream near New Providence, was entirely consumed by fire, last Monday morning before light. It was insured in the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, for $1800, which, the News says the Post understands, does not near cover the loss. We understand there had been no fire on the premises, or work done, for two weeks.

The Trial of Thomas Marsh, for, Arson and Murder, in setting the house of Gershom Cheddickson fire, on the 9th of November last, in which Cheddick's wife and two children were consumed, came on at Newark last Wednesday morning. The indictment under which he is now arraigned, is for the murder of Phebe Cheddick.

Congress.

Saturday, Jan. 13.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House, the most important business was the Report of Mr. Wickes, from the Committee on the Judiciary, changing the tenure of master in ordinary in the District.

The existing Laws provide that any free colored person found within the limits of the District, may be arrested as a slave, imprisoned, and sold to pay expenses, unless he or she can produce papers declaring him or herself free persons. That has been found to be exceedingly oppressive and unjust, as in the case of the late petition to Congress of an imprisoned free black, charged with the crime of being a slave, in default of the possession of such papers as the law provides. Many free colored persons must leave, and it was ought to repeal the law, and substitute one of an opposite character.

The bill repealed, provides that the colored person arrested must first be proved to be a slave before any testimony shall be permitted. This Committee do not recommend the passage of the bill, as it proposes to change the present mode of trial by jury, which they deem objectionable.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Wickes, of Penn., called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 97, nays 87.

The bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., moved to take up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Pinckney, which was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 87.

Mr. Rhett explained the bill, which proposes to pay the heirs of Gen. Pinckney $15,000, for services rendered in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Adams, of Mass., opposed the bill, and moved to lay it on the table.

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A beautiful *Hudson's Bay Owl*, was shot yesterday on the meadows in the vicinity of the city by Mr. Thomas Richards. It measured 4 ft. 10 inches from tip to tip of its wings. A large body of these natives of the boreal regions appear to have come south this season, as numbers of them have been shot in various parts of the country. It is, we believe, an unusual circumstance.—*New-York Advertiser of Friday.*

Several have been seen in this vicinity, and at least one has been shot, which has been stuffed, and can be seen at Mr. Ayers' Railroad Hotel. Mr. Wm. Stine had a shot at one, but owing to the distance, was able only to bring a few feathers, when his honor flew over the mountain.

A Post Office Reform Meeting was held at the Exchange, New York, last Thursday afternoon, to hear the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, and was well attended. The committee among other things say that

The mails must be the surest, cheapest and quickest mode of conveying intelligence, defying all competition, or private enterprise will still further cripple the Department. The deficit last year was upwards of $300,000, and unless something is done to induce the people to use the mails, the revenue will fall off half a million this year.

By the abuse of the franking privilege, the largest part of the mail matter now goes free—the cost of transportation being a tax upon those who pay. During three weeks in 1841 there were sent from Washington 22,038 free letters about one day for each member! Of documents and franked packages 395,268, being about 1800 from each member!

A series of Resolutions, presented by Horace Greeley, was adopted, setting forth the feasible, cheap and sure way of reform—that the Department cannot longer defray its own expenses, if the present rates of postage are retained, and the unprofitable mail routes extended—that the Department should support itself, and trust that Congress would soon reduce the postage, &c.—and that a charge of five cents in every letter conveyed in the mails, and a corresponding rate for printed matter, will accomplish the Department.

Post-Office.—A resolution in the existing state of things, which will produce consequences that cannot be thought of, may be. Two powerful lines are done the business of Hartford during the past season, throwing some 20 stages off the road—a number of employment, and rendering property at no less than almost. There will be 2 of the same craft running between the cities Norwich, directly, and there will be six or eight stages and schooners on the Thames.—Now don't they will be playing on the Hudson: and in the course of a couple of years, we shall probably find that a 1000 sailing vessels are employed exclusively in 100 steam propellers, causing a proportionate diminution in the number of sailing vessels employed in the coasting trade. The consequence will be, that freights will be lessened in a much greater proportion than the number of vessels, for wind vessels are irregular, being obliged to run out of a line of one time, and at others to go and take in another every day.—*Jersey Blue.*

An Old Custom.—A male inmate lapper, in a house 40 miles from Boston, carried home last washing with a jug of rum, and stopping one him wife's domain, mistook a tub of wood-washed water for a secret, and suddenly swilled himself intoxi, so that its surgeon miles had to stomach him—he being a fast pinning to this pronouncement he called lustily for "Another wife" seeing his deep intoxication, and pouring his proverbial luck, entered the room, and with the aid of two Yankees, got the jug, danced around the sufferer, pouring its contents over his head

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

are

Purge,

Alterative

System Tonic

Anti-bilious Blessing

which are the real means of curing

All that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finest gums, and more concentrated parts of those roots and herbs which are high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities, (the grossest particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the most powerful remedy to all those distinctions, for eradicating from the Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other digestive organs, that flesh is heir to.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Inflamation, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are particularly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the cause of these diseases in the complaint, and to immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Head

&c. Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflamation, or Sore Throat?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their operation on them, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestage of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of good health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phtisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

will be resorted to without loss of time, as they act as a direct influence upon the system, and by their genuine powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce bilious fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Leaky End,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla so powerfully yet so mildly, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out the disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

obstructions or Relaxation of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience speedy relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Rushing Noises in the Head, Settled Fast, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors, as the healing qualities which they are composed enter directly into the system, and by their operations open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and obscure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the most meritorious ever offered to children, and being composed of simple roots, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being the entirely of extracts, they are not nauseating, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are mild

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 60 pills) at the following offices—

New York—338 Broadway.

Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,

Boston—9 Court st.

By the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains—Jacob D. Wilson.

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,

New Market—Israel E. Corsell,

New Durham—Joel Tappen,

Metuchin—R. H. Freeman,

Westfield—Charles Clark,

Rahway—John Pearson,

Elizabethtown—S. Corbett

Middlebrook—E. V. Shotwell,

Stone Mills—Noah Drake,

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,

Union Village—Peter Doremus.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Nucleus to the Tabernacle—New York.

nov 9, 1843.—ly

Dentistry.

R. H. DAYTON having purchased property in Plainfield, recently occupied by Dr. Craig's Office, will be happy to see all his old customers, ready to perform any operations in the line of profession, with all the latest improvements.

Those wishing their teeth cleaned, during his absence with Wm. Hetfield, (who lives in the house,) can be visited on at their residences. Charges low.

N. B. D. will be at town on Monday of every week.

Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of ingrain and printing, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale at manufacturers' prices, by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

April 7, 1842.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To leave New York at 10 1-2 by Boat, and 11, A. M. by the N. J. Railroad.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8, A. M., and at 1 o'clock, P. M., and

Leave New York at 9, A. M. by Railroad, and 4 P. M. by Steamboat at 6 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go to New York by the N. J. R. R. will positively known to the Company's Agent at this way bill cannot be altered after the train leaves.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly thro' from New York to Plainfield, must send their freight either by the 8 or 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., boat.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the articles are taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—*Apl

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child is free from but what are more or less troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other sickening, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in reality the fire of Worms and Water could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening it is thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, the Vermifuge could not be any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. A. H. GOULD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till none of its friends expected it would live. From the circumstance of having swallowed a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY used several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given, and in a day three large worms were dislodged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and and resort to the Vermifuge which at that time brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had destroyed a family of children in some of the above ways, by resorting to but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in a few weeks.

NUMEROUS cases of grievous complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. faithfully a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause, and by its use, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an inconvenient size, but in short, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Be very this article useless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
Alpacha Lustre.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 4d. to 8c.
2 " Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9c.
2 doz. Black ribbed hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Pannels and Sun shades.

ALSO

2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap.
3 " Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Ticings, Earlston Ginghams, dispers, stripes and Tickings.

ALSO

Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Burnt do from 8d to 1s. 2d.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red Leather for the side or smaller quantity, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce.

J. E. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

A New Assortment.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Piece Fine Blue Black Beaver Cloth
1 " Blue Pilot Cloth
1 " Wool Dyed Black Cloth
1 " Cadet Mixed Cloth
1 " Fancy Cassimere
1 " Blue black Welting Cassimere
1 " Satinett
3 " Wool Velvet Vesting
2 " Alpacha
1 " Chintzes
1 " Mourning Dree DeLaine
1 " Parements
2 " Crape DeLaine.

ALSO—1200 yards of Brown and Bleached Muslin
600 yards Calico, very desirable patterns.
300 Wool and Cotton Flannels.

All Low for Cash.

D. BULLMAN.

Oct. 23d, 1843

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 3cents single, or 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 3 cents.

For Sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

School Books.

COBB'S New Series of Reading Books, and History of the United States, all highly recommended by teachers, for Sale by

M. F. CUSHING

B. HUNT'S,

COMPOUND OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick head aches, dizziness in the head, foul stomach, sour eructations, &c. These pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not cause any sickness at the Stomach nor pain at the bowels. The strictest care should be taken that confidence out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you one package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of fever and ague, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in the case of a Paralytic stock, with edematose effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence.

JAMES PRESTON MITCHEL, M. D.

Middlebrook, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to put me up 4 doses of the cordial and 6 doses of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised at the effects that they have produced upon my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and secretion and secretion of the bile—has an immediate effect upon the liver. Let all those that are afflicted with the diseases of the liver, and obstruction of the ducts of the gall, become a partizan of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I am satisfied that the Anti-Bilious Cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating, for a few days, when a dose of a pill will be sufficient. Think they ought always to go together, and can be safely taken by females.

Sept. 15, 1842. D'C. JOHN McCARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McC.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various cases of the stomach and bowels, with most astonishing success, and have found them to be the best medicine for sick, and sick sour of the stomach, sick head aches, bilious Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient dysentery. I would recommend the above medicines to families in preference to any other, as they are Head Ache, and what is termed summer disease in children. Given under my hand, this 28th day of October, 1842, at Peckin's Ferry, Pa.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, nervousness or chills and fevers, and for the severeness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily—when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills. I took 2 or 3 vials of the cordial at first and or two days to produce operation of the bowels. I have been taking his medicines about three or four weeks, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill is sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

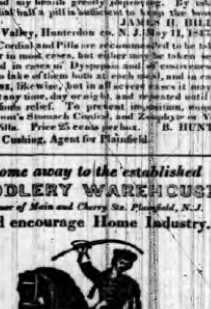
The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken by persons in most every case, but either one alone separate, and in cases of Dyspepsia and of costiveness it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the patient finds relief. To prevent imposition, ensure for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zanesville or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times is happy to receive and ready to execute all orders of all kinds of work in his line, on the most fashionable, quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre, with a Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING,
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.

July 31, 1842. WEBSTER & MARSH.

New Goods.—Just Received.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, sattinets and Vestings of all prices. Also a handsome assortment of Silk, Bombazine, De Laines, Calicoes, &c. Also, Flannels, of all kinds and Colors—All of which will be sold cheap.

Also, Ladies' India Rubber Over-Shoes, at Manufacturer's prices.

M. A. CORY.

Oct. 30, 1843.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compounded Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared according to the most approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledge edthe most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to entice it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around us and see the many who are daily falling victims overwhelmed by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, as we feel assured that

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some of these have been of real value, but the most of them have not been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved so successful as this. Such indeed were the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been the means in the hands of a kind Providence of restoring perfect health, and certainly there is never any case of Consumption, where all hopes of recovery had been abandoned of.

In the New Hampshire Statesman, printed in Concord, N. H. of the 15th of May, 1843, Dr. Peter Austin, of Canterbury, N. H. has been used with astonishing success, and hundreds who have been the recommendation of the benefit to this city, and the effective stone has been the means of conferring upon them the blessing of health.

Sept. 15, 1842. D'C. JOHN McCARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McC.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various cases of the stomach and bowels, with most astonishing success, and have found them to be the best medicine for sick, and sick sour of the stomach, sick head aches, bilious Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient dysentery. I would recommend the above medicines to families in preference to any other, as they are Head Ache, and what is termed summer disease in children. Given under my hand, this 28th day of October, 1842, at Peckin's Ferry, Pa.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, nervousness or chills and fevers, and for the severeness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily—when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills. I took 2 or 3 vials of the cordial at first and or two days to produce operation of the bowels. I have been taking his medicines about three or four weeks, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill is sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

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M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

HATHEWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes &c. Piles

Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past few years, and having given entire satisfaction to those who have tested its qualities, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its superiority over all others. It is unbounded in the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We do well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family should be without it. It will cure the worst cough in a few hours, and is the most infallible remedy for Croup and Sore throat with perfect safety and speedy success. Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseased of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER, Sheriff, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that I have for several years been afflicted with a severe pain in my right side, and darting to by right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made my life very miserable. I applied to several Physicians of Consulting. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and consequently left. I would occasionally get better and then worse, but I found myself gradually failing. I would cough, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, distressing in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and my urine was high colored and rendered me very sick at stomach. My food did not digest, as it appeared as one that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough was very severe, my breath very short, my expectoration very copious, my sleep was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, unable to help to work, and rendered quite helpless, so my self and sometimes all the time. I called in one of the first Physicians of eminence in the first part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, which he prescribed, but none of them proved of any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends gave me up for dead, when I was told by Mr. Cornelius Bergen, of Kingston, that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle I found a perceptible relief from the use of the medicine. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and in a few days after I brought up about a pint of the same matter

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 4. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1844. Whole number 368.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months, if paid in advance, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office $1.50 if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE.

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Bunyo, Ringworm, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbert, Orange county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had penetrated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the city.

John Trotter, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had mortified above and below the knee-joint, and was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 100 Chamber St. N. Y., had a very bad sore on his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nelson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was on the street the picture of health.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now claimed to be one of the best remedies in existence. Their operation is both mild and safe. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half-educated, and even these are fast getting rid of it by experience. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; if the science of medicine would be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the system. As a remedy for all bilious and hereditary maladies, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased livers and liver, fevers of every kind, they are a sure remedy. Used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for long and liberal experience has taught us, colds, sickness, rheumatism, hypochondriacy, and affections of the nervous system, only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

DEAR SIR,—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, and in the course of a short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

EDWARD MAGEE—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Riggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mous-de-laines de Laines and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies Dresses at this season of the year.
D. BULLMAN.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Plain Bread, Sugar Crackers, Cookies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for bleacksmithing, printing, shoeing, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, also taverns, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, for when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or coals, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. Nobles say one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

From the Columbian Magazine.

I'll Ask Him Again.

By Samuel D. Patterson.

O! how mournfully and drear
Sound the words that worry blast to me,
As I sit within my lonely house,
And thought is ranging free
O'er the field of the past—the past—
Of memories fond and dear—
And the joys I knew, and the friends I loved,
Like shadows again appear.

It is then I think of thee,
And the time when first we met,
In the full, rich light of youth's blest morn,
With hearts like harp-strings set
To a joyous note—when care
Made no jarring discord cue—
Nor cloud nor shade of sorrow dimmed
The rosy light of thine eyes.

Alas! that the fair and young,
The beautiful and good,
Should be called, in the spring of earthly joy,
To the grave's dark seclusion;
But the chilling wind which sweeps
Along in the midnight gloom,
With a mournful wail, like a spirit tone,
Claims a requiem o'er thy tomb.

The cloth of the valley lies
In coldness o'er thy bed,
But my soul doth sit, in the shadowy hour,
Communing with the sainted dead;
And when thy vision comes,
As now in that mystic train,
A voice like those whispers soft and low,
Says we shall meet again.

The Two Sisters.

By Miss Mitford.

The pretty square farm house, standing at the corner where Kites lane crosses the brook, or the brook crosses Kites lane (for the first phrase although giving by far the choicest picture of the place, does, it must be confessed, look rather trim,) and where the aforesaid brook winds away by the side of another lane, until it spreads into a respectable pool, as it approaches through the dewy pasts of Hartley-mow, and finally disappears under the great overhanging roots of Forest wood, what pretty square farm-house half buried by the tall elms in the flower-court before it, with its prosperous garden and the orchard behind, and the extensive barn yards and stables, so completely occupies one of the sides formed by the crossing of the lane and the path—that pretty farm-house contains one of the happiest and most prosperous families in Abbeyford—the large and thriving family of Farmer Evans.

Whether from skill or good fortune, or, as is most likely, from a lucky mixture of both, every thing goes right in his great farm. His crops are better in the parish: his hay is never spoiled; cattle never die; his servants never thieve; his chickens are never ill. He buys cheap and sells dear; money gathers about him like a snowball; and yet in spite of all this, he is popular and considerable property, every body loves Farmer Evans. He is so hospitable, so good natured, so generous—so homely! There, after all, lies the charm. Riches have not only not spoilt the man, but have not altered him. He is just the same in look, and word, and way, that he was thirty years ago, when he and his wife, with two sorry horses, one cow, and three pigs, began the world at Deangate, a little bargain of twenty acres, two miles off—yes, and had with no other capital, but industrious, good natured, active servants, and as plain dressing a Mrs. Evans at forty-five, as she was at nineteen, and, in a different way almost as good looking.

Then six boys," as Farmer Evans promiscuously calls them, whose ages vary from eight to eight-and-twenty—and three girls, two grown up, and the one not yet seven, the youngest of the family, are just what might be expected from parents so simple and so good. The young people intelligent and well conducted; the boys, decidedly fine promising and the little girl as pretty a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked puppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. It is, however, with the eldest daughters that we have to do.

Jane and Fanny Evans were as much alike as two often befallen any two sisters not born at one birth; and the matter of two children there has been a series of puzzles ever since the days of the Dromios. Nearly of an age, (I believe that at this moment both are turned out of nineteen and neither are twenty,) exactly of a stature, (so high that Frederick would have contested them for wives for his tall regiment)—with hazel eyes, large mouths, full lips, white teeth, brown hair, clear healthy complexion, and that sort of face which is neither Grecian nor Roman nor any acquaint, nor le pend nez retrousse that some persons prefer to them all; just a nose which, delicately proportioned and sufficiently well-shaped, is yet, as far as I know anonymous, although it be perhaps as common and as well looking a feature as is to be seen on an English face.

Altogether, they were a pair of tall and comely maidens, and being constantly attired in garments of the same colour and fashion, looked at all times so much alike, that no stranger ever dreamed of knowing them apart; and even their acquaintances were rather accustomed to think and speak of them generally as "the Evans's," than as the separate individuals Jane and Fanny Evans those who did pretend to distinguish the one from the other, were not enough from me taken, when the sisters, Fanny especially, who delighted in the fun set up a claim to be the real Jane, were quite foiled by changing places in a walk, or dressing themselves to call at a country tea-party, or playing a hundred innocent tricks to outwit as many grave listener and a merry laugh.

Old Tabitha Goodwin for instance, who being rather purblind, was jealous of any suspicion of seeing less clearly than her neighbors, and had declared even, the Evans's to be puzzles too old to be cured, was said on Fanny's hand the first Sunday after she had donned on Jane's as an ideal the incredible cure to the morris of her own incomparable value, and could hardly be undeceived even by putting off Jane's gloves, and the exhibition of the accustomed digital sewed round by her own hemings.

Young George Burly, too, the greatest beau in the parish, having hinted at a Christmas party that he would dance with every body and every body's partner but his own, (which Fanny and George, heard,) by that nicety damsel's slipping into her sister's place, and persuading her to join her own unconscious partner; so that George danced twice with Fanny and not at all with Jane. A flattering proof of imitation, which pleased, as the young gentleman (a certain exception of the first water) was pleased to assert, that Miss Fanny was not displeased with her partner. If Mrs. Gadabout, the gossip of the village, had liked him, she would not have played the trick for the source of fortunes.

In short, from their school days, when Jane was chosen for Fanny's best words, and Fanny adopted for Jane's best spelling, down to the time of womanhood, there had been no end to the confusion produced by the remarkable resemblance of family sisters.

And yet nothing, with the exception of infinite liberty to go over her measure pieces, can exhibit a more striking difference between the human character than the two sisters. Jane, who had dropped from nineteen, the rather hard to spell of the flowering growing the most stalk, and the most hanging from one tree, had one left their youth and maturity without any great and permanent alteration—a sensible and striking assemblage of temper. Equally industrious, affectionate, happy and kind; each was the other's chief friend, and confidante from the hillocks days. Jane was the graver; Fanny was gay. If you found a laugh in a song, be certain was Fanny; she who jumped the stile, when her sister opened the gate, was Fanny; she who chased the pigs from the garden as merrily as if she were running a race, so that the very pigs did not mind her was Fanny.

On the other hand she that so carefully was making, with its even threads of flowers, on the darn of the table-cloth, and she who was reading her little sister read the while; she that so patiently was knitting, one by one, two strands of young worsted, she that so carefully was watering her own bed of delicate pet somewhat rare plants—the pale stars of the Alpine pink, or the sober blossoms of the white primrose, whose modest flowers, dying off into a blush, her own character—was Jane.

Some of the daughters of Abbeyford used to say that Jane's sighing over the flowers as well as the early numbness of her character, arose from an engagement to my lord's head gardener, an intelligent, sedate, and sober young Scotchman. Of this I know nothing. Certain it is that the prettiest and newest plants were always to be found in Jane's little flower border, and if Mr. Archibald Maclean did sometimes come to look after them, I do not see that it was any business of any body's.

In the course of time, a visitor of a different description arrived at the farm. A cousin of Mrs. Evans had been successful in trade, as her husband had been in agriculture, and he had now sent his only son to become acquainted with his relations, and to spend some weeks in their family.

Charles Foster was a fine young man, whose father was neither more nor less than a rich linen draper in a great town; for Mr. Foster, with his connections, and character, might have done better to a far higher station. He was, in one word, one of nature's gentlemen; and in nothing did he more thoroughly show his own taste and good breeding, than by entering entirely into the homely ways and old-fashioned habits of his country cousins. He was delighted with the simplicity, tragedy, and industry, which distinguished and well with the whole family, and showed especially a great fondness for Jane. The young woman especially pleased him much.—They formed a strong contrast with any thing that he had met with before. No dowry? no coquetry? No French? no piano? It is impossible to describe the sensation of relief and comfort with which Charles Foster, sick of monotonous, showy-sound that the whole evening did not contain a single false note; except the last one, when a certain Lucy Evans was called on for a display of talents, he entertained the care of the whole congregation. He liked both cousins—Jane's sedateness and intelligent manners delighted his self esteem; but Fanny's natural playfulness suited best with his own high spirits, and animated conversation. He had known them apart from the first; and indeed during that the like-ness was at all puzzling or disagreeable, he had seen them together, and mentally thought Fanny a much prettier than her sister, before was accustomed. In dress and carriage he was immediately at her side, and before he had been in the house a month all the neighborhood gave Charles Foster credit for his young choice; and who, when called on the subject, could be "not sure" and wondered how people could make such mistakes, and liked to have such a question asked in their own hearing in the church!

A fortnight was the time that Charles Foster appeared every day more and more thoroughly domesticated, and more delighted with his visit. Every day was spent in some new excursion, or some merry party at home. At length one morning at breakfast, Charles Foster announced that he was going to leave them.

"Charles Foster! did you say Charles Foster?" asked poor Fanny, trembling, something over so much as to have been heard by any one but herself.

"You say Charles, Charles Foster."

"Why, my dear, you must have misheard me, Fanny."

"Oh, no! no! Do you think I have forgotten your name already? I am sure that I shall remember it as long as I live. I would not be his wife, (dear, unfeeling, unmanly as his conduct has been!) Nay! and if he could make amends for it on his knees!"

"I say, father, then I"

"My dear father, you are misheard, you are misunderstanding from the surprise and pleasure of your visit. Mr. Foster has only been speaking of his son, and good nature which is the first great recommendation in a young heart."

After a while, she resumed the employment of her work, but not her animation. Fanny, poor Fanny, my own sweet Fanny! how changed she was! Nothing could have been more unlike her usual self than her manner then. Her eyes never left her work, her lips never opened, her cheek never blushed, her hand never trembled. In fact, she was not Fanny at all, but her sister Jane! She looked and felt and behaved like her, and her alone. Jane, poor Jane! How she pitied her! How she wondered how she could have been so blind! How she longed to be alone with her, to comfort her, to tell her that she knew all, and that she would not leave her

THE UNION.

Congress.

Friday, Jan. 26.—The proceedings of the House concluded where they commenced—nothing for its action was presented, therefore nothing was accomplished.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—The House has accomplished about as much to day in the way of business as it did yesterday.

Mr. Wise withdrawal the minority report on the rules, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The report on the rules coming up in order, Mr. Wright, of Ind. proceeded with a very sensible speech in defence of the right of petition, of course opposing the 21st Rule.

Monday, Jan. 29.—In Senate, the principal business was the financial speech of Mr. McDuffie, in which he suggested a Dissolution of the Union, and the formation of three independent Confederacies, one embracing the Southern States, one the grain growing States of the north west, and the other the manufacturing states of the northeast. If his glowing imagination be useless, in such a case, the vast prosperity and happiness of the South, and note grass would grow in the streets of the northern cities, and universal desolation spread over the northern States.

In the House, nothing but resolutions were read, and none of very general interest. A joint resolution placing the printing of the Senate and House on the same footing was passed. (Now the Senate pays a higher rate for printing than is paid by the House.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The Senate rejected the bill to refer the Apportionship which we mentioned, providing "that nothing in the Bill shall reflect on Judge Hall."

The Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Porter, Secretary of War, by the large vote of 42 to 3.

In the House, Mr. Bell concluded his speech on the 21st rule, against the rule of petitions which he condemned like Friday.

The House went into Committee of the whole and took up the bill to consider $200 000 already appropriated to the Navy, from a branch we wanted at present, to employing workmen of all the Navy Yards, to push unfinished work.

After considerable discussion, the Bill was amended so as to include the unexpended pay of officers now ordered to pay the workmen employed in the Navy Yards when it was passed in committee, and ultimately passed the House.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—In Senate, Mr. Miller presented a memorial from Somerset, N. J. for reduction of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege.

The committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the petition of Mr. Benning on for an appropriation to the efficiency of his apparatus for flying.

The resolution calling upon the President for estimates of the expense of employing armed packets between New Orleans and Cuba was adopted.

Mr. Benton's resolution of yesterday was agreed to, in which the President was called upon to communicate information whether slaves escaping into the British dominions have been given up since the ratification of the Treaty of 1842 and what construction is put upon the article in the Treaty on this subject.

The Senate went into Executive Session and rejected the nomination of John C. Spencer to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson. The vote was 26 for confirmation, including 3 Whigs, and 26 for rejection. Mr. Spencer remains Secretary of the Treasury.

The Report on the Rules coming up in order, in the House, Andrew Johnson spoke on the 21st Rule defending it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of N. J. presented the Secretary memorial for reduction of postage.

The rules were re-applied in order to receive reports from committees, but no one gave rise to debate.

The two Houses adjourned at 2 P. M. to attend the funeral of Mrs. Reding, wife of a member of the House from New Hampshire.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—The Senate was mostly engaged in Executive session.

In the House another speech was delivered on the 21st Rule, and the new Indian appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the whole.

Death.—The hour is coming, and it is a fearful and solemn hour, even to the wisest and best; the hour is coming when we must bid adieu to the scenes which please us, to the friends we have, to the friends we esteem. Whether we think of it or not, that body which is now full and active with life, shall be cold, and motionless in death; the countenances must be pale, the eyes must be closed, the voice must be silenced, the senses must be destroyed, the wide spread fence must be changed by the remorseless hand of the last enemy! We have beheld the remains of the workmen of many a house in fear and trembling at the prospect of examining; but our reluctance to reflect upon it, and our wish to drive it from our recollection, are well known we are convinced to die, and sometimes succeed in casting off for a season the reflection of this unwelcome truth, but we have it. The reflection haunts us in solitude; it follows us in company; it awakes us with its terrors; it startles us with its voice; it whispers; The inevitable doom is decreed, and we will do we know it: [illegible] future.'

[illegible] of Boston, with [illegible] have purchased a [illegible] of another year [illegible] of 15,000 spindles [illegible] &c.

[illegible] young lad, but

The Senate.—An excellent gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Boston, informs the editor of the Cleveland, Ohio, Herald, that the Abolitionists are receiving immense accessions to their numbers from various portions of the United States and from Europe—besides those Foreigners in preparing citizenship and that "Garrison the Great Scotch" is becoming more and more popular among the Abolitionists in the vicinity thereof that he, and more anxious in his preferences to the character of a prophet. Still he is so much of the "earth earthly," that he fears kidnapping or assassination by the evil minded Missourians, and keeps a portion of his 60 Policemen pretty constantly about his person! Smith keeps a tavern called the Nauvoo House, and by special act caused exemptions the liquor trade at 12½cts. a glass.

New Wooden Factories in Michigan.—It is but 5 years since the subject of wool-growing was agitated in this State through the newspapers. Now we are beginning to realize some of the advantages that were then predicted. Our grass-seeds has its half million of sheep, and woolen factories are talked of. In some sections resolutions are already laid for the superintendence, and in others large mills are erected. One has gone up at Ypsilanti, one at Ann Harbor, one at Saline, one at Tecumseh, and one at Marshall, and the last Grand River Times announces the completion of one at the Rapids of 200 feet in length, for which the machinery had arrived. These will make a home market or a staple for which no other climate is better adapted than Michigan.—*Detroit Adv.*

Encourage Your Own.—We wish this motto was better observed in this country by all, especially in those located in the interior of the large cities. That economy and convenience require that we should sustain each other by patronizing our own mechanics, tradesmen and merchants, and keep as much as possible within ourselves. We all know the practice in too much otherwise. The lady who wants a new dress, even if it be a shilling cheaper, goes to the city for it, and perhaps thought not always, pays it a cent cheaper per yard; when waiting a day and paying a passage forth and back. The man gives more for his hat, his coat or his boots and gets an article no better, by buying in the city, besides which he is sure to incur many unexpected Indian expenses. We have known persons having occasion for two or three dollars worth of astronomical work, go to the city and give it to a stranger, instead of to a neighbor and acquaintance. In fact any that in the country is an extravagant and wasteful system of business, making a great deal of time and money, and preventing all that glow of pecuniary feeling, and all that prosperity of our own mechanics and tradesmen, and spending what we have in social among ourselves. It needs no argument to prove that this is the true economy. It is for the interest of the merchant to buy and sell as cheaply as he can, and in no one situation to buy and sell on the smallest profits is generally found to be attended of large profits. So of the mechanic. And the competition in all sorts of business in a town like New Brunswick, will always keep prices sufficiently low. We say then, let us encourage our own.—*Fredonian.*

Massachusetts.—Governor Briggs in his address to the Legislature, says:

Massachusetts has at this time a capital invested in manufactures of $42,000,000. The annual value of her manufactures is more than $84,000,000. With a hard and unyielding soil, which gives to the husbandman nothing, but in return for the most severe labor, her agricultural productions amount to $15,000,000. As a commercial State, she is second in the Union only to her neighbor New York, with her 2,000,000 people. The entire tonnage of the United States in 1841 was 2,228,744. Of this Massachusetts then had 545,301. Her citizens have some $12,000,000 invested in the fisheries, which is more than twice as much as all the rest of the Union. 18,000 of her robust and manly sons are engaged in this hazardous business, encountering the hardships and perils of the ocean, bringing up treasures from its deep to adorn and enrich the land. The United States had in the year before mentioned 10,068 enrolled and licensed seamen; 4,091 of this number were our people.

Massachusetts has 4 colleges, with 769 students; 251 academies and grammar schools, with 16,746 scholars, and 2,382 common and primary schools, with 160,258 scholars; 150,251 of whom are educated at the public expense. She pays yearly nearly $1,000,000 for purposes of education.

To make good rolls and Biscuit.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: Put two tea spoonsful of cream of tartar into one quart of dry flour, and dissolve three-fourths of a teaspoonful of saleratus in warm new milk, sufficient when mixed with the flour, to make paste of the ordinary consistence, for soft biscuit; then mix and bake in the form of biscuit or rolls for about 20 minutes.

These directions, if strictly followed, will rarely fail to produce an extremely light and of superior whiteness and flavor, and is equally healthy with bread baked in the ordinary way.

The receipt has been for some time in use by many families in this city, and I am sure that a boy who tries it once will not resort to the old fashioned way of preparing the staff of life.

Sic also.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says another terrific snow storm set in from the north east on Monday of last week. When going with immense velocity, it bent apart, and kept going through the side of the shop and over the roof to the opposite bank, where it rolled. The other half, weighing about 500 lb. burst trhough the floor above, cutting a hole in two as if it were a pipe stem. The man who was grinding at the stone stopped one side a moment, and then of the morning, and then his life was saved.

Judge Gaston, of N. C. died on the 23th ult.

Products of the Crops.—The annual Circular of the agricultural reports of the Census is now getting to be quite an interesting document. The first one published in the world now on hand is almost ready for the binder. A list of contents has recently arrived at Boston in which the crops of the American farmer, and the quantity of our exports to the Territory was carefully noted in the Custom House by the addresses of the cargo as an American product.—*Boston Post.*

In Great Britain all the railroad companies are raising, and the receipts increasing. From the 1st of July to December 31, 1843, the increase over 1842, was on the Glasgow and Greenock £1,000—Great Western £6,675—Great Western £17,300—South Western £7000—Birmingham £14,977—Manchester and Leeds £11,000—North Midland £3687—Manchester, Bolton and Bury. The increase is owing principally to the reduction of the price of passage.

Preparations are making for a grand Temperance meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle on the evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d. The Rev. J. Tarpent, of Boston, has consented to be one of the speakers.

A decisive vote has been taken in the Senate of Legislature of Wisconsin against the formation of a State Government.

The lower House of the Ohio Legislature has refused, by a unanimous vote, to make any change in the law which requires the Auditor of the State to levy annually such tax as may be requisite for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Gambling in Kentucky.—A bill has been introduced by Mr. Hardin into the Senate of Kentucky, making it a penitentiary offence to deal faro in that State, or to manufacture gambling tools. It is expected to pass without much opposition.

It is estimated that about 20000 persons in Missouri are preparing to emigrate to Oregon Territory next spring.

American Machinery in Europe.—The Cork Examiner says that a number of machines on the Lowell principle have been introduced into the Cotton factories in Ireland.

The number of [illegible] in Great Britain is [illegible] the present [illegible] 18,000.

The [illegible] is going to [illegible] the Canada [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A jarring of the earth was felt on Shirley marsh, between Brunswick and Metuchen, N. J., which aroused the people from their slumbers. A crack in the earth was discovered on Friday morning.

Similar phenomena were noticed at New Haven, Conn. the same morning. People were aroused out of sound sleep, and cracks in the earth were discovered an inch in width, and rods long.

The N. J. Anti-Slavery Society held its semi-annual meeting on Wednesday last, afternoon and evening, at Bloomfield.

At a recent Public Meeting of the citizens of New Brunswick, it was resolved to hold a mulitary encampment in that city in the latter part of August next.

Judge Porter, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, died on his plantation on the 13th ult. He was a personal and political friend of Mr. Clay.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

We hardly find anything in the proceedings of the Legislature of sufficient general interest, to copy into our paper. The Trenton correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, says—"The ordinary Legislative business is progressing with proper rapidity In fact, I think that the private business is quite as far advanced as at the same stage of any former session. The most important matter of public interest, which is to be acted upon, is the revision of the Constitution: and what will be the result of that action, is as yet very uncertain. It is understood that the majority have been busily engaged in their private meetings in discussing as to what is the proper course to pursue."

The Divorce business still occupies far too much time of the Legislature. We see that both the New Brunswick Times, and the Somerville Messenger are opposed to it. We hope our new Constitution will put an end to all such legislation.

Monday, Jan. 29 —No quorum in Council.

In Assembly—Mr. Patterson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commit ee on Education be instructed to enquire whether any additional appropriations are necessary for the support of the indigent blind, and that the Governor be requested to communicate any information thereon which he may have received. Adopted.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—In Council—A bill passed to establish a new township, named Spencer, in Gloucester county.

A bill to set off a district township in Sussex co. was ordered third reading.

The supplement requiring outside as well as partition fences, was ordered 3d reading.

In Assembly, petitions were presented for the suppression of Lotteries.

One for Franklin, Somerset co. against being annexed to Middlesex.

The bill to authorize the removal of a reef in the Passaic placed unanimously; also that to authorize the cutting of a canal above the little Falls in the Passaic.

The bill to annex Washington in Bergen co. to Harrington, from which it was set off in 1840 was ordered 2d reading; also the bill to regulate fishing in the Raritan

The bill to prohibit fishing for shad in the Raritan with two seines was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—In Council—Mr. Wilson *from Committee to which the Bill to call a convention to revise the Constitution*, has been referred, reported the same with amendments, & ordered 2d reading. This bill provides for an election on March in each county as many delegates as the county representatives in the lower House. The convention is to meet in May, and *the constitution is to be submitted to the people* in August.

In Assembly. The supplement to the act concerning taxes allows town committees to deliver the tax warrant to the collector, with the same power as constables have, was passed, 44 to 9.

The Supplement to the act providing for the support and education of the indigent blind, making an additional appropriation of $1000 was ordered 3d reading.

Two petitions to annex part of Franklin in Somerset to Middlesex, were presented and referred to committee on that subject.

The supplement to the act concerning apprentices, allowing them to be bound to a firm, was ordered 3d reading.

Friday, Feb. 2d—In Council. The bill to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution was read and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. DODD offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to consider the expediency of a bill making Seduction an indictable offence, punishable with confinement in the penitentiary. Adopted.

In Assembly. The bill to appropriate $1,000 more for the education of Indigent Blind, was passed unanimously.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle says:—In Ohio there are 1550 miles of railroads and canals built at a cost of $15,929,328. In Cincinnati there are butchered about 50 cows a day. It exports also about the same number of acres of whiskey—deep enough to float a canal boat, & owns nineteen-twentieths of 67 steamboats, costing $1,017,000,—11,200 tons, employing 1,260 hands. The increase of the West is indeed astonishing; there have been more buildings erected in Cincinnati during the last 4 years than any 15 years previous. This year there have been built 1003 buildings, 700 of which were brick.

Hurrah for Harry of the West!

The Young Men of Westfield Township are requested to meet at John W. Long's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a

"Young Men's Clay Club of Plainfield,"

in order to promote the success of their principles. By order of Many Whigs

Feb. 6, 1844. 1tpd

From the Newark Daily Adv. of Friday Eve'g

Another Murder in New Jersey has probably been committed in Monmouth county. The body of David Polhemus, was found on Friday morning last, between two piles of rails, near Richard S. Hartshorn's house, about 1½ miles *from Freehold, under circumstances* which induced the belief that his death has been occasioned by violence, he—the body found on the back part of the neck, face and other parts of the body. It was at first suppos'd that he had frozen to death, but upon a view of the body by the Coroner's inquest, it was decided that he came to his death by other means than freezing, and suspicion rested upon Wa hington Reed, who has been arrested and is now in custody. The Monmouth Inquirer of yesterday thus states the cause of suspicion:

"On the preceding afternoon, Reed and the deceased had a slight quarrel at the Inn of J. H. Mount, and were only prevented from fighting by the landlord. Shortly after, about or near sun down, deceased started for home, and was short ly followed by Reed. Deceased was met by one of the witnesses before the Coroner's Jury, about half way between Mount's Tavern and Richard S. *Hartshorn's, where he was found* (which is probably half a mile from the Tavern) which was the last seen of him till found dead next morning. Reed, shortly after he left the tavern stopped at Hartshorn's where he remained some time, and waited to stay all night, but was refused, when he returned to the tavern, and took *refuge*, and appeared uneasy. Early next morning he went again to Hartshorn's house, where he staid until the body was found by some one passing, and refused, we learn, to go very near the body. Shortly after the body was found he left the place to avoid arrest, and could nowhere be found until Tuesday last, when he appeared in town and was immediately taken in custody. His examination was in progress when we went to press."

From the Same.

We observe that a member of the Legislature of this state has given notice of an intention to introduce into that body, a bill for the protection and preservation of the Rights of Married Women. We understand the following to be an abstract of its provisions:

Sec. 1. Provides that any married woman may become possessed of any property, real or personal in any way, in her own name, provided, it does not come from her husband after marriage.

Sec. 2. That married women shall retain after marriage all the property she held before marriage and it shall not be liable for her husband's debts

Sec. 3 That she shall retain all property and its increase which she acquires after marriage, in her own right, the same as property which she possessed at the time of her marriage.

Sec. 4 That all suits to recover &c. shall be prosecuted and defended jointly. In case of her death, her property shall descend to her children and if she has none, a life estate to her husband, and the reversion to her heirs, unless otherwise directed by will.

Sec. 5. That her property may be sold by a joint deed, executed according to law.

It is well known that this is a subject which *has attracted much attention in many of the* States, and in some of them such laws have been passed. Maryland have very justly extended some the present year; and one is now before the Legislature of New York. Whether the people of New Jersey require, or would sanction such an one, has not yet been made manifest. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and requires the greatest consideration. It would of course change in a great degree the investment and descent of property. It would no doubt be satisfactory to the Legislature, and it is proper in itself, that public opinion on the subject, through the Press and otherwise, should be made known.

☞ *Sudden Death*.—A young man by the name of Ernest C. Wartmon, formerly of Switzerland, in the employ of Messrs. A. & G. Frantz of this place, died on Tuesday morning last.—Early in the morning he was well and apparently in the full enjoyment of health—eat his breakfast and went out to work as usual. After having been to work about two hours, he was taken suddenly ill, went into the house and died in about two minutes of disease of the heart.—*Rah way Repub.*

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says, under date of the 11th inst.

"A diplomatic dinner was given day before yesterday by the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, at which were present among others, Hon. Daniel Webster, *Messrs Barrow*, Illsens, Crittenden, and Rives, of the Senate; General Scott, of the army. All these distinguished gentlemen have definitely agreed to support the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency. Mutual explanations were made, and existing differences adjusted. So now look out for a bold fight against Van Buren."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, January 31, 1844.

Information has been received at the Department, that, "by an Ukase of the 6th of November, 1843, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, taking into consideration the scarcity of the harvest in the Government of Esthonia this year, has deigned to authorize the importation, from any country, of the foreign grains hereinafter described, until the 1st of July, 1844, viz: rye, wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat, in grain as well as in flour and groats; but at the same time, it is ordered that the exportation of grains from the said ports, by either the same or foreign vessels, be prohibited during all the remainder of navigation of 1843; the transportation by land of the grain of Esthonia to the Government of St. Petersburg shall be also prohibited in the same manner as in 1840."—*Madisonian.*

Business of the N. Y. Custom House.—From the 1st of last month to the 31st, the receipts of the *New York Custom House* were a million of dollars. In 6 days from the 13th to the 17th inst. inclusive, the receipts were over half a million. This is an enormous sum, and exhibits the vast extent and prosperity of our Commerce.—*Trib.*

A Defalcation disclosed in New York.—The Third Teller of the Mechanics' Bank, considering himself on his death bed, sent for the Cashier of the bank on Monday evening, and in a conversation in the presence of a witness, stated that the examination of the bank accounts, acknowledged that he had embezzled the bank to the amount of $20,000; which deficiency is now ascertained to be exactly the sum stated.—The cause of the third teller is Mr. Kissam.—*Bost. Adv.*

His securities will protect the Bank.

The Roman Catholics have in India, China and the West of Asia, 40 Bishops, 20 coadjutors, 1850 priests, and 2,211,000 members. Three priests, as many monks, 16 ecclesiastical students, and 4 nuns, are about to proceed from Ireland on a mission to India.

Miss Graham of Pittsburg, has obtained a verdict of $950, of a Mr. Hay, for a breach of promise and seduction.

Proper stimulus Necessary.—Such is the variable state and vicissitude of our climate, that the utmost caution is requisite to prevent the attack of disease. Sudden changes of weather have an influence upon the system, which, if not well fortified by precautionary measures, eventually bring on sudden and a long train of evils, the result of which is death. At this season of the year it is particularly requisite that the blood should be kept pure, and entirely free from all contaminating particles, and in order to effect so desirable an end every individual should make use of

Stainbank's Vegetable Extract Pills,

which have proved themselves to be the most perfect and thorough searching medicine ever produced, being composed of the essential parts of some of the most invigorating vegetables, and fitly adapted to present undue secretions; they should be used by all who have a due regard for their health.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint, is unequalled in the world. Disease is forever barking in the system for some before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured so effectually and so certainly as any stage after. Let not precious delay then, of one day, ignore under their Lungs are seriously affected, but in the first session resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort. Asthma mentioned has proved itself to be inquered in the first stage of its birth and cured will almost unknown and cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York care use the same terms in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and find it a wonderful remedy in the cure of Liver complaint and consumption. I fully attended that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.

Yours, &c. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Amboy, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few exceptions, where Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands to Lives during sweeping ones.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 98 Bowery, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Plainfield,

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will *unquestionably Cure diseases* having their origin in an obstructed and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and bilious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Extract, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face or body, without the least pain. An opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delmonico's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Branch and Depot

REMOVED TO BROOME AND ELIZABETH STREETS,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, AS THEIR LIST AS FOLLOWS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A certain cure, or no pay required. Price 50 cts.

Oil of Tansy,

is not greatly reduced price

This valuable has been extensively used in the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Numbness, Contraction of the Muscles, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Joints or Muscles, Stiffness of the Joints

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Scalds, Burns, Erysipelas, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past few years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have used its influence, shows that it needs only to be tested to merit its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is the most effective remedy for above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the tenderest infant with safety and it operates speedily. Sold at the Depot at 189 Broad street Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. FEUCHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Liver, and Respiratory Organs

One of its most remarkable Cures on Record.

I, Peter Swartwout, Sheriff of Rockland county, of the town ship of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right shoulder, extending to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After doctoring with him about a year, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I could be no misery, then a relapse would come, and I would be confined to the house. I began to cough, which manifested and dry, distressed in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain in the small of my back and my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my appetite was gone, I became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I then concluded my case was nearly hopeless, and that I must die. I then took to my bed, and sometimes sat up. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in this part of the country. I had in all about 15 in number both in town and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and at my friends thought myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a favorable effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it, and in a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, I kept on using it, and in a few days afterwards, I brought up as much as I can tell 2 quarts of the most nasty stuff that I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of tough, solid substance. After I had taken 2 bottles I soon felt better, then found for myself, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up a large mouthful of the same nasty stuff. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now driving it off entirely, not only of my system, but I took 2 or 24 bottles of the Syrup, which I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt well; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became costive. I soon began to gain in strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time get as hearty as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to express the gratitude I feel for the optimism of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving this description to any one to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper; and I would finally say to the afflicted, that I have received all from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else that I have taken, and I therefore recommend it to everybody. I have advised several afflicted persons to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I am a Farmer by trade, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all those who call upon me; and I hope that by what I have said in my statement, they may find the relief of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 24th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and being been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, are in the whole true and correct. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated November 11, 1843. W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high credibility in the neighborhood.

October 11, 1843. W. R. GASTON.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry, & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2m5 9m

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with a cough for 15 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country its violence has at each period nearly fatal to life

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief with a strength to me has produced was that I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas Colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and weakness of the lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the Agent where I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH.

In Wistar's Low Office 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and the statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

WM. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Esq. Counsel of New York.

Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a new supply of Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Prince Albert Cassimere, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Tickings,—Figured striped and plain Alpacca Lustres,—Parrazines, Crape de Lisses, Mousseline de Laines and a Good Assortment of Prints and Muslins. All which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1843.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System

Those Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finer, purer, and more valuable parts of those roots and herbs which have been long known for their purifying and cathartic qualities. (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are perfectly adapted to the delicate organs of the human system, for effectually cleansing the Body, Disorder of the Stomach, and all the various organs

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Losses of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are particularly adapted, by their purgative power, to remove the cause of these complaints, and are recommended as unexceptionably to" ous you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Head

&c. Hip or Knee Joints,

Stranded with swelling or Inflammation,

Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their apparent action, will soon remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palpy, Palpitations of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and speedy cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU be ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Rising in the Feet,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will soon be yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chole,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Hypopsia, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Impotency, Gravel, Female Irregularity, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Sweated Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or cast the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most unruly mouths will cease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of Vegetables, they do not cramp or cast to take, are particularly mild in their operation, never during no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 20 pills) at the following offices—

New York—338 Broadway,

Philadelphia—7 Ledger Buildings,

Boston—5 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

STAINBURN'S AGENTS in this Vicinity

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,

Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,

New Market—Israel R. Cornell,

New Durham—Joel Tappen,

Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,

Westfield—Charles Clark,

Rahway—John Pearson,

Boundbrook—S. Carhart

Middlebrook—E. V. Bethuell,

Stone Mills—Noah Drake,

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,

Union Village—Peter Torbase.

STAINBURN & PECKER, 329 *Broadway*—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Dentistry.

DR. H. DAYTON having purchased property in Plainfield, nearly opposite Dr. Craig's Office, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and is ready to perform any operations in the line of his profession, with all the latest improvements, in a manner warranted to give satisfaction, during his absence, with Wm. Herfield, (who lives in the house,) will be waited on at their residences. Charges low.

☞ Dr. D. will be in town on Monday of every week.

Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of ingrain Carpeting, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

April 6, 1843.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843, The Freight Trains will run every day Leave Somerville at 4 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 10 1/2 by Boat, and 11, A. M. by the R. R. Railroad.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1-4, P. M., and

Leave Elizabethtown Point, at 9 A. M. and at 4 P. M. by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go to New York by the N. J. R. R. will make it known to the Agent at Plainfield, as the way bill cannot be taken for other than that route.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly from New York to Plainfield, must send their freight by the Steamboat Jersey Blue, at 10 1-2 o'clock.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the articles are taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—tApl

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly who might be saved, if some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or less troubled with worms, and the numbers of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in reality the greater part of these diseases could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How astonishing is it, although that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they have in their own house a child or children troubled with any possibility do hurt—but always be good as a preventive—let the disease be what it may. How important then is it, as soon as the will dare to take the remedy, to do so—for it is a fact of Lectevery parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

A CHILD of mine, aged 18 months, a child very sick for near two weeks, and was aided by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and not a day more than forty worms were passed—in a few days afterwards, the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month past away to a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, were given up by a skilful artist, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the fact of having administered a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was used, but after two days the large worms were dislodged, and she left in the Vermifuge, when she again became more worse, and resort to the Vermifuge, and brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children for months, without being able to cure them, but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous other instances were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the disease, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an extreme extent, but one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certainty of facts of this Vermifuge.

Caution—Never buy this article unless it have *Dr.* Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and *Now on Hand,*

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 8d. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Broadcloths.
1
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 8d.
8 " Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9d.
6 doz. Black and White Cotton Hdkfs.
4 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin, Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO

2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
1 " Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Vesting, Carlston Gingham, Ginghams, stripes and Ticking.

ALSO

Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Burnt do from 6d to 8d.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,—Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red Leather by the side or smaller quantity, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash or country produce.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre, with Satin Stripe, and a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.

July 31, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

A New Assortment.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Piece Fine Blue Black Beaver Cloth
1 " Blue Pilot Cloth
1 " Wool Dyed Black Cloth
1 " Cadet Mixed Cloth
1 " Fancy Cassimere
1 " Blue black Wading Cassimere
4 " Satinett
2 " Wool Velvet Vesting
2 " Alpacca
1 " Chusans
1 " Mousseline DeLaine
1 " Paramatta
2 " Crape DeLaine.

ALSO—1200 yards of Brown and Bleached Muslin 600 yards Calico, very desirable patterns.
200 " Wool and Cotton Flannels.

All Low for Cash.

Oct. 23d, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic cough, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound of the balsamic preparations of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extracts of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally known as the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, but we wish to speak facts, and facts only deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has been found a specific, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, at the same time in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed to the public for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have used it, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most celebrated remedies have been found to have failed to effect any cure, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hope of recovery had been given up by the friends. In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been found to exhibit unbounding success, and we feel safe in acknowledging that we are actuated of our health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among the daughters of our country, commonly termed or denominated "GOING INTO A DECLINE."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have not only published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cases which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in that of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the care of several physicians, and tried all the usual valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of blood, and was reduced to such a state as to be unable to sit up. This fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of—While in this distressing situation, having heard upon the verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was very much relieved, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her loose, and now in place of that emaciated form with which she was formerly acquainted, is now seen mingling in the better health than she has enjoy of for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I feel myself acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. C. WALTERS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—I gave you a few lines to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and now thinks there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she feels much inclined to give her some more. I feel well pleased to give thee my name to it.

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, and many tried numerous remedies and doctored with several doctors, yet I could not find any thing that relieved me until I took one of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt but it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

ROBERT HORNER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the care of many physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and under the left back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for five years, when one of the Agents for this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which was an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, so that she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been tried to no avail, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of her house, and after taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Bute, No. 135 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by C. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan 2, 1843.—1y

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of November ensuing, it is expected that this will continue

Twenty-four weeks, for the following charges:

Primary Course	$3 00
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 50
" Grammar and Geography,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	$6 00
Use of Instrument,	1 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	1 00
Drawing and Painting,	1 00

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1843.

B. HUNT'S,

SOOTHETH OR VEGETABLE AP-ELLIOTOUR PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick head ache, dizziness in the head, bad stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system.

Cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is given and neither nausea or sickness follows. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation, not even any sickness at the Stomach nor pain at the bowels. The most delicate would offer but following the direction of using which let me bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in some cases of a Paralytic shock with sensible effects, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence. JAMES S. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester Va. August 2, 1843.

P.S. I am now in the place, and I want you to notice the colour of the cordial and 8 dozen of the pills and I will call and take them when I return. J. S. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received a package sent by you for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised for you know I opposed beer quackery, but as I had always been a friend to Mr. Hunt, and knew his worth, I was induced to try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had long ill predicted aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health —the other is so far restored as to be comfortable.—Having no agent for Mr Hunt, you wish me to say in which the public may be supplied in any particular part, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in 18 cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in a branch of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and corrected acid and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the gall bladder, and carries off the bile, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 25 minutes after eating of each meal, for above weeks at least one will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and no family be without them.

Sept 15, 1843. D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Dodd's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable pills in our practice for a number of years and from our knowledge have made use of them with great success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Upper Tinpot, Va.	SILAS DORR.
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER.
Green Brier, Va.	S. L. M. DEW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most satisfactory effect such as Water Brash, or watery secretions from the stomach, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Intestinal Diseases, and in every one of these instances of periodical dysentery. I would recommend the above medicine particularly in that most distressing disease Bilious Cholic, as I have found it a certain remedy for the complaint. Given under my hand, this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor, and sometimes cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic Bronchocele, and various of the liver and kidneys, so that I had to take to bed —when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which pills 3 or 4 were required the first or second days to produce operation, and after that I have been taking his medicines about three or four weeks and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial and 2 pills sufficient to keep the bowels regular.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Huntsdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separately. And in cases of Dyspepsia and of confirmed Liver to take of them both at each meal, and in case of pain, likewise, but in severe cases it may be taken at night, and repeated until relief finds. Any person wishing to purchase, may call on Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. A gentleman, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 5. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1844. Whole number 369.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 first weeks, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 first months, or paid in advance, $2.25; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who receive their papers by carriers, $2.50 payable quarterly. To those who receive their papers by mail and those who call at the office for them $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, (16 lines,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continuance at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
As prescribed of the celebrated
DOCTOR HITTRIDGE, OF MASS

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all to whom it is administered. Over one hundred cases of the most malignant kind have been cured in Boston, Maine, Barre, Essex, Worcester, Hampden, Berkshire, Albany, Schenectady, Otsego, Tioga, Seneca, Monroe, Niagara, Erie, Genesee, Tompkins, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Herkimer, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Oswego, Cortland, Chenango, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Montgomery, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Ulster, Sullivan, Greene

THE UNION.

From the N. Jersey Bank Reports, submitted to the Legislature at the 1st of January, we select that of the Plainfield Bank, as most interesting to our readers. The Banks of the State are generally in a very prosperous condition.

Plainfield Bank.—*Assets.*

Bills receivable,	$70,903 00
Specie in hand,	10 012 91
Specie deposited on deposite in N. Y.	50,019 20
Notes, checks and drafts,	4 852 —
Real estate, including house, furniture, &c.	6 720 02
Due from other banks,	7 689 51
Various other items,	21 20
Total,	170,171 27

Liabilities.

Capital Stock,	80,000 —
Bank Notes in circulation,	67,274 —
Due depositors,	21,739 85
Profit and loss	356 42
Total,	170,171 27

The Cold Snap, of the latter part of January appears to have been felt most severely at the Eastward. The Astronomer of Cambridge University says that the month of January has been colder than any corresponding month for a great number of years. Boston harbor has not been so frozen up in 30 years. The ice was from 6 to 10 inches thick, and extended out to the lower light, a distance of two miles. The Liverpool steamer Britannia was frozen in when the tide fell, and was drawing near, and it was some apprehended she would be crushed, at which the Mayor was alarmed, and it was proposed that a passage be cut for her through the ice to the sea. $1500 to $2000 were subscribed to effect it. The steamer of course was not a Boston project.

A [illegible] is said to be in first rate health, and [illegible] is very much [illegible] Lafayette is [illegible] Paris, which are strong [illegible] to what is called a [illegible] The ice is [illegible] are attached to the [illegible] under the ice by a [illegible] about [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] it sufficient [illegible] to [illegible] ice.

The [illegible] on the 31 inst., a day [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] Adjourned [illegible] 1st of February. [illegible] 37 letters, [illegible] 37 papers.

[illegible] of unusual [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...to obtained all the goods, and would ship, all of which are guaranteed Genuine, and the offices, as cheap as any possible article. Send on the goods personally.

Notice to all Interested.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity will be held in John Ayres' Hotel, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to consider the propriety of a reorganization of our Fire Department. All are requested to attend.

One of the Tax

Plainfield, Feb. 12th, 1844.

We call attention to the above, and strongly urge upon all owning property in this village to attend the meeting. It is a subject only of great importance, but absolutely requisite to the safety of the lives and property of our citizens—for many instances of lives lost by fire have occurred in this State very recently. The object of the meeting is to take measures to obtain an act of *incorporation for a Fire Department*, by means of which money can be collected in proportion to the property owned, within the District, to obtain and keep in good repair all apparatus necessary for extinguishing fires and saving life in case of fire.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

I attended Dr. Brown's lecture on Saturday evening, on the gases which perhaps would have been more interested provided it had been addressed to chemists. The Lecturer's reading was bad, his language was not adapted to his audience, for few, if any, I apprehend were conversant with the abstract details of chemical science. I therefore respectfully recommend him, (understanding he is to lecture again this evening) to use such language as may be understood by those who have not had the opportunity of making that science a peculiar object of study. And I regret to say, his *Beautiful Experiments* were almost a failure, and if he is not more successful this evening he doubtless in a *Quack*, and unworthy of the countenance of a generous and enlightening community, who times past, have ever most abundantly imparted to all worthy objects of humbuggery and imposture.

A Lover of Science.

Feb. 12, 1844.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

I was present at the lecture of Dr. Brown, *showing the properties of gases* on Saturday evening last. I for one am constrained to say it was a splendid affair, and I think all present will acquiesce with what I say. The first experiment that was exhibited by Mr. Brown, to satisfy our trusting dispositions after knowing, was by filling a small tin pistol with gas, and then applying it to a lighted candle which exploded in an instant, (great excitement.) The experiment by placing a glass tube over a burning torch, which made a devil scream like thunder blowing in the bung of a barrel, (great excitement. Third experiment, the Carbonic Acid Oxygen, or Drummond light, were exhibited.—I have no doubt, but what the light has been seen 70 miles; for I am persuaded that no person did look upon it or see it not, (NOT A—tonight.) Fourth experiment, the Galvanic was administered in several gallonic phases. Such leaping and shouting, and the very *hair raising*, of old Dan Tucker, Pisgah [illegible] screamed for many years back. One of the gentlemen had such a heavy pair of gaiters on board, that he could not constrain himself, and endeavored to force his way among the fair sex, others, and they felt the effect for some hours. I was faithful in my duty, and a true one, of both and the money, it was well spent.

Yours, *Tit for and a half cent.*

North Plainfield, Feb. 12th 1844.

Liberal legacies.—We learn that the following legacies have been left by Isreal Munson, our late worthy fellow citizen, who died on Friday last, at an advanced age:—

Massachusetts General Hospital	$25,000
Harvard College	15,000
Yale College	15,000
Yale Medical Scool	5,000
Blind Asylum	5,000
Farm School	2,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	5,000
Retreat at Hartford	5,000
Total	$72,000

—*Boston Mer Jour.*

Funny.—It is stated on good authority, says the Knickerbocker, that President Tyler contemplated nominating Ex President Van Buren to the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Drunkard's Freeze to Death.—We count four cases in the papers from different quarters this morning, each being found with rum bottles.—One was an apostate Washingtonian.

Something Novel.—Four Christian women have been baptized and entered the Jewish church, and within the last week have each been married to persons of that persuasion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Young Men of Plainfield, pursuant to a call of Lemuel Lee, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10th, 1844, to form a Clay Club preparatory to a meeting proposed to the Franklin Corps of the 5th inst. The meeting was called to order and Nelson Runyon appointed President, and A. M. Webster, Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that they be entitled "The Young Men's Clay Club of Plainfield."

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and drafting Bye Laws for said Club, and that S. F. Randolph, David Blue, Clark Ishmael, Nathan Leonard, and H. F. Webster, constitute said committee, for the purpose named.

Resolved, That the members of this Club use their influence to obtain subscribers for the Clay Banner, and use all honorable efforts to secure the success of the cause which is at issue with the Whig party at large, and ours.

Resolved, That A. M. Webster be appointed Treasurer, and Nelson Runyon President, and A. M. Webster Secretary, for the ensuing meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plainfield Union, Newark Daily Advertiser, Clay Banner, New York Tribune.

Resolved, That the Young Men's Clay Club, of Plainfield, meet at John W. Laing's Inn, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock Feb. 17th 1844, to transact such business, as may then come before them.

NELSON RUNYON, President.
A. M. Webster, Secretary.
Feb. 10 1844.

Peaceful dissolution.—A man named Judd has taken Bishop Hughes' place as a member of God's congregation of Tobby and Buckwheat. The basement of the building is composed of several experiments used for purposes connected with the church. One apartment was appropriated to the use of the minister, but for some time Rev. Mr. Judd's study. I was the purchaser of the room by paying most of his rent in his study and frequently wrote off his sermons amongst them. The fifth grand experiment was the dissolution of the connection of the work with the Judd of worship. Parties in his study for the agreeable purpose of reading Hymns as mentioned. We consider a most proper by publishing the details of the late Judd conduct of that man as a Christian and the Children he has corrupted and the information, welfare of so many persons are most seriously affected by the dissolution of their connection, we merely state the facts as they are fully to enlighten the community to whom we appeal upon them, and trembling with fear at the success which so recently assaults the peaceful.—*Philad. pa. Ledger.*

Just like Brooklyn, and we are informed, has gone to New Brunswick. We should suppose that place were members of that paper, that we are there more sensible and cultivated sorts of the community who is about to collect upon the new consecrating premises.—*Philad. pa. Ledger.*

Gov. Mr. Calhoun's accompanied letter appears on the 22d ult. He says he has no reason to doubt the Texas Treaty will be ratified by the Senate, and that the Texas Congress will adjourn in June next. He says the delegates from Texas to the United States, and our ministers to Texas, will be instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries. Mr. Calhoun's letter is very long, and that is all we can say, as we have not room to publish it. The letter alone fills a column of the Globe. The Texas Congress will not meet for the dispatch of business until the 1st of June next.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The Fire Department of this city, although in a very efficient state, is not sufficiently organized to prevent the destruction of property by fire, and the loss of life, which has frequently occurred. The Common Council have appointed a committee to report a plan for the organization of the Department, and we hope that the report will be made at the next meeting of the Board.—*Hartford Courant.*

The family of Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Bridgeport, Ct. lost his life in the flames, on Saturday night, in consequence of the house taking fire. Mr. Hall was in bed at the time, and was suffocated before he could be rescued.—*Bridgeport Ct.*

Circular.—To Printers and Churches of all Denominations in the United States.

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, having deeply impressed with the importance of the cause of temperance, and with the conviction that the time has arrived when a general effort should be made to awaken and concentrate the moral energies of the country in favor of this cause, have resolved to appoint a general agent to visit the United States, for the purpose of giving a new and vigorous impulse to the temperance reformation, and especially to awaken the attention of the churches to the importance of the subject. The Committee have appointed Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. of Andover, Mass. to perform this service, and have requested him to commence his labors in the month of February. The Committee have also requested the Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Auburn, N. Y. to visit the churches in the State of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Nettleton, of Connecticut, to visit the churches in that State. The object of these visits is to awaken the attention of the churches to the importance of the subject, and to secure the co-operation of the ministers and churches in the formation of temperance societies, and in the circulation of temperance publications. The Committee have also requested the Rev. Dr. Edwards to visit the churches in the State of New Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. Nettleton to visit the churches in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa

The Only Sure Means

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

Sterling Teeth.

Opened this Day, and Now on Hand.

NEW GOODS,

A New Assortment,

Dentistry.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

HAYWARD'S ARABIAN BALSAM.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plain...

New Fall Goods.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. HUNT'S

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

Plainfield Union.

Volume III.—No. 6. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1844. Whole number 370.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON DURHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum paid during the first three months, if paid in 6 mos. $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines) in a square, will be conveniently inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. Liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without directions, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and remember,

The Blackar Allebasi's SAVE,

As prescribed and obtained by
DOCTOR RITHDGE, OF MASS.

When faithfully used in curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kinds. Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burnesthus, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every discription, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Chronic or Inflammatory Sore throat; Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scalds, &c. &c.

T. E. Gilbert, of Otisco county, N. Y., was cured by three sets of the Save which had perfected the bone through and through, above and below the place, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the state.

John Trefoss, in Rock, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the ke which had become high inflamed, and had mortified above and below the knee, and which had been pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas Bridget Mouly, No. 250 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and cut a nail in his knee joint. It soon became inmical. Doctors Purvis, Swinton and J. Kennedy gave all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Nothing but recommendations can be published, for want of room. Let afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be of the best remedies in the world for all those which have their seat internally. They are composed of the most precious herbs growing in a disordered stomach or bowels, has become almost universal; exceptioning the half educated, and entirely ignorant and strongly prejudiced. It would be a libel on the intelligence of our people to say a bad a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the secret of disease would then become simple, and the cure of disease and evil removed, would be easier. These Pills reach directly to the stomach and bowels, cullecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, and blood purifier, no medicine ever known to be discovered. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, they are known for they should be used in connection with Alebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poc Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ *cts.*

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others for pain and weakness in the side, back, breast, &c. *Also, lame muscles, joint feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.* Purpose, nervous affections, &c. One can do better than to put on a plaster when caught by a draft, or when he gives; will be cured here.

Dear Sir:—I commenced a long time with a chronic affection in my back, which rendered me unable for business; I had tried many remedies and applied to without effect. At last I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely relieved. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS HUGHES.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Toth-Ache Drops.

Effect astonishing cure in from 5 to 10 minutes when used according to directions. One bottle warranted to cure; if it fails to do so, the money will be refunded. The last few weeks, hundreds of $100 cures are on record. Will furnish a receipt (ordinary) so that will not be sold to the ordinary ailments drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, South Plainfield.
Mrs. Mary Wilson, Scotch Plains.
Henry Kiggins, Elizabethtown.
And by MILTON F. DURHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—ly.*

Crockery.

1 CRATE Pint Liverpool and Common Ware for sale by the package and for sale by
May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received.

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Delaine, also of Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at the present season.
D. BULLMAN.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary
JACKSON POUND,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap or can be obtained elsewhere, and solicits a call to examine for himself.

Any person wishing to have work or dernada against Jr. subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, shoeing; tailoring, wagon-making, flour cove, hay, oats or corn, or any kind of produce, they'd hoke, will all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account will please call and settle the same by the first of January next when positively he would like to have it, and will take it in payment, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes by strict attention to business for himself, to be rewarded with a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. Reynolds any one to vote him without proper written order.
Dec. 25, 1843.—ly*

The Pilgrim's Song.

The May Flower, on New England's coast, has fairly[illegible] tattered sail,
And through her cracked and mourning shrouds, December's breezes wail.
Yet on that dry deck behold! a music and decent [illegible] band,
Who for the right to worship God have left their native land;
And to this dreary wilderness, the glorious hope they bring.
"A Church without a Bishop—a State without a King.
Church without a Bishop—a State without a King.
Then Prince and Prelate, hope no more to bend these to your sway,
Despotism's fire in[illegible] their breasts, and freedom's home their way.
And in their brave heart's outmost, 'twere better to be,
Than quail beneath a despot, where the soul cannot be free;
And therefore o'er the wintry wave, these exiles come to bring
"A Church without a Bishop—a State without a King."
And still their spirits in their sons, with freedom shall abide,
The BIBLE is our only creed—our only monarch GOD!
This band is rested—the word is spoke—the act is done,
And to that pledge is given,
And softly on our banner floats, in the free air of Heaven,
The motto of our[illegible] sires, and loud we make it sing—
"A Church without a Bishop—a State without a King."

For the Lady's World of Fashion.

The Minister's Dinner.

By Lady Jane Pierson.

The Rev. Mr. N——— was a man of excellent temper, generous feeling, and well cultivated mind, but he was eccentric even to oddity.—He was a powerful preacher, and his ministration was blest to the reformation of many in his parish. As the age of 38 he became enamored with beautiful light hearted girl of 17, daughter to one of his richest parishioners, and when accepted as the choice of the hand of the minister would be soon bordering hard upon the sin of the unpardonable. Well, the marriage was consummated, the bride's portion paid, and the husband, as towards in their first love are apt to do, gave in to the humor of his wife, and accompanied her to several festive parties given by his wealthy neighbors, in honor of his marriage.

The happy couple were sitting together in their comfortable parlour, one evening towards spring; the reverend gentleman studying the Venerable Bede, and his wife equally intent upon a plate of the latest fashions, when she suddenly looked up with an expression between hope and fear, and thus addressed her companion;

"My dear husband I have a request to make.'

"Well Nancy, any thing consonants'

"You cannot imagine that I would make an unpleasant request, surely?'

"Now just request that you considered inconsistent. But, come, what is it?'

"Why, my dear sir,' and her voice trembled a little, 'we have been to several parties among the neighboring gentry, and now I think that to maintain our position in society, we should make a party too.' The minister looked blank.

"What sort of a party, Nancy?' he said at length.

"Why,' she replied, 'such a party as those we have attended. We must make an elegant dinner, and have dancing after it.'

"Dancing in a minister's house!' ejaculated Mr. N———.

"Why you certainly,' replied his wife coaxingly.' You will not dance, the party will be mine; and then we have been to several parties all the winter.'

"True love,' he muttered with a perplexed air and sat silent for some time as if considering. At length he spoke. 'Yes, Nancy, you may make a party, give a dinner, and if the guests desire it you may dance.'

"Thank you, love,' she cried, putting her arms around his neck.

"But I have some stipulations to make before it,' he said; 'I cannot and will invite the guests, and you must allow me to place some of my favorite dishes upon the table.

"As you please love,' she answered delighted, but when shall it be?'

"Next Wednesday, if you please.'

"But our furniture and window draperies are very old fashioned. Is it not time we had new?'

"I should think it hardly necessary to refurnish our rooms, Nancy. All our furniture is excellent of the kind.'

"But our carpets, white draperies and chairs have such a mild look, do consent to have the rooms new fixed; we can move them things to the unfurnished chambers.'

"And of what use will they be in those rooms which we never occupy? Besides, it is near spring, and to fit up now for winter is superfluous.'

"Well, I would not care,' the persist d 'only December's breezes wail.

"Oh, if that is all,' said gaily, 'if will promise to expend a thousand dollars on the refitting of the party, not in furniture, but in a manner which shall exonerate us from all imputation of parsimony; and you may expend in dress, ornaments and dessert just what sum you please, and do not forget the waste.' And so the colloquy ended. He resumed his studies and she gave herself to the consideration of the dress which would be most becoming; and the viands that were most expensive. The next day she sent her family of her intentions, and spent all the day how her husband would expend his thousand dollars, but as she had discovered something of the eccentricity of his character, she doubted not that he meant to give an agreeable surprise; and her curiosity grew so great that she could hardly sleep during the interval.

At length the momentous day arrived. The arrangements were all complete, and Mrs. N——— retired to perform the all important toilette, a servant in her person in due form. She intended long at the subject, relying on the fashionable superiority of fashionable people, and when the hour struck had her shoulder arranged like Judith of old gloriously to adorn the eyes of all who should look upon her, and full of sweet smiles and graces, notwithstanding the uncomfortable pinching of her shoes and corsets. Her husband met her in the hall.

"Quite gay love we all are to-night,' he said, and extended the arm of the morning gown—Wonderful, wonderful! What a strange assembly. There were congregated the cripple, the ne'ered, and the blind, the pallid, the extreme aged and a group of children from the workhouse, who regarded the fine lady, some with wide mouths, others with both hands in their hair, while some grouped from behind furniture, to the covers of which they had retired from their dancing presence. She was petrified with astonishment; then a rush of displeasure crossed her face, till having run her eyes over the grotesque assembly, she met the comical grave expression of her husband's countenance, when she burst into a violent fit of laughter, during the paroxysm of which the hearing of her sweet laugh touched its distinctly heard by the company.

"Nancy!' at length said her husband, sternly. She checked her mirth, straightened her features, and added:

"You will forgive me, and believe yourself not quite malicious.'

"That is well done,' whispered Mr. N———, 'thats my females,' he said, 'As my wife is not acquainted with you, I will make a few presentations.' Then leading her towards an ancient creature, whose distorted limbs seemed to support her bolt upright in her seat. 'I am happy to introduce to Rev. Mr. N.love, who is a youth truly gifted and endued much in the cause of our common Master. A modest rhododendron, nodded its noble, contracted among the new world specie of the West, 'here he was employed in preaching the Gospel to the poor, but endured him to his present condition.' This lady, he was has possibly sustained him, and by her own labor perceived a maintenance for herself and him.—But that I will be some one to your ears.'

Then turning to a group with silver locks, and three have given a quotation, 'these are soldiers of the revolution. They were all engaged in such wars. They went out in their young strength to defend their oppressed country. They endured hardships, toils and sufferings, such as we hardly deem it possible for men to endure and live, they returned home old and crippled, and enfeebled in their limbs, and their bare country is now, to find their patrimonies destroyed by fire, or the chances of war, or their property stolen or otherwise taken from them. And these now by were live in poverty, and neglect in the land for the prosperity of which they sacrificed their all. These venerable looks are wives of these patriots; and widows of others who have gone to their rewards. They are left with their great wrinkled brows and scant locks to better. This is the fatherland and learned Dr. B———, who saved hundreds of lives during the spotted epidemic. But his great success aroused the envy immunity of his medical brethren who succeeded in ruining his practice, and when blindness came upon him, he was forgotten by those whom he delivered from death. This lovely creature is his only child, and she is motherless. Yet her learning is of use, and she is now the support and she is the mother of those whose parents were left destitute by the ——— Migration.—These children were engaged in infancy by the Asiatic cholera, and the kind hearts have either been cheered by a mother, or their pitiless orphans by deformed feet. Now my poor eyes, love, and lead on to the dining room.'

She obeyed, and notwithstanding her efforts the thumping of wooden crutches and rustling of sticks, crackles, and wooden legs behind her, still high threw her into mirthful convulsions of laughter.

Evidently her attention she glanced over the table. There stood the dishes for which her husband had stipulated, in the shape of two enormous, heavily meant pots, and two enormous platters of boiled meats and vegetables formed the mighty centre-pieces among the delicacies that she had prepared for the refined company which she expected. Her face grew pale, and prepared to do the table honors, but her husband called a short time to giving to the Beneficial that addressed the company with, 'now my brethren help yourselves and one another, to whatever you deem preferable. I will wait upon the children.'

A hearty and jovial meal was made, the children seeing the example, and on the hearts of the old ones were rendered rich, when, they were gratified, and which, combined with the delightful anticipations of the revolutionary war, and the old ladies told their tales of generations and suffering, and interwove with them the histories of fairies, brownies, or hymen, who died for liberty.

Mrs. N——— was sobbing convulsively when her husband came round, and touching her shoulder, whispered:

"My love, I shall we have dancing?' The old with the boisterous associations, Nancy drew her arm hysterical, and she laughed and wept at once.

When she became quiescent Mr. N——— thus addressed the company:

'I fear my friends, that you will think my wife a frivolous, inconsiderate creature, and I must somewhat acquiesce for her. We were married very lately, and have not had a serious [illegible] to quarrel to give a dinner in return. I consented on condition that one of which was that I should be allowed to give a dinner to children. I consented on condition that one of which was that I should be allowed to give a dinner to children. I consented on condition that one of which was that I should be allowed to give a dinner to children

Thursday Feb 8th.—In Senate. Mr. Wood hotly commented his motion on the Tariff.

Mr. Bates called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Senate had refused to grant the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, presented by him, while those in reply, from the Legislature of Georgia, had been printed. He made no motion on the subject, but brought it before this Senate that the Senate might act upon it if disposed. He spoke in the highest terms of the Georgia resolves.

In the House the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the Legislature calling upon the Senators to vote for Gen. Jackson's fine bill.

He said he did not intend to vote for the bill as it now stood, and gave his reasons for not considering himself bound by instructions.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Wise as Minister to Brazil.

In the House, the Report on the Elections occupied the day.

Saturday, Feb. 10.—The Senate did not sit, and the House did nothing worthy of report.

Monday, Feb. 12.—In Senate.

Mr Fairfield presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature demanding action on the subject of French spoliations prior to 1800.

A communication was received from the President covering a letter from the Governor of Iowa and resolutions of the Territorial Legislature, asking admission into Union;—also a communication from Captain Stockton relating to the steam frigate Princeton and recommending the report to the consideration of Congress. The former was referred to the Committee on the Territories, the latter to that on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Huntington, of Conn. spoke in defence of the Tariff policy, and in reply to Mr Woodbury.

In the House, the Report on Elections, occupied the day.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.—In Senate.

The Bill for refunding Gen. Jackson's fine was taken up, and after considerable debate, on a motion to postpone indefinitely Judge Hall from blame, was rejected 24 to 28.

Mr. Huntington concluded his speech in favor of the protective policy.

In the House, on motion the case of the House was granted to the Congressional Temperance Society for the use of the spring next.

The Report on Elections was taken up and debated until 9 o'clock, night evening.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—In Senate.

A Memorial was presented for the abolition of Sunday Mails.

Gen. Jackson's fine bill passed, 30 to 16 as it came from the House. The bill was subsequently signed by the President and became a law.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to call upon the Bank for information relative to the Hermitage loan.

In the House the Report on Elections was taken up. An amendment, enumerating the several States, and declaring all claiming seats duly elected, excepting the two contested seats from Virginia, was carried, 127 to 57.

The debate was then stopped by the previous question, and Edmund Burke of N. H. the first member elect was declared duly elected member of the House, 128 to 65.

The voting continued until 7, on the members singly, when all were elected except the 9 members from Mississippi and Missouri, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—In Senate.

A bill appropriating bills paying Pennsylvania revenue was passed.

Mr. Fairfield presented Mr. Gilmer was unanimously elected Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Wickliffe Postmaster General.

In the House, the voting in the members elected to the several districts was resumed, and all were admitted, and after transacting important business, the House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Henry A. Wise resigned his seat.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Monday Feb. 9th.—Council did not sit, the President and Vice-President being absent.

In Assembly, the bill establishing the new township of Rockaway in Morris county was considered and re-committed.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—In Council, the bill to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to revise the constitution was taken up, on its 2d reading, and after debate and amendment was postponed and ordered to a third.

A bill was introduced to provide whenever any individual, on an indictment for murder or manslaughter, intends to plead himself on the ground of Insanity, he shall give notice when he plead to the indictment, and that thereupon a jury shall be impannelled to try the question of his sanity. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The bills for the Indigent Blind—the Essex Mutual Insurance co.—and to regulate fishing in the Raritan, were all ordered 3d reading.

In Assembly, a petition was presented for alteration of Common School Law. (which we hope will be heeded.)

Also, one from Harrison, Hudson co. to be annexed again to Bergen co.

The "Dog bill" making dog-stealing larceny was taken up in Committee, Mr. Welsh in the Chair.

The amendments were read so as to include Cats and Coons.

Mr. Colgate called for a division of the question. He had a particular reference to favor of Cats, and he hoped they would be defended.

Mr. Vail was willing that Coons should be picked out: but he would not let dogs run full length as no dog had been stolen last Friday.

Mr. Colgate hoped gentlemen would be disinterested in their votes. He hardly knew whether the last gentleman was for himself had no particular interest in any animals of the dog kind except cats.

The amendments were not agreed to.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Fickel advocated the bill.

Mr. Cowperthwait did not think it advisable that any [illegible] N. J. would necessarily require to send a man to their Prison for stealing a dog, or the like dogs. If it only made the offence next to petty. It would not be so bad. After some short discussion, 39. T. moved to postpone it to the next Legislature; agreed to, 29 to 25.

Wednesday, Feb. 7th.—In Council

A resolution was adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to make a uniform standard of Weights and Measures in the State.

The bill for the revision of the Constitution was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

In Assembly.—Four petitions were presented against annexing a part of Franklin, in Somerset, to South Brunswick in Middlesex.

One, from Harrison against being annexed to Bergen.

One, to reduce costs of collecting notes over $100, and of foreclosing mortgages.

A Bill was reported to erect a new township (Rockaway) in Morris county.

Thursday, Feb. 8.—In Council.

The Supplement to the act regulating the elections, extending the elective franchise to every one who shall have paid a state or county tax in this State, or whose name shall be on the list, or who shall have arrived at the age of 21, after the duplicate was made out; and authorizing naturalized citizens to vote upon their making affidavit that they had been naturalized; and imposing a penalty of $20 for illegal voting, was read by sect ons, and postponed for the present.

In Assembly, the debate on the Education Bill occupied most of the day.

Friday, Feb. 9.—In Council.

The bill to provide for a convention for the revision of the Constitution, passed, after considerable debate, by 13 to 5.

In Assembly.—The Speaker presented the report of the Keepers of the State Prison according to a resolution of the last sitting.

The Report was censured for going out of its way to censure Whig officers.

It was laid on the table, and 1500 copies ordered to be printed.

The Education Bill was taken up on its second reading, and after considerable debate, was ordered 3d reading.

Saturday, Feb 10.—In Council.

Five divorce bills were acted on.

In Assembly.—A petition was presented for a new county from Gloucester, and Camden to be the seat of government.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 12.—In Council.

The bill to facilitate the collection of claims against townships, was ordered 3d reading.

In Assembly.—A petition was presented for repeal of the law for voting by ballot in Rahway.

The Bill to incorporate the city of Perth Amboy was ordered 3d reading.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—In Council.

Two remonstrances from Middlesex against granting the application of the East Jersey proprietors, were presented.

The bill to facilitate the collections of claims against townships was considered, and postponed for the present.

In Assembly.—Mr. Vail, with leave, introduced an act for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women—ordered 2d read'g.

Mr. Laing presented a petition for a bill to protect the rights of married women.

A petition was presented from one man against the Education Bill—Assembly refused to have it printed.

One against the division of Gloucester county.

One against the new township of Rockaway.

A communication was presented from Jacob R. Geddis late keeper of the State Prison, in answer to the charges made by the present Board of Inspectors, in their Report made on Saturday last. He pronounced the charges utterly false.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—In Council.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bills of Council and Assembly, respecting taxes, reported the Assembly Bill with amendments.

A resolution that no application for divorce should be entertained, in cases within the jurisdiction of the Chancellor, was disagreed to 5 to 12.

The Bill to facilitate the collection of claims against townships was lost, 6 to 11.

A petition was presented against the application of the East Jersey proprietors; also, 1 for a new township from parts of Mercer and Monmouth, to be annexed to Monmouth.

In Assembly. A motion to print 1500 copies of Mr. Geddis' letter was rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Laing presented a petition for the abolition of capital punishment—Referred to Messrs. Laing, Widdrick and Potter.

One from Gloucester for a new township.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—In Council.

A petition was presented for a new township, to be called Millstone.

Mr. Ihrie presented a bill to repeal the act requiring that in cases of application to the Legislature for acts to set up a new township or county, or to alter old county or township lines, notice thereof shall be advertised six weeks in one or more newspapers of the county. Referred.

The bill to give town committee men $1, and town clerks $1,50 per day, passed.

In Assembly, a petition was presented from Warren co. for the repeal of the act abolishing imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Patterson reported the Constitution Bill from Council with amendments. Providing that at the first election for delegates, those who are opposed to the Convention may vote "No Convention"—and if one half or more of those voting, vote no convention, the bill shall be inoperative. Made the order of the day for to-morrow morning.

Great Sale of Wool from one Estate.—The celebrated farm of R. H. Rose, at Silver Lake, Penn, maintains 10,000 sheep. A few days since, the proprietor sold at one time to a manufacturer at Union 300 bales of wool, each weighing from 150 to 180 lbs. at 31 cents a lb. —*Phila. Led er.*

American Ingenuity Rewarded & Abused. The Largest Ocean Ever Made.

We noticed some months ago the launching from the stocks of a large and very handsome steam ship, called the Great Western, built by our ingenious countryman Mr. Ross Wiggins, under an order of the Russian Government, to be used on the great Railroad now commencing in Russia, between the capital of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The engines were taken to Russia by Mr. Thomas Wiggins, one of the manufacturers, and other various articles were sent in connection with numerous mechanics from England, the superiority of Mr. Wiggins' machinery over all others was duly acknowledged. The following extracts, we are pleased in being able to state, emanated Mr. Thomas Wiggins, in connection with Mr. Joseph Harrison of the firm of Eastwick & Harrison, of Philadelphia, to secure the contract for furnishing Locomotives and burthen cars for the use of the road. This contract is the largest of the kind ever made in the world, and was secured by those gentlemen in competition with some of the largest and most influential manufacturers in Great Britain. The Emperor of Russia has determined to have built in 1842, with tenders for each; and the number of burthen cars is 5,300—together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars are to be furnished by the end of the year 1845; 40 locomotives and 100 burthen cars in 1846; forty locomotives and 1,500 burthen cars in 1847; and the balance, 42 locomotives and 3,800 burthen cars, in 1848. The whole cost of the machinery here contracted for will be more than $4,000,000? A pretty correct idea may be formed of the extent of this contract when we state that the whole number of locomotives owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is 45, and the number of burthen cars of four and eight wheels, between seven and eight hundred.

The Railroad be were St. Petersburg and Moscow will be about 400 miles in length, and will be a perpetual monument of the enterprise and munificence of the Emperor Nicholas. The road is now in the course of construction under the superintendence of our countryman Major G. W. Whistler; and although the Emperor does not hesitate to avail himself of the talents and services of our countrymen, the contract for the machinery to be furnished by Messrs. Wiggins & Harrison requires that the whole is to be manufactured in Russia, for which purpose the most extensive facilities are afforded them, the work thus being granted to them free of rent, the pay of the workmen to be no higher than that which they have been in the habit of receiving, and a judicious system of police established under the direction of the government for the safety and preservation of the works. This strong evidence of the appreciation of the talents of our countrymen, and especially of our young townsman, cannot fail to afford the highest gratification.

Perhaps it may not be amiss, in connection with this matter, to state that the Emperor of Russia last year ordered from Mr. Ross Winans three powerful steam pile driving machines, which are used in the construction of parts of the road in Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, where the country is marshy. These were found to answer so well that Mr. W. is now constructing a fourth one for the same road. We also learn that the Russian Minister is now, and has been for some time past, under the orders of the Emperor, purchasing for Russia various agricultural implements of approved construction, besides other machinery, that may prove serviceable in the Russian Empire.—*Balt. Amer.*

South Carolina.—*English Speculations.*—The Washington (Wilkes county) News says that a rumor, which we believe to be true, as it comes to us well authenticated, says that a wealthy English company have purchased a large tract of land (about 9000 acres) in South Carolina, 7 miles above Petersburg, Georgia, on the Savannah river, including a great water privilege, for the purpose of entering largely into the business of manufacturing cotton goods, &c. It is intended, it is said, to import all the requisite workmen from England, who are to be settled on the land; thus forming an English colony in the borders of the Palmetto State.

Millerism.—This is one of those miserable humbugs, pointless and powerless, which, deserves only our ridicule or contempt, and only be properly left to sink by its own weight. It is a strong delusion, a pernicious heresy, taking firm hold of the lowest superstitions of the human heart, and controlling to a great extent, the request for good or evil, of human action. It aims a vital blow at private peace, public prosperity and social and political order; and since in its results overturn all human government and all progress in society. If the families have influence to keep members from the Millerite delusion as they intend, it is because they have been deemed comparatively hurtless, and must soon extinguish themselves; and from a general conviction that though mistaken, they were yet sincere in their views. We perceive, however, that provision is already made to continue this wicked imposture, for years to come, by fixing the final consummation of all things for 1847! There can therefore be longer be any charity for Millerism; it ought there to be any toleration. And the State might with propriety, in empowering interpose to save the fanatics from the consequences of their own madness. No head of a family who is a Millerite is capable of managing his own affairs, and ought to be dealt with as a Lunatic or Idiot.—*Y edonian.*

The Philadelphia Times says that a gentleman who owns the Philadelphia Museum, resides out of the State, on account of the heavy State tax on real estate. It says that he lives at Burlington, N. J. and the sum he saves by this avoiding the State tax is sufficient to pay all his expenses annually for a most sumptuous way of living.

The Haytien Government, according to Port au Prince papers of Jan. 23d, decisively refused a new treaty with France, but paid its arrearages, the $750 000 due under that of 1838, without be deprived.

The Newark Daily Adv. says:—"The extensively manufactories of Messrs. Ballantine & Co. Canton in Baltimore county, employing upwards of capital of $220,000 and turning out annually goods to the amount of $220,000 better known as the Patapsco Factory for manufacturing and it is believed that the whole has contracted."

A Happy Calculation.—The "Gladiator," published at Cedar Bluff, Ala. of the 24th ult. says that a rush of waters caused by excessive rains for nearly three weeks previous, had inundated the town of Warrenton, washed away the bridge, and destroyed five thousand dollars worth of cotton. Much other damage was done, the extent of which was not ascertained.

Wm. Hunt's Mill at Stillwater, Somers Co. was burnt on Tuesday last, with 150 bushels of grain, and his entire stock of flouring consisting of The Insurance was for $1,000.

Aaron Chidsey and wife have recovered $300 damages from the town of Canton, Conn., on account of injuries received by her while passing the bridge across Farmington river on Collinsville.

The amount of property bequeathed to Mr. Clay by the late Senator Porter, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer at $80,000 or $90,000.

Robert Applewhite, of Wayne, N. C was barbarously murdered, on the 7th inst. by a free man of color, who escaped.

Wooden Nutmegs have been outdone by valuable buttons—fine rich of which plated with the genuine article have been detected at New London, Conn.

The Cincinnati Chronicle has been shown a white silk pocket handkerchief made by Mr. I. E. Jessup of Wayne county, Indiana, which he pronounces equal in every respect to the best imported fabrics. Mr. Jones, who has been engaged in the silk business about two years, has procured splendid machinery, and is about commencing the manufacture of satin and velvets.

At a recent reward of prizes in Trinity College, University at Cambridge, England, the first prize for an English essay, was received by Charles Bristed, son of the Rev. John Bristed, of Bristol, R.-I.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Lastleth, Eng. is the largest structure ever erected in Great Britain by voluntary contributions. It is now completed. It cost £100,000.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint, pleurisy, Consumption is to those who even begin to cough, or have any pains about their chest, or the least complaint of the Lungs. And in the stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. And every person that has the use of their senses and their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in their senses resort to Dr. Allens's Balsam of Liverwort which may be had for 50 cts. per bottle, with the "Family Physician" free, which all sensible will know about and come to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice. D. Rossmassler, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should procure a bottle of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort as the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during severe years.

Sold by W. A. Tilden, Wholesale Agent, 80 Barclay st. New-York, and by M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ The Readers is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure disease arising in their regular to an illconditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or purging.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Asthma after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent a disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Curtis's Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

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Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NOSHUMBUG.—Dr. Delmonter's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any one who is not pleased with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he gets himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delmonter's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any "certificate" system, as we sometimes manufacture to worthless articles.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, February 19, 1842.

The Tariff.—There appears to have been a general swing on for more than one between Messrs. Van Buren and Clay, and their respective friends, to see which could go farthest in favor of high duties, and high protection, in order to gain the votes of the South, in the next Presidential contest. When Mr. Rives' letter was published, it would seem that Mr. Clay had a pretty fair chance of success;—for Mr. Rives says Mr. C was regarded at the South as a more consistent Statesman than Mr. Van Buren.—Now, however, the Whigs seem inclined to give up the contest, for Mr. Calhoun's letter has aroused the Democrats to greater exertions than usual in favor of free trade,—and it is thought probable that a horizontal revenue tariff may be agreed upon at the present session. Mr. Woodbury's able free trade speech in the Senate in support of Mr. McDuffie, and in reply to Mr. Evans, gives great satisfaction to the South. Mr. Woodbury having been many years Secretary of the Treasury, gives to his statements great weight and influence. The Whigs not being able to shape such devotion to Southern prejudices as the better right of the two to be considered the Tariff party; while the Democrats have fairly earned the title of Anti-Protection Party.

The Education Bill, we are happy to see is progressing in our Legislature, and we are much encouraged in the hope that it will pass. Its main provisions we have published heretofore. A law of the kind is very much needed, and would vastly benefit the people. With a large and accumulating School-Fund, New Jersey is greatly behind all the Northern States in respect to Common School Education—and it is indeed lamentable to see, under such distribution of good Common Schools, this large School Fund should be expended to so little profit, under our present most inefficient law.

The expenditure of some $60,000 per annum on our Common Schools, should be of great benefit to them, and the important cause should be on the advance—but it is now so expended as to do but little good and all the States about us are outstripping us far away. The interests and honor of the State, and of those who come after us, demand that a good and efficient law should be enacted—and an able Superintendent appointed, to see that it be executed.

Mr. Calhoun's Letter and the 21st Rule.—The hopes and expectations so generally entertained and expressed by the Northern Press a few weeks since, the the odious 21st Rule was to be abolished, it is now feared, are doomed to be disappointed. Since the publication of Mr. Calhoun's letter, (declaring that he cannot in any way support any man for the Presidency, who hoopels or wince prominent friends, in any manner countenance the abolition excitement,) the Democrats in the House have been very undecided in relation to the Rule, voting at random, or not at all, whenever it has been accidentally called up. It is thought, therefore, that the letter will at least postpone for a time the abolition of the Rule, or cause it to be retained altogether.

The Essex County Whig Meeting last Tuesday appointed Wm. Pennington, Charles King, S. D. Ingl, Zenas S. Crane, and J. W. Wade to the Whig State Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 22d inst.

The Somerset Whig Meeting at Somerville, on the 10th inst. appointed the four members of the Legislature from that county, and Martin A. Howell, to represent the county in the State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention is held on Thursday of this week at Trenton. The Delegates are chosen by townships. We look for the result with some anxiety. Different parts of the State appear to be in favor of different men, if we may believe the papers in the party. Newark has spoken decidedly for Mr. Van Buren. Johnson, Tyler and Tyler seem to have some strength in some other parts of the State.

☞ A recent Democratic meeting in Wayne county, Pa. adopted a resolution that their views on the Tariff were the same as those expressed by Mr. Clay in his recent letters.

Mr. Van Buren.—The following from the correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser respecting the popularity and availability of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency, comes nearer to our own views than anything we have seen. We do not mean, however, to endorse the opinion therein expressed, that Mr. Clay will be elected. That we consider doubtful.

Washington, Feb. 10th 1842.

Our friends in New Jersey and elsewhere ought to understand that although they are making much noise in the way of organization, forming Clubs, &c. the adversary are at work with a still but exciting energy.

The rumors about Van Buren's being their weakest man—his probable declination and all that, are well understood here. They have their origin with interested partizans. All the strength and all the organization of the party, as a national party, is with that branch of the concern.

Other individuality may have some strength in one or two States, but none, not one, can begin to rally their party, through the nation, except Mr. Van Buren. Their second rate politicians scan a horizon limited by their own neighborhoods or states respectively, and thus jump to their important conclusions: but their leading politicians *who overlook the entire field of battle* understand the thing better. They are making their arrangements accordingly, and rely upon it they will push on in a way that our own sanguine friends do not anticipate. The machinery of Van Buren tactics has never worked with noise. Every thing is oiled, and every thing is in order if he should be dropped by the Baltimore Convention, we can beat any other man easy; simply because no other man has strength north, south, east, and west. If he should not be taken up, (as he will be) we can beat him, but not quite so easy. I hope therefore our Jersey Whigs will not expend all their ammunition in noise; they have got to do but le with an enemy who will yet stand their shot in close quarters—who are now drilling in silence, and will next fall cross steel with us man to man!

Maryland Election.—The Whigs claim the election of five members of Congress—the Democrats having carried only one District, the 5th.

Mr. Adams.—The Washington correspondent of the Sun, of Saturday, says:—"I am sorry to say that the health of Mr. Adams is failing fast."

Arrival of the Special British Minister.—H. B. M. sloop of war Vestal, of 26 guns, Capt Charles Talbot, from Portsmouth, 16th Jan, having on board the Right Hon. Richard Packenham Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, from her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at New York yesterday. She is at anchor off the Bar. She left Plymouth on the 16th ultimo, the same day that the Europa left Liverpool, and, therefore, brings no later news. The Vestal experienced severe weather, and encountered a severe snow storm on the coast on the 8th inst.

The Oregon negotiations will now be resumed probably at Washington.

Afflicting Death of a Young Physician.

We are pained to hear that Dr. Theo. Johnes, of Morristown, (son of Dr. John R. Johnes,) while engaged in a post mortem examination on Thursday last pricked his finger, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled upon it. Aware of his danger, Dr. J. used precaution to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect; for the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm—fever and delirium set in, and he expired yesterday morning—at the early age of 28 years. This is truly an afflicting dispensation, not only to an honored father in whose extensive sphere of professional usefulness he had late ultimately connected, but to a large family circle, and the society of which he was one the most promising members.

A bill of some importance to land owners has passed Council and is now before the House. It is "An act to regulate fences," and requires out side as well as partition fences. That was always supposed to be the law, until a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The result of the passage of the bill will be to declare the public highway a public pasture ground. In other words, to require proof that the owner has a lawful outside fence, before he can re over damages for injuries done by trespassing cattle.—*Newark Adv.*

Circular.—At meeting of the *Essex County Temperance Society*, held in this city on the 12th the following resolution was unanimously adopted and he undersigned was appointed a Committe to publish the same;

Resolved, That all the Pastors of Churches in this County be respectfully requested to bring the Temperance Reformation before their respective congregations in such manner as they shall think best, on the 3d, or 4th Sabbaths in this month, and at the same time or as soon there after as possible, take up a collection and forward the same to the Treasurer of this Society to be expended in the support of the Juvenile Temperance Agent now laboring amongst us to promote this cause.

By order of this Society L. A. SMITH.

Newark Feb 13 1844.

☞Editors in the County are respectfully requested to publish this circular.

Earthquake in Canada.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Simcoe, Canada, Jan. 27th, about 2 o'clock in the morning. The buildings in the vicinity of the Court House square were most effected by it. A fissure in the earth about half an inch in width, and extending across the square, was opened by the shock.—*Albany Atlas.*

It should be noticed that this phenomenon, whatever it may be, occured on the same morning when a similar shock, or shocks, were noticed in New Jersey and at New Haven. If they were the effect of frost, it is remarkable that they should have occurred simultaneously, at places far distant from each other, and at no other time except on the morning of the 27th ult. If on the other hand, they were earthquakes in the usual sense of the word, it is remarkable that they were not more generally noticed throughout the country.—*Jour. of Com.*

A memorial has been presented to Congress from Count De Grasse, son of the Count de Grasse, who figured during the American Revolution, stating that he is embarrassed in his circumstances, and soliciting relief from our Government in consequence of his father's services in days gone by.

The Peterfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

The Directors held an adjourned meeting at this office of the Secretary, on Monday, the 26th of Feb. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Feb. 29, 1844. C. Boten, Secr'y.

The Young Men's City Club, of Plainfield,

Met last Jan. W. Laing's Inn, Feb. 17, 1844, 7 o'clock, P. M. when a constitution was adopted, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we believe that the same party of '76 vote, who bore the standard of 1840, through the exciting and stirring scenes of that Campaign, onward to victory, are again ready for the coming contest of this year, against the same party, whom, they then so successfully opposed, and that our numbers are undiminished—and, that our hearts still beat as high as ever, for the prosperity of our country, and her return to the moderate Councils and measures which heretofore, placed us so signally above them.

Resolved, That we the Whig young men of Westfield Township, are with all our hearts and strength, the firm advocates of *Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, for the Presidency of the United States —whose life and acts are written on the brightest pages of our Country, and can never be forgotten until those pages are obliterated from our National Record—whose title is not the degrading one, of the *Northern Man* with *Southern Principles*, but a higher and nobler, a *Western Man with American Principles* and destined to restore prosperity to our Nation.

That is the opinion of this association, no one could be selected so well qualified, to carry the *principles of the Whig Party into effect*, and to attain the object above mentioned is—

Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

That we the Whig Young men of Westfield Township do hereby pledge the right hand of *Fellowship* to each other, during the whole campaign which has just opened.

That we hold it to be a solemn duty of every firm hearted young Whig, to gird on his armor for the coming contest and labor shoulder to shoulder, and side by side in the great struggle, and show the proverb, "*That nothing is done while aught remains undone.*"

That we feel a sympathy for our political opponents, and that we will use our utmost endeavors, by fair reasoning to convince them of their errors, into which they have fallen, and we congratulate our Whig Friends of Maryland upon their having just achieved such a splendid victory, and that we warmly applaud the result of their noble exertions, with the full belief that they will follow up their opponents, at the Presidential Election, with a more disastrous Waterloo defeat.

That the watchword of this Club shall be "New Jersey must be redeemed."

That thanks be given to our worthy Landlord for the generous hospitality that he has shown to this Club throughout.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plainfield Union, Newark Daily Claz Banner, and N. Y. Tribune.

That we adjourn to meet at Cornelius Staats' Inn, *Scotch Plains*, Feb. 24th, 7 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance of the Whigs of Westfield township is requested at the time and place aforementioned. An address may be expected from William Martin, Esq.

NELSON RUNYON, President.

S. M. Webster, Secr'y.

Feb. 17, 1844.

Business Prospects.—We do not remember of late years to have seen any thing approximating to spring business set in with as much energy and spirit as it has in this city at the present time. All the packet ships have full freights; and goods the staples of manufacturing establishments sent out to look for a market, and goods to order—and the moment they arrive and the duties paid, they are re-shipped to the several ports in the South and up the Western rivers. The public stores are receiving sample cases for examination from morning until night, without cessation. The amount of duties collected at this port for the current year will be enormous. In consequence of the rise in cotton, goods have advanced—the holders to ship specie and let the cotton remain for a further rise. This is a doubtful experiment at best. As long as cotton bears a handsome profit we had better remit in cotton, and not send the coin out of the country at a period when we are becoming the great recipients of the precious metals; besides, when the storage, and other contingent expenses are taken into consideration, we presume that nothing will be made in sending our specie instead of cotton.—Money will be so very plentiful during the ensuing summer, if nothing calamitous occurs, that it will not pay more than 4 per cent. All this revival of the golden days of commercial prosperity we most bear in mind occurs while our rivers and canals continue closed—but the moment they open, and the immense produce collected during the winter pours into the city, a very general revival of prosperity takes place. All that remains for us is to continue to act in our importations and cautious in our credits, and we shall have, beyond doubt, a most prosperous commercial season.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Stitches in a Shirt.—A young lady in Portsmouth, N. H. recently had the curiosity, while making it, to count the number of stitches in a shirt. They were as follows:

Sewing over and over,	6375
Feeling,	3853
Hemming,	1901
Gathering,	760
Button-holes,	683
Stitching,	2054
	15,626

Thus we see, at the price of 50 cents for making such a shirt, over 300 stitches are taken for a cent.

The Grand Jury of Dover, N. H. have returned 140 bills of indictment for as many violations of the license law.

Ship Oxford.—Mr. Marshall, owner of the ship Oxford, paid into the U. S. Court last Saturday the sum of $27,200, to abide the issues of the suit for smuggling pending against the ship, and she is released from custody.

Five of the Insurance Offices of Cincinnati are hereafter to be conducted on the mutual plan.

A singular accident occurred a day or two since in Medford, Mass. The wife of Mr. Joseph Clifton, residing near Spot Pond, was wounded by a shot from a gun which had laid upon a bed, and was discharged by a dog springing upon it. The charge passed through a door, and entered the back of Mrs. Clifton, but the wound is not very severe.—*Bost Mail.*

Hon. William R. King of Alabama, is the oldest Senator in the United States Senate, having taken his seat in that body in 1819. The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, is also the oldest member in the House of Representatives, having held his seat there since 1825.

It is curious, says the Tuscaloosa Gazette-Alabama, one of the youngest members of the Confederacy, should ever have at each branch of Congress members whose term of service has extended beyond those of any other State.

A Praiseworthy Act.—By a letter from the United States consul at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, we learn that the ship General Jackson, Ramsdell of Bristol, Rhode Island, five weeks out from the Bay of Islands, took 300 barrels of sperm oil, and in the act of taking a whale, had the cap and boat stove, one man killed, and the arm of another broken. The English whale ship "Norwall," was in company at the time of the disaster. Capt. Baker, of the Norwall, immediately deospatched his boats to their assistance. After picking up the boat's crew, including Capt. Ramsdell, he sent a boat and secured the whale which was drifting away, and towed it alongside the General Jackson; for which Capt. Ramsdell settled his account half the whale oil. Capt. Baker, however refused anything save a harpoon and line, which he had lost in securing the whale.

☞Pursuant to a call of the Chosen Freeholders of the Township of Springfield, a meeting was held at the house of Thomas W. Reynolds, on the 27th January, to take into consideration the offer made by the city of Newark to exchange the City Hall for property owned by the County of Essex.

The meeting was duly organized by appointing Noah Clark Chairman and John Carter Secretary

Whereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the views of the inhabitants of this Town ship on the subject.

The Committee reported, as the result of their deliberations, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this Township are opposed to the exchange proposed by the city of Newark.

Resolved, That the Freeholders of this township be instructed to use their influence to prevent the said transfer and exchange.

Resolved That the removal of the County Court House from the city of Newark, to a more central location, is highly desirable.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this township are opposed to the expending any money for altering, enlarging, or obtaining more room, in or contiguous to where the Courts are now held.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the course the *Freeholders of this township* have taken, to get the expression of their constituents before acting on a question so interesting to us all.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the weekly papers in this county, and a copy given to each one of the Chosen Freeholders of this township.

NOAH CLARK Chairman.

JOHN CARTER, Secretary.

The True Restorative.—In the grand and triumphant march of science, when the very elements have been brought under the control of man, and the wonderful and mysterious in nature has been unfolded and spread open to the view of the world, there has no discovery been made of greater importance to mankind, than that which relates to effect of vegetable substances upon the human system. A deep and careful investigation has conclusively proved that the disease incident to the human frame can be eradicated and removed only by the proper use of vegetable compounds, and that mineral substances, when used internally, are detrimental, and in most cases produce death. There are some vegetables which possess a more active power than others, and it is from such that

Stanshura's Vegetable Extract Pills

are compounded. By a process known only to the proprietor, the finer particles are separated from the grosser, and the whole essence and virtue of the materials are reduced to a small compass. The afflicted, if they wish a speedy return to health, *should give them a trial.*

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

This article, as its name indicates, is chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effect—and it is more efficacious in ultimate Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption and Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected many marvellous cures—having more the appearance of miracle than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of this balsam, "the extract," is not and cannot be known or made by any but the inventors. Hence it is in vain to try remedies that fail in their object as often as they are used.

William Seaver, Esq., Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y. writes that he gave an afflicted person 3 bottle, the effect was so wonderful that a created an immediate and extensive demand for it.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is not a remedy but to be known to be universally used by physicians as well as patients.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miles Swaney, Brooklyn, $2,50; Wm. Brotherton, Dover, 1,50; R. Anderson, 1,50; Jno L. Shotwell, 2,00; A. M. Webster, 1,00; David Brant, 75; Rev. J. A. Wood, 75; James Fraser, 75.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst Rev. Joseph Hill, of New York, to Mary Van Nest, of Elizabethtown.

DIED

In New Brunswick, on the 10th inst. Catharine, wife of Henry Vroom, in the 49th year of her age.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 5th inst. Michael Mecker, aged 84 years.

FARM for sale,

CONTAINING one hundred acres, in Warren township, Somerset co. N. J. four miles from Plainfield. On the premises is a good comfortable dwelling House, a large barn and Cow house sufficient for a large stock, a good well of water by the House, and a variety of fruit. Two thirds of the Farm is Tillable, the remainder Woodland.

If said Farm is not sold before Monday the 25th of March, it will on that day be offered at Public Vendue. For further particulars enquire on the Premises of JOHANNAH CORT.

Feb. 19, 1843—tf

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 97
Genesee,		5 00
Rye Flour,		3 44
Indian Meal,		2 69
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 03
Rye,		60
Corn, 58 lbs.		40
Oats,		30

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that he virtue of a warrant issued by Elias Kirkpatrick, Esquire, to make the taxes laid on unimproved and unenumerated land, and on land tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax, in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on Friday, the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. at John Ayres' Hotel in Plainfield, sell the right, title, heritage and claim of the taxable property found on the premises, to the undermentioned persons, to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names.

Names.	Tax	Cents.
Thomas J. Barr,	$7,25	70
Morris N. Cromwell	50	70
High Drake,	1,09	70
Ezra Fairchild,	9,70	70
Eleanor Hall	1,61	70
J. C. Hills,	2,11	70
Elizabeth M. Simpson,	1,61	70
Wm. B. T. Lane,	13,30	70
Richard D. Little,	4,85	70
James Manee,	80	70
Heirs of Henry Tucker,	1,77	70
Robert J. Randolph,	54	70
John G. Sperling,	37	70
Wm. W. Todd,	2,20	70
Heirs of Asa Tingley,	64	70
James Wilkins,	855	70
Aaron Woodruff,	92	70
John W. Wallace,	1,62	70

CUTTER DOLBIER, Constable.

Feb. 19th, 1844—5t

Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Berry & Dunham was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

ALFRED BERRY,
ALEXANDER DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Feb. 6th, 1844.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Berry & Dunham are requested to call and settle their accounts with Alexander Dunham, who is authorized to settle the same. Immediate attention is requested.

Feb. 12, 1844.—3t

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 00
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

An extra charge for fuel.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, Jan 8th, 1844.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also A assortment just received by Nov. 6, 1843 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

Edw'd Browning & Sons, and James Hrm. wing & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

ARE DEALER IN

Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 182 Maiden Lane, New-York.

☞Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Just Opened,

A FEW more Pieces of ALPACCA LUSTRES, of several descriptions of FANCY & WINTER GOODS. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23d, 1843.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Kaslyn, Damask Waved, Cashmere and DeLaine shawls just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

MUFFS and INDIA RUBBER SHOES, a fresh supply just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Dec. 11.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH supply just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 27, 1843.

Just Received from

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

—NEW YORK—

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,

IN THE DRUG LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known cure, for the worst case of that distressing disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The above company say, that by using this article leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Certain cure and Persons using its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 37½ and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same, 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain manner of font may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or Grey Hair to a dark brown, and the second night to a second or third night, to a bright black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, use his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that it will not injure the hair, and will not color it. $1 per bottle with full direction.

Dr. O. C. I in's Strengthening Plaster,

For Weakness or Lowness, and Pains in the Back Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Liu's Balm of China

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rash, Eryspelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. Price 50 cts a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, in one bottle. Price $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Liu's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, at 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effected a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

A House & lot for sale

THE same, situate on Front street, between Watchung and Lot Lane, and directly opposite the Village Inn. Second street block of Berry & Dunham's House, now occupied by Thomas Carey The House is two stories high, a good finished dwelling, with a well of water near the door. The Lot contains a quarter of an acre of Land. For Terms, apply to Wm. Ayres, near the Premises.

If not sold by the 1st of March, it will be to Rent.

Jan. 22d, 1843. GEORGE A. COMPTON.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for a Grocery and Provision store, also a Dwelling House and Blacksmithing Shop, all connected in the Village of Green Brook, 6 miles from Bound Brook, and the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 22, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanac 2 cents single, or 25. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 2 cents single. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

School Books.

COBB'S New Series of Reading Books, and History of the United States, for Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company

ARE prepared to effect Insurances on Buildings, Stores and other Dwellings, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any Company in this State. JOSEPH D. LUFBURY, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

☞ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

LAMPS, Archer's Patent by WEBSTER & MARSH

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, in low dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Brown Sheetings.

BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23, 1843.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received (including 1 Blue Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Lady's Silk Corsets.

A Fine Splendid Assortment just opened, by

Sept. 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

Is to

Purge
from the
System
Accumulated Humors,
which are the real cause of every
Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finest roots and plants which rank high in parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica, their purifying and curative qualities (the greater particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are concentrated in these pills, suited to all ages and conditions for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human frame.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,
Cold Cough,
Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Shortness of Breath, Inflammation of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood,

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

are peculiarly adapted to their *particular qualities*, to remove the *morbific matter* which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

ARE YOU

Costive,
Bilious,
Dyspeptic,
Have any or some deranged state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels, attended with sick headache, inflammation, or weakness in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will speedily remove these evils and, by their natural action, remove none, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,
Low of Resolution, Fits,
Palsy, Convulsions, Pain in the Head?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Fever,
Ague,
Hooping Cough,
Measles, Fluxes,
Cholera, Plethora,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will, in a short loss of time, as they are certain to expel the disease from the system, and by their extraordinary purifying properties prevent the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are a solution of bile, which, if suffered to remain in large quantities, is certain to produce a variety of diseases, such as Fevers, Jaundice, Yellow Fever, and often terminate to death.

YOU HAVE

Worms,
Pain in the Stomach,
Pain in the Bowels,
Colic,
Violent Motions,
Sickness,
Pain in the Bowels,
Vomiting,
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Piles,
Costiveness,

or any other complaints arising from Obstructions of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will find them a most powerful, safe and speedy remedy. Their immediate effect is to expel the humors from the stomach and bowels, which cause the above complaints, and by so doing *Purify the Blood*, and thereby remove the cause of every complaint. They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and may be taken at any time without any change in diet, as no other medicine is required while using them, as they contain in themselves every thing necessary to

CURE ALL DISEASES

to which the human system is subject, when the constitution has not been destroyed by mercury. Being purely vegetable, they do not contain any mineral poison, and therefore are perfectly safe

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 7. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1844. Whole number 371.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first six months, or $2.25, and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR NITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Frozen Limbs; Burns; Scalds; Ulcers; Tumors; Swellings of every description; Dropsy; Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory;) Sore throat; Ague in the face; Chilblains; Salt Rheum; &c. &c. &c.

E. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by ught of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, of Bristol, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which became so inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Post, Mott, and J. Kearney Rodgers, all abandoned it as cure as hopeless. This salve was then applied and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but room, time and patient of reader, forbid. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat primarily in a disordered stomach, and bowels, has become most universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would often become simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. The Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, and bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseases of the liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, limbs, bowels, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a severe affection in my breast, which rendered me unable to labor. I had tried various remedies and applied without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated. THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has used a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary toothache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Wilson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Crockery.

A CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware just received and for Sale by
May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks; also a Mousselaine de Laines, and Gingham very desirable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.
D. TULLMAN.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at the old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Lynn Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Cookies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, buckwheat, or feed, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes there never more will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

J. P. Debts will pay one to trust him with no further order.
Dec. 26, 1843.—1y*

For the Plainfield Union.

Temperance.

Temperance! sweet temperance!
I love thee more and more!
And thy cause I would advance
Upon Columbia's shore!
Now my grateful heart and tongue
Would both unite, with glee,
With the Washingtonian throng,
To set the Drunkard free.

Temperance! sweet temperance!
We hail thee with good cheer!
For thou dost our bliss enhance,
Far more than wine or beer!
Now we've tasted of thy sweets,
We hail with joy our glee,
All who strive in house or streets,
To set the Drunkard free!

Temperance! sweet temperance!
Our sons and daughters, too,
Shall around thy banner dance
For joy, while here they view
Fathers, mothers, neighbors, friends,
All now, with heartfelt glee,
Their united efforts blend,
To set the Drunkard free!

Temperance! sweet temperance!
We hail the joyful day,
When thine army shall advance
To universal sway!
When, at their united call,
With hearty, zealous glee,
Young and old, and great, and small,
Shall shout, The Drunkard's free!

J. MILES.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Land of Liberty, or
The True Republican.

1. As he stands in connection with Society in general.
2. As he is opposed to the principles of Aristocracy.
3. As he is united in heart and effort with every true Patriot.

PART I.

Upright citizens I love;
Such as will not, can't be slaves!
Who delight to live above
Lordly sycophants, and knaves!
While I live on earth below,
Such shall my companions be;
Only such I wish to know
In this Land of Liberty.

Princely tyrants I disdain!
And I pray they may be hurled
From their high despotic reign
In the Church, and in the world!
Free from Kings and Queens we are
Here, as all may plainly see;
Freedom's badge we all may wear
In this Land of Liberty.

Such shall never more, o'er me,
Exercise unrighteous sway!
From them all I will be free
In this happy, gospel day!
Free from Bishops, Dukes, and Squires;
From a host of Paupers free;
Each may live as he desires
In this Land of Liberty!

But I'd have my readers know,
I do not intend by this,
That we have, while here below,
Liberty to do amiss;
No!—None can such license give;
That can never granted be
By the laws 'neath which we live
In this Land of Liberty.

Framed on principles divine,
They must sanction what is right!
Hence, through all the world they shine
With a most resplendent light!
Here, as in one focus, blend!
Justice, Truth, and Piety!
To these laws may each attend
In this Land of Liberty!

Laws like these we must approve;—
Laws like these we ought to obey;—
Thus, while we each other love,
Happy we shall live each day!
With our Declaration, then,
I most heartily agree:
And, to God's Laws say Amen,
In this Land of Liberty!

PART II.

Kings, at first, in wrath were given
To a host of rebels, who
Lost their God, the King of Heaven,
Both in heart, and practice, too!
And, e'er since, involved in woe,
They have been, as all may see;—
Therefore we 'gainst them declare,
In this Land of Liberty.

Yet they're called, (with flatt'ring breath,)
Not "Defenders of the Poor;"—
But "Defenders of the Faith!"
Not the faith of James, we're sure!
If it's not the faith of James,
Whose, or what faith can it be?—
I shall here not mention names;
Answer, Sons of Liberty.

Kings, and Dukes, and Noble Lords;—
Bishops, Priests, and Gents, and 'Squires;—
Answer groans with guns, and swords,
And the roaring cannon's fires!
That faith can't be very good
Where such dire effects we see;—
Faith deep-dyed with human blood!—
Can it, Sons of Liberty?

Furthermore, we plainly see,
In the hist'ry of "John Bull,"
Kings and Commons can't agree!
Why?—Because they both can't rule!
These self-seeking, pensioned herds
Ne'er will set the people free;—
Witness arms, and naked swords,
In this Land of Liberty!

Witness too, the heavy Debt
Which upon "Poor Johnny" lies!
And which those can ne'er forget
Whom these "Lordly Drones" despise!
Witness too, the heavy tax
Forced on all, both far and nigh;—
Which melts down their hearts like wax,
While they sigh for Liberty!

May the people of these States
Learn their Liberty to prize!
And, while hearing the debates
Of their Senate,—ope' their eyes,—
Look around,—the progress watch
Of the present "Powers that be;"—
Lest the same disease they catch
In this Land of Liberty!

PART III.

'Neath these burdens we should now
Groan, but for those upright men
Who united, in a vow,
To drive back that daring train
Of Tax-gatherers, and us too, slaves,
Who were sent across the sea
To make them, and us too, slaves,
In this Land of Liberty!

Men who, rous'd by duty's call,
Fac'd that fierce red-coated crew,
Who, with Bayonet, and Ball,
Pierced our fathers through and through!
Men who firmly were inclined
Victory to get, or die!
Men, whose Philanthropic mind
Panted after Liberty!

Men who "counted life not dear,"
So they might their country bless;
And a superstructure rear
For its future happiness,
On the firm foundation based
Of true love, and unity!—
Who the proud oppressor chased
From this Land of Liberty!

Men who were, in heart and soul,
On a reformation set,
While they shunned the poisoned bowl!
Washington and Lafayette;
And a host of volunteers,
Born to set the people free;
Who, with groans, and blood, and tears,
Bought their country's Liberty!

As I'm with them one in heart,
I would be in practice too;
Guided by their sacred chart,
The same end I'd have in view!
The best int'rests of mankind
Near my heart shall ever lie;
And true love my soul shall bind
To the Sons of Liberty!

When their doubleepledge I read:
While my thanks to Heaven ascend
For the men who lived to plead
Freedom's Cause;—till life shall end,
I'll support the Cause of Truth;
And will say to all I see,
Male and Female—age and youth,
Highly prize your Liberty!

A Happy Farmer.

In one of those beautful valleys in which the country abounds, where the surrounding hills in June are covered to their summits with the richest herbage, at the foot of the hills, near a small stream which here and there spread itself like a clear mirror encased in a frame of living green, and then at other places forces its gurgling waters through some narrow passes of the rocks, you may find a humble unpainted cottage, with the various appurtenances of sheds, and eyes and barns around it. Three or four stately trees present themselves before it. The door yard is filled with flowers and shrubs, and the building seems to stand in the midst of flourishing and full bearing orchard, the trees of which are clothed with living green, with no suckers at their roots, unadorned with the nests of the caterpillar, unscratched by the blight of the canker-worm, and with the back clear and bright indicating alike the health of the tree and care of the proprietor.

Every part of the premises exhibits the most exact order and carefulness. No battered axe lies at the woodpile; no rotten logs, no unhoused sled, no broken wheels, no rusted and paintless plough, encumbered the road way; no growling sow, with her hungry and squealing litter, disputes your entrance into the gates; no snarling dog stands sentry at the door. The evening row of milk pails are scrubbed to a whiteness absolutely without a stain.

The house is no nest within as without; for such results are not seen but where harmony reigns supreme, and a congeniality of taste and purpose and character exists among all the partners in the firm. The kitchen, the dairy, the bed-rooms, the parlor, all exhibit the same neatness and order.—The spinning wheel, with its carded rolls upon the hearth, keep silence in the corner for a while during the presence of the guest. The kitchen walls were hung round with ornaments of their own industry—the long tresses and skeins of yarn, the substantial hosiery of the family and homespun linen, emulating the whiteness of the snow-drift. The floors are carpeted, and the beds are made comfortable, with the produce of their own flocks, and the fields, all wrought by their own hands. The golden products of dairy; the transparent sweets of the hive, obtained without robbery or murder; the abundant contributions of the poultry yard, the garden and the orchard, load the table with delicious luxuries. There are books for their leisure hours; and there stands too the revered bass-viol in the corner, constant like its owner to appear at church on Sundays, and kind always to assist in daily morning and evening hymn. Better than all this, there are children trained in the good old school of respectful manners, when the words of age, and gray hairs, and superiority, still have a place; instured to early hours and habits of industry; and with a curiosity and thirst for knowledge stimulated the more from a feeling to the restricted means of gratifying it. There is another delightful feature in the picture; the aged grandmother in her chair of state, with countenance as mild and benignant as a summer evening's twilight; charged by training her children in the habits of temperance and industry; and receiving as a kind of househeld deity, the cheerful tribute of reverence and affection.

Some may call this poetry; it is indeed the true poetry of humble and rural life, but there is no fiction nor embellishment about it. The picture is only true; and if it were not violative to the rules which I have prescribed to myself not to mention names in such cases, and that I might offend a modesty which I highly respect, I would show my readers the path which leads to the house, and they should look at the original for themselves.

The owner, when I visited him, was 45 years old. Twenty one years old he was the possessor of only fourteen dollars, and with the blessing only of friends on richer than himself.

His whole business has been farming, and that only. He married early; and though he did not get a fortune with, he got a fortune in a wife.

They had comforted and sustained their parents on one side of the house. They have brought up three children; and, with the coloborer of their children, they have given them a substantial English education, so that each of them, now of sufficient age, is capable of keeping a good school as they have done, with a view to assist their own education. He began with 36 acres of land, but has recently added 55 more to his farm on expense of nearly thirteen hundred dollars, for which there remained to be paid five hundred; a debt which, if health continued he would be able to discharge in two years. The produce of this farm are various. He raises some young stock, he fattens a considerable amount of pork for market and occasionally a yoke of cattle. He sells, in a neighboring village annually, about one hundred dollars worth of fruit, principally apples and peaches. Such a situation may be considered, in the best sense of the term, as independent as that of any man in the country.

Now what are the causes of such success?—Persevering industry; the strictest and most absolute temperance; the most particular, frugality, nor always turning every thing to the best account; living within his own resources; and above all things never in any case suffering himself to contract a debt, excepting in the purchase of land, which could be immediately productive and which of course, the perfect security for the debt could neither be used up, nor wasted, no squandered.—*Coleman.*

The Iowa Legislature of last year divorced 20 couples, and the Legislature of this, by a large majority, has decided that it does not possess the power to divorce.

Madison, the seat of the Government in Wisconsin, is said to be improving rapidly. The capitol built of limestone, is 100 feet long and 54 feet wide. The Territorial Library was purchased in 1836, for $5000. It was selected by J. N. Clayton, then a Senator from Delaware, and over a warm friend of the Territory. A great many of the books have been lost or pilfered since it was first purchased. The books are all standard works. More than half of them are law books, and of the remainder a great proportion are Reviews. As the library has received but small additions, it is sadly behind the age.

There is a story told of a man who had a ragged coat, that he went to a Quaker meeting house, because "where least is said it is soonest mended."

Railways and Coaches.—The best distinction drawn between railway and coach accidents was that of an old whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized with a coach only a stitch by the road side, there you are; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you?"

Sailor's Snug Harbor.—Some intimations having been thrown out touching the manner in which the trust is executed, a time one "who knows" has set the matter in its proper light.—Capt. Randall, an English man and a sailor, left his property, twenty acres of land lately, to establish a hospital for the support of "aged, decayed and worn out seamen," from any part of Union. The whole under this trust, a noble institution stands under excellent management at Staten Island, in which there are at present 170 aged and poor seamen well fed and well clad.—A correspondent of a contemporary says:—

They have operations, but as much good food as they can eat. They have two suits of good blue broad cloth jackets, vest and trowsers, and one suit of summer clothing a year, with overcoats, pea-jackets, &c. They have two clean shirts a week, and clean sheets once a week.—They have tobacco, segarrs, snuff, pipes, &c. without stint. They have a good library and reading room, and most of the daily and some of the weekly papers. They have to service on the Sunday, and one or more weekly lectures; also the daily visits of a doctor.

We have no hesitation in saying that there is no better managed or more noble charity in the world, than this "Sailor's Snug Harbor," and all poor "aged and decrepid seamen," by applying to the Mayor, may receive an order to sling his hammock in this hospital.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Wonderful Vessel.

The following official report of the character and capabilities of the Princeton will be read with interest:

United States Ship Princeton,
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1844.

SIR: The United States Ship Princeton having received her armament on board, and being nearly ready for sea, I have the honor to transmit to you the following account of her equipment, &c.

The Princeton is a "full rigged ship," of great speed and power, able to perform any service that can be expected from a ship of war. Constructed upon the most improved principles of naval architecture, she is believed to be at least equal to any ship of her class, with her sails.—She has an auxiliary power of steam; and can make greater speed than any seagoing steamer or other vessel heretofore built. Her engines being in the bottom of the vessel, out of reach of the enemy' shot, and do not at all interfere with the use of the sails, but can at any time, be made very effective. She goes with great uniformity, and makes no smoke, and there is nothing in her external appearance to indicate that she is propelled by steam.

The advantages of the Princeton over both sailing ships and steamers, propelled in the usual way, are great and obvious. She can go in and out at pleasure, without regard to the force or direction of the wind or tide, or the thickness of the ice. She can ride safely with her anchors in the most open roadstead; or may lie to in the severest gale and with safety. She can not only save herself, but will be able to tow a squadron from the dangers of a lee-shore. Using ordinarily the power of the wind, and reserving her fuel for emergencies, she can remain at sea the same length of time as other sailing ships. Making no noise, smoke, or agitation of the water, (and if any chances, she has no sails,) she can surprise any enemy. She can at pleasure take her own position, and her own distance from the enemy. Her engines and water-wheels being below the surface of the water, rose from an enemy's shot, she is in no danger of being disabled, even if her masts should be destroyed.—She will not be at a daily expense for fuel, as other steam ships are. The engines being sold or used, will probably out last two such ships.

These advantages make the Princeton, in my opinion, the cheapest, fastest, and most effective ship of war in the world. The equipment of this ship are of the plainest and most substantial kind; the furniture of the cabins being made of pine boards, painted white, with mahogany mouldable, and sideboard, and an American carpet all clean on the floor. The ship is so constructed that the ship may be better viewed as one of American manufacture.

THE UNION.

Congress.

Friday, Feb. 16.—In Senate. Mr. Phelps, of Vt. delivered a speech on the Tariff Bill, and in favor of the Protective System.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Joseph Justice, Post Master of Trenton.

In the House, the annual report from the Patent Office was made. Also a motion to print an extra number.

Mr. Gilmer presented a report from a portion of the Select Committee on the Massachusetts resolutions.

On the Report on the Rules, Mr. Severance, of Maine, spoke in defence of the right of petition.

The Bill for the rel ef of the officers, &c. of the Crampus, was passed.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, of S. C. spoke in defence of the 21st Rule, and against the right of petition.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, and took up private bills.

Monday, Feb. 19.—In Senate.

Mr. Wright presented petitions for the exemption of rail-road iron from duties

A bill was introduced to forward 500 copies of Greenough's history of Oregon, &c. Mr. Benton thought it time to stop this book distribution

Mr. Phelps concluded his speech on the Tariff.

In the House, it was petition day. One had a strong squinting at the Dort war, at being a memorial from the democratic members of the R. Island Legislature for inquiry into the right of Executive interference at that crisis.

One from 10,000 citizens of N. Y. on the subject of the Naturalization laws, asking that 21 years be the term of citizenship.

The Committee on Elections reported a bill providing for the holding of the election for President and Vice President throughout the Union on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The House adjourned over to Wednesday in order to give members an opportunity of visiting the war steamer Princeton.

Messrs. Gilmer and Wilkins ordered upon their Cabinet offices today.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—In Senate.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented.

Mr. Miller from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the extension of the charters of the District Banks.

Mr. Buchanan gave notice of an intention to move a re-commitment of the bill, instructing the com. to add a section making liable the stockholders of the several banks.

The Bill passed to a 2d reading.

A resolution was offered calling on the President for information relating to the African Slave Trade.

Wednesday, Feb 21.—In Senate.

Mr. Evans reported a bill to remit the duties on Railroad iron.

Mr. Semple introduced a bill to amend the U. S. Consular establishment.

The Revenue Bill was taken up, and Mr. Bates spoke in favor of the Tariff policy.

In the House, Mr. Wethered, one of the newly elected members from Maryland, took his seat.

A bill requiring that elections for Electors be held on the same day throughout the Union, was made the special order for Wednesday next weeks.

Mr. Thomason presented postage reduction resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature.

The Report on the Rules coming up in order, Mr. Burt, of S. C. spoke his hour against the 21st Rule.

The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—In Senate.

A bill was reported from the Committee for remodelling the entire Post Office System.

The occupancy of Oregon was ably advocated by Mr. Atchison, of Mo. and Mr. Choate, of Miss

In the House, the Report on the Rules took up another hour, in defence of the South on the subject of Slavery.

The House refused to suspend the Rules, to consider a joint resolution fixing an early day in May for the adjournment of Congress.

Then went into the Committee of the whole on the Invalid Pension Bill.

Duel.—Melancholy Event.—The feelings of the community were shocked yesterday by the announcement of a disastrous duel, which was fought near the Chain Bridge above George-town by two young men of our city of respectable connexions. The parties were a young lawyer Julian May, son of Dr. F. May, and a student of medicine, Joseph Cochrane, brother to John T. Cochrane, Esq. disbursing clerk of the War Department. They fought with rifles, young Cochrane was shot in the forehead, and was, at the last accounts, lying in a farmhouse in the immediate neighborhood, with no hopes of his recovery.—*Washington Standard of Saturday*

Young Cochrane lingered entirely insensible until Sunday morning of last week, when he died. His murderer, and the two seconds have fled, and have not been heard from since.

The schr. Amistad case is revived, and a claim by the Spanish Minister for $40,000, for slaves and cargo, is now before the Congress Committee of Foreign agairs. His argument is that the Amistad was upon the high seas when captured, and that the fact of her having been carried into New London did not change the provisions of the treaty existing between the two Governments.

☞ The Judiciary Committee of the N. Y. Legislature has reported a bill to punish *Adultery* and *Seduction* as felonious offences against the State—as deadly crimes against the peace, order and happiness of Society.

We trust that our own State Legislature will not postpone the subject, which was introduced some days since by the Councillor from Essex. —*Newark Adv.*

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Friday, Feb 18.—In Council.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to prohibit fishing in the Delaware river from sundown on Friday to sunrise on Monday.

In Assembly.—The supplement to the act regulating fences was postponed to Wednesday.

A petition was presented for an alteration in the eastern boundary of Trenton, (cutting off Millham.)

One from Woodbridge, that each district may elect its own Inspectors of Schools and Surveyors of Highways at their town meetings.

The bill for the revision of the Constitution was taken up in Committee of the whole. Mr. Congar proposed an amendment, which was lost.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—In Council, no quorum.

In Assembly.—A bill was reported to incorporate the Independent Order of Rechabites of the State of New Jersey.

One to exempt certain household furniture *from sale by execution or distress*, with amendments; made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. Pickel gave notice that on Monday, or some future time, he should ask leave to introduce a supplement to the act for the better conducting and regulating the affairs of the State Prison.

Monday, Feb. 19.—In Council.

The bill to repeal the law authorizing the killing of Swine trespassing upon the lands of other persons than their owners, was taken up, and after debate, was lost, 8 to 8.

The sup. to the act for the prevention of fraud (to prevent persons from purchasing property in the name of their children or others with intent to defraud their creditors,) was passed.

The bill in relation to the East Jersey proprietors, was lost, 3 to 12.

In Assembly, Mr. Pickel introduced a supplement to the State Prison Act Referred.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—In Council.

The bill to incorporate the Rahnpoo and Hudson Rail-road Co was amended so as to exempt the real estate from State taxes, and not from the county and township tax, and then passed. 12 to 9.

The bill to repeal the act requiring six weeks' advertisements of all applications for acts of incorporation was ordered 3d reading.

In Assembly.—A bill was reported to authorize the continuance of a dam across the Rahway river.

The Constitution bill was again taken up.

Mr. Congar offered an amendment which was agreed to, that the voter for Delegates to the Convention must be an actual resident of the township or ward where he offers to vote.

The bill was ordered 3d reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—In Council.

The bill to erect the township of Millstone from parts of Freehold and Upper Freehold in Monmouth and of Monroe in Middlesex and to annex it to Monmouth, was passed, 11 to 5.

Mr. Wright, with leave, introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the Plainfield Bank. Ordered 3d reading.

The bill to authorize the employment of the township collector to collect the tax warrants, was objected to and postponed.

In Assembly.—Petitions were presented, for a revision of the state slave laws.

— Against the division of Gloucester co.

— Asking the Legislature to protest against the annexation of Texas.

— For a revision of the Common School system.

The bill to regulate fences (requiring outside as well as partition fences) was taken up on its 3d reading, and lost.

A bill was reported to annex a part of the town ship of Franklin, Somerset co. to South Brunswick, Middlesex co.

The Constitution Bill was taken up on its 3d and last reading, and advocated by Dr. Congar, when the 3d (ay 16, 33 dem and 3 whigs, (Messrs. Congar and Woodward,) for it—and 18 Whigs against it. 4 whigs and 2 dem not voting.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—In Council

The amendments made by the Assembly to the Constitution bill were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed, without debate or division.

In Assembly, petitions were presented for a revision of the state slave laws.

Mr. Pickel reported to incorporate the new township of Millstone.

One to repeal the law for voting by ballot in Railway.

The Common School Bill was re-committed to the Committee on Education,—and reported with amendments, then ordered to be engrossed and to be printed.

Destructive Fire at New Orleans.—On Sunday, the 11th inst. a fire broke out in the "Orleans Cotton Press," which, before it was extinguished, consumed cotton to the estimated amount of 8,500 bales, which is value at $40 per bale, and was therefore worth $340,000.—This building (as we learn from the Bee) is considered the largest in the world. It fronts on the Mississippi, and is 602 feet long by 308 in breadth. It was built by an incorporated company at a cost of $783,000; and is capable of storing 30,000 bales of cotton, which amount was under its roof at the time of the fire. The damage done to the building, it is said, can be repaired for $25,000, and the engine and two screws for $10,000 more, making the total loss about $375,000, and all of it fully covered by insurance.—This disastrous calamity will not stop the operations of the Cotton Press, as one screw remains uninjured, and can be made to serve until the others are replaced.

A Floating Chapel for Seamen has been built at New York by the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church of that city. It is 70 feet by 30, on a deck 76 by 38, covering 2 boats of 80 tons each, placed ten feet apart to form a wide foundation. The style of the edifice is Gothic. There is probably not another structure of the kind in the world.

Some 150 men are cutting ice on Rockland lake for the New York market.

CLEARINGS.

A bestial infanticide was committed in Burlington county, West Jersey, on Sunday, 11th inst.—Andrew Jarvis cutting the throat of a brother while asleep!

The brig Wasp, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Sierra Leone, reports the capture of a Brazilian slaver, with 250 slaves on board, by the British brig of war Rapid.

Talbot Mathews has accepted the office of a free passage in Grinnell, Minturn & Co's N. Y. and Liverpool packets, and will come over in June.

Com. Stewart has written a letter, that has been laid before Congress, in which he advocates the establishment of the order of Admiral in our service.

It is authoritatively said that Hon. Silas Wright declined the offer by Mr. Tyler of the vacant Judgeship in the Supreme Court.

The Treasury warrant in favor of Gen. Jackson for $7700, being the $1000 with 21 years' interest, was forwarded by special messenger to the Hermitage.

Mr. Clay has declined a cordial invitation from the Whigs of Charlotte co. Va. to address them on the Tariff, but congratulates them on their return to their old and sound opinion on the subject; that a reasonable protection is beneficial to all classes, and indispensable to the welfare of the country.

The Hon. Daniel Webster remains at Washington for another month, at the request of the President and Cabinet, to assist in drawing up the treaty on the Oregon question. His new residence near Hoboken is being prepared for the reception of his family, who are expected to occupy it early in April.—*Sun.*

Chancellor Walworth's chance of receiving the vacant Judgeship is said to have been destroyed by a decision of his, reported in the 15th Wendal, on a fugitive slave case, in which he in inacts gratification that New York was rid of slavery.

The Value of a Home Market created by the protection of Home Manufactures.—It is stated in a report of Mr. Phelps' speech in the Senate that the flour used for march in sizing in Massachusetts was equal to the amount of flour taken from us by England.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least susp cion of the danger. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their lungs are sensibly affected, but to the contrary, Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians" for which all mankind will have abundant reason to thank the Lord of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city pass the medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir:—I have worn your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Weeping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively and is sweeping off many little ones with very few days warning. A gentleman a member that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 56 Barclay st New York —Also

By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield,

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure disease having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ No HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to work off a medicine.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

FOREIGN.

Nineteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia, arrived at Boston last Monday morning, only 13½ days from Liverpool. She brings 73 passengers, and highly interesting intelligence, to the 4th Feb.

Business was brisk. Cotton had advanced one farthing per pound, and the sales on Friday reached the astonishing quantity of 10,000 bales! The great bulk was of course, American, and more than half—56,000 bales was taken on speculation! The total sales of the 5 weeks reached the enormous amount of 35,000 bales ag nst 127,000 during the corresponding p iod of last year! The sales of Cotton during the last week ending 4th inst exceeded, in fact, any six days period since the first introduction of the Cotton trade. The extent of this speculation has been carried, and is still daily being carried, only be inferred from the fact say the Times) that one capitalist is in the market with £800,000 to invest in the staple! The Manchester manufacturers are seriously alarmed.

Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. by the Queen in person, all the Foreign Ministers being present. The Queen's Speech is decisive against dissolving the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, which Mr. O'Connell is struggling for.

In the House of Lords, also in the Commons, the Ministry were sustained by large majorities.

Sir Robert Peel enlarged on the pacific foreign relations of the country, and abstaining at present from Irish affairs, declared that any change in the Corn Laws has been contemplated it would have been noticed in the Royal Speech. No change was thought of in a law under which the most unexampled prosperity has been maintained a fearfulness without a parallel in half a century. The state of the Revenue was satisfactory; the balance of income and expenditure had been preserved; there was an improvement in trade; and though there was still distress in the country he considered Ministers had realized all just expectations, and that they met Parliament under more favorable auspices than for years.

Mr. Everett was in correspondence with Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, upon the Oregon Territory question, having had an online interview with him at London at the Colonial office. Wilmer & Simpson's European Times, says:

The British Government has given a new ambassador, who has gone to Washington instead Mr. Fox, full powers to settle the line of contention, which had it been allowed to remain much longer in dispute would have proved a constant source of irritation, perhaps of open collision between the two governments. The prudency of Mr. Pakenham in the early stage of his mission can be raised as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their lungs are sensibly affected, but to the contrary, Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians" for which all mankind will have abundant reason to thank the Lord of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city pass the medicine in their practice.

Mr. [illegible] arrived in New York [illegible] active for the order of [illegible] term ended at Edinburgh in her reign.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg, Prince Albert's father, is dead.

The Irish State Trials.

This was the absorbing topic throughout the United Kingdom. The trial commenced Jan. 16th, and had progressed 10 days. On the last day the Lord Mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court, and was accompanied by a large procession. The Attorney General in his opening speech merely gave the proceedings of the repeal movers for the last nine months, which every body knew before.

Mr. Shiel's speech in defence of the accused was a brilliant effort, and had great effect. Mr. O'Connell was to follow, on the day after the Hibernia sailed.

At the weekly Repeal meeting, Jan. 24, Mr. O'Connell observed, that he did not care one punch of snuff for the result of the trials.

The cost for the week amounted to £95.

Dr. Wistar's Great Discovery.

It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Tinctures, Expectorants, and specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made many of the same ingredients, adding new materials for the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medicine, and a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canada Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years standing. A Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 Wall street New York, was cured of the same disease of twenty four years standing. Mr. Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J makes affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

☞ Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off mineral cures as produced by this invaluable remedy. Be sure to get

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Crag, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

A recent law of Michigan provides that the crimes of seduction by a male and of adultery by both sexes, shall be punished with a fine of $2,000 and five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, or either, as the highest punishment; six months imprisonment in the County jail, a fine of $300 being the lowest punishment. Prosecution for either offence to be commenced within one year after commission.

Upwards of 70 members of the House at Washington have pledged themselves to total abstinence.

THE UNION

Plainfield, February 26, 1844.

Maryland Election.—The Whigs rejoice mightily over their great triumph in Maryland. They have carried the whole six Congressional Districts, into which the State is divided, and is two more Districts than they expected. They consider this as the opening of the great Presidential campaign which concludes next fall, and an omen of their success in that great contest. Though a slave state, it is said, the Whigs went into the contest under the banner of "Clay and a Protective Tariff," and the six persons elected are all the decided friends of Mr. Clay, and open advocates of the efficient protection of American industry,—and were elected on that ground.

Whig State Convention.—Was held in the City Hall at Trenton last Tuesday afternoon—the majority of the Legislature having courteously repaired to all who wish to attend. Every County was represented except Atlantic, generally by five delegates from each county. Hon. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester, was chosen President. A committee of six was appointed to report resolutions, among whom were Chas. King, and G. H. Brown. Mr. Clay was their choice for President—no preference expressed for any one for the Vice-Presidency. A Protective Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands were adopted as the principals of the Whig of this State.

A Whig State Central committee was appointed, one of whom is James Wilson. Corresponding committees in all the counties and town ships were recommended, and the formation of Clay Clubs.

William B. Kinney, and Henry W. Green were appointed unanimously the two State Senatorial Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Democratic State Convention.—at Trenton on Thursday morning, was large and numerously attended. Hon. Garret D. Wall, President.—The seven Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are—Jos. E. Edsell, Sussex; Richd. P. Thompson, Salem; James Ward, Cumberland; James M. Hartshorne, Monmouth; Phineas Kennedy, Warren; Geo. A. Vroom, contract Peter Bentley, Hudson.

Resolutions were adopted, which we have not seen. No preference was expressed for any of the Presidential candidates.

Religious Notice.—The Presbyterian Church of this place, that is about being organized, for the present, occupy the second story of Mr. Fairchild's Seminary, as their place of Public Worship. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7, P. M. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

M. G. Barns.—The following, respecting this infamous scamp, we copy from the Sentinel, published in Mayville, Chatauque county, N. Y. the most westerly county in the State, joining Canada, with ther it is supposed he has fled. The facts given are known to most of our readers.

An Inhuman Wretch.—The quiet village of Salem, in this county, has recently been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the discovery of the fact, that there was imposing upon them, as a gentleman, a worthless, unprincipled Botanic physician. We have been furnished some precious incidents in the history of this scape-grace, and they go to show him one of the greatest scoundrels that ever went unpunished. We have not space for all the documents which have been put in our possession, and can only give the substance of them. It seems that the citizens of Salem were not altogether satisfied with the deportment of Barns, and that they addressed a letter to John W. Craig, Esq. Postmaster of Plainfield, New Jersey, making inquiry concerning his character, capacity and eminence. This letter was handed over to a gentleman by the name of Gideon Allen, who was fatherin law of the scamp, Barns, and who writes the Postmaster at Salem giving a lengthy account of him. The letter is written from Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and dated the 20th January last. It states that Barns went to reside in Plainfield in 1842, as a Botanic physician boasting of his skill and attainments, delivering lectures, and backing up his great pretensions by any quantity of recommendations. By dint of these exertions, and by declaring his motto to be "No cure no pay," he succeeded in ingratiating himself into public favor, and obtained a fair practice. He elicited great admiration for the female sex, and to turn was greatly admired by them. At length, he succeeded in winning the affections of the daughter of Mr. Allen, an ingenious and artless girl, and in due time became her husband. His practice by this time had dwindled to nothing; and before the honeymoon was ended, the old gentleman had to be his bail to prevent him from being sent to jail for debt. He now rented a small extravagant outfit property to commencing house keeping. Mr. Allen being in moderate circumstances, declined acceding to this proposition, whereupon Barns flew into a furious passion, and abused the old gentleman outrageously. Ultimately he removed to Staten Island, and commenced keeping house. Mr. Allen furnishing the wherewith. Here he soon got in difficulty, being thrust in jail for drawing a pistol upon a constable who was serving a process upon him. But he got clear of this, and retired to Scotch Plains, where he engaged in teaching a school; but here he had no success, and in a short time was turned off. In consequence of his inhuman conduct towards his father-in-law, the latter was compelled to shut him from his house. He next removed to New York accompanied by his wife and child, (for by this time he had become a father.) He had not been there over 5 or 6 weeks, when a letter was received by Mr. Allen informing him that his daughter was very ill, and that her husband had deserted her! The old gentleman immediately sent for her, and found her at the house of a Thompsonian physician, in the very height of a syphilitic disorder of the most malignan and disgusting character, which had been communicated to her by this full monster. She was removed to her father's, where she has since been lingering on the confines of the grave, awaiting the approach of the grim messenger Death, to relieve her from her sufferings.

These are some of the black features in the history of this despicable creature. Barns the correctness of which is certified to by 32 respectable citizens of Scotch Plains, who held a public meeting on the subject.

On receiving these papers, the citizens of Salem, convened at the school room, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, 1844, Landon Lathrop, Esq. was called to the chair, and R. W. M. Dalee and W. G. Wolcott, were appointed Secretaries. After the reading of letters and proceedings of a public meeting held in New Jersey, Jan. 22 1844 the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by a committee previously appointed, and adopted,

Whereas, certain communications have been read to this meeting, concerning the character of M. G. Barns before he became a resident of this community; and whereas these statements are corroborated by the signatures of respectable individuals of that vicinity, and whereas the said M. G. Barns during his career in this place has proved himself a man entirely devoid of principle, and living in the open violation of human and moral law pursuing the course of a mountebank and imposter; therefore

Resolved, that the communications above referred to, with a description of Barns, be sent for publication in each paper of the county, and that publication throughout the land, be requested to pass on to scoundrel round and shove him through the world.

Resolved, that the signatures of the chairman and secretaries, and all others who wish, be appended to this preamble and resolution.

L. LATHROP, Chairman.

W. G. WOLCOTT, } Secretaries.
R. W. M. DALEE, }

Description of Barns.—He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height; stout built and rather thick set; light hair and naturally light complexion, but bearing evident marks of dissipation. He wears a scar upon his right cheek, said to be occasioned by a burn, perhaps by a brand; has a pock-pitted face to his eye, which some may mistake for an honest expression; wears heavy sand colored whiskers; can appear very much the gentleman, but easily thrown into a pass on.

The Delegates from the 4th Congressional District have selected Edward Y. Rogers, Esq of Middlesex as Delegate, and Dr. John W. Craig, of Somerset, as alternate to the Baltimore Convention,—true Whigs.—*Newark Adv.*

Murder in Philadelphia.—Last Tuesday afternoon, in High st. Market, a boy of 15 years, named Gotlieb Williams, Jr. stabbed Peter Doscher, aged 19, in a quarrel, in the presence of many persons. Doscher died soon after, and Williams was taken up.

We noticed last week the death of Theodore Johnes, M. D. at Morristown, the only son of Dr. John Johnes, aged 28 years. On the same day, John N. Johnes, only son of George Johnes, died, after two days illness, aged 16 years. The cousins were buried in the same grave on Friday the 16th inst. The funeral services were conducted in the First Presbyterian Church on the presence of an immense throng. "Prepare to meet thy God."

Late from China.—There was a dreadful conflagration at Canton, Oct. 28th, which destroyed from 1200 to 3600 buildings. The loss of goods belonging to the Chinese, not including the buildings, is estimated at $300,000. Most of the treasure was saved.

Oct. 29th, another fire destroyed 100 houses. Messrs. Russell & Co. (from New York,) saved $300,000 in silver from the fire.

The Morris Canal for 1844.—The Easton Argus states that Messrs. Mills & Sykes, of Newark, the superintending lessees of last year, have again rented the Morris Canal from the Receivers of the Company, and that they intend to put the whole line in operation for the ensuing season, at the earliest practical period, and to conduct the same with an energy and perseverance which they hope will conduce to the mutual advantage of the public and themselves. And we trust they will succeed to the full extent of their anticipations.

The Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a requisition on the Legislature for an appropriation to put the public works in a proper condition for use on the opening of the navigation.

The sales of real estate in New-York by auction and privately, are very large, and at rapidly advancing prices.

Massachusetts has at the present time, more people to the square miles of her territory, than any State in the Union, or upon this continent.

The county of Providence R. I has $7,156,600 invested in manufactures.

Rail Road to Easton.—We are happy to learn that the extension of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad to Boston Pennsylvania into the very heart of one of the richest counties in the Union is in a fair way to successful completion subscription having been received for a large amount of it.—*Sun.*

Natural Gas Works.—The Kanawha (Va.) Republican, speaking of the natural gas used to boil the brine at the Saline springs, in the Kanawha Valley, says—"The gas has sufficient power to force a column of water three inches in diameter from the depth of a thousand feet to the height of about fifty feet above the surface of the earth. It is then turned under the furnace ignited, and burns while it is brought to the state for crystallization, and then conveyed to the cisterns for evaporation, generates the steam that passes through the cisterns and produces the heat that carries on the process of evaporation. Thus 350 bushels of salt of the first quality are made a day, without one particle of other fuel than the gas. At those works but one cistern is yet erected, and they are able to use only one half of the water that is forced up. Another is in progress of erection; when completed all the water will be used, and 70 or 80 barrels of salt manufactured daily, without coal, wood, or the rays of the sun."

Isreal Munsons' Will.—We understand that this esteemed son of New Haven has left his large fortune to various judicious objects, not forgetting relatives or public institutions. His estate, we understand, is inventoried in Boston at about $500,000. We have published legacies to Yale College and other public institutions, amounting to $70,000. In addition to these, he has also given Mr. Barnard, his former partner, $10,000. $1000 to Mr Barnard's son. $1000 to Mr. Spelman, a strong friend all of Boston. The balance of his fortune he has divided between twelve of his nephews and nieces attached to the following families. The children of Mrs. Hill, Mr. Munson's only surviving sister, residing in Wallingford, Vt. The children of his late brother Isaac Munson, also residing in the same town. The children of the Rev. Mr. Thacher, a Methodist clergyman, who married a sister of Mr. Munson, now deceased, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Luther Gilbert, of this city. Also the daughter of Rev. Mr. Thacher residing in New Jersey. These constitute his nieces and nephews. The sum which each will receive, will average nearly $50,000. Mr. Munson graduated at Yale College, and studied medicine in this city with the late Dr. Obadiah Hotchkiss, and for a short time practised his profession in Bradford. Not succeeding in the practice of physic, and having acquired a taste for business operations, by having charge of a small store occasionally when its owner was absent, he removed to Boston and went into trade with a small capital. After many years of success ful operations, he failed in business, but subsequently he paid off every farthing of his indebtedness, and died worth over half a million of dollars.—*New Haven Courier.*

The Human System.—So nicely balanced are the checks and balances of the human system, that the most care is required to preserve the equilibrium. Too much attention cannot be devoted to the subject, and yet how many there are who are careless and indifferent. When the machinery gets out of order, and disease drives health from the body, then they lament over the sufferings brought on by their own negligence. Be cautious and watchful, and guard well the citadel, so as to prevent the enemy from entering with impunity. Fortify yourselves with

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills.

which have been tried by all ages, sexes and conditions, and thoroughly proved themselves to be all that is recommended, and you are safe.—In no case have they failed of performing what has been promised by their scientific compounds. The numerous certificates that have been published, warrants us in making this assertion.

Sand Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Stainburn & Clerkener, $6,00; Z. Webster, Esq. 2,00; E. Marsh. 2,00; Jotham D. Frazee, 2,19; I. D. Titsworth. 1,50; Jacob S. Stout. 1,00; Fred. DeCamp. 1,19.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. Daniel Elmer, Esq. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to Mary, daughter of the late Markell Ewing, Esq.

On the 20th inst. Joseph New, of Jersey City, to Rosanna Haggerty, of New Brunswick.

DIED

In this place, on Saturday, the 24th inst. very suddenly, Mary Stillman, youngest child of Wm. C. and Eunice Ayres, aged 1 year and 6 months.

In New Germantown, at the residence of her father, Peter R. Frazer, Esq. on the 12th inst. Margaret, wife of William Dalrymple, in the 21st year of her age.

Near North Branch, on the 8th inst. Christopher Compton, aged 52 years.

At Somerville, on the 9th inst. Ann Halley, aged about 60 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 10th inst. Miss Pamela, daughter of Jonathan Chandler, dec'd, aged 32 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Headley, widow of Samuel Headley, aged 72 years.

At Felton, Ohio, on the 4th inst. Sarah Ensine, aged 24 years, wife of Enos M. Ellis, and daughter of Alexander Freeman, formerly of Elizabethtown.

In Newark, on the 19th inst. Sarah Frances, aged 12 years; on the 2 th, Oliver Horace, aged 14 years; and on the 21st, Charles Henry Darcy, in his 6th year; children of William A. Conn—scarlet fever.

GRAVES' Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The Indian remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Sugar canal,		4 25
Ohio,		4 9.
Rye Flour,		3 44
Indian Meal,		2 62
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 03
Rye,		68
Corn, 56 lbs.		49
Oats,		36

FARM for sale,

CONTAINING one hundred acres in Warren township, Somerset co. N. J. four miles from Plainfield. On the premises is a good comfortable Dwelling House, a large barn and other house arrangements for a farm. A good well of water by the door, with a variety of fruit. Two-thirds of the Farm is Tillable; the remainder Woodland.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 11th of March it will on that day be offered at Public Vendue. For further particulars inquire on the Premises of JOHANNAH CORY.

Feb. 19, 1843.—tf

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Berry & Dunham was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

ALFRED BERRY.
ALEXANDER DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Feb. 6th, 1844.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Berry & Dunham are requested to call and settle their accounts with Alex. Dunham, who is authorized to settle the same. Immediate attention is necessary.

Feb. 12, 1844.—3t

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing Sumac also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop, all situated in the Village of Green Brook, 8 miles from Plainfield, on the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply to the subscriber to the premises.

CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Jan. 22, 1844.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 00
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by	4 00
Double Entry,	
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

An extra charge for fuel.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, Jan. 8th, 1844. 3m

DANSY BUTTON and BABIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Farms and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on favorable terms. By order of Association JOSEPH O. LUDLOW, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co. (3441y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

LARD LAMPS, Arabic's Patent for April 8. WEBSTER & MARSH.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks; a few dresses only, for sale by D. SULLMAN.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23, 1843.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edw'd Benning & Sons, and James Hen. ning & Son's,
Celebrated Needles,
AND DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Badger's Scissors, Ivory Goods, &c. &c.
No. 183 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call. Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Just Opened,

A FEW more Pieces of *MERINOS, LUSTRES, and DE LAINES*, at FALL & WINTER GOODS. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23d, 1843.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Knit, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and Delaine shawls now opened by WEBSTER & MARSH

Nov. 6, 1843.

MUFFS, and INDIA RUBBER SHOES, a fresh supply just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Dec. 11.

Fringes and Gimps.

FRESH Supply just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 27, 1843.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and unfailing remedy for this distressing complaint.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The Comstocks are now there in readiness to make leather soft and pliable water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use. Besides the leather is kept free of access having any feet. Carriage cloths and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the usual of the common composition.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cts. and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints at 75 cents—small-er at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Color to the Hair and not to the Skin.

This dye is of the first of a number which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the skin over night, the first time, and in the morning the Hair is a dark brown, and by repeating it second or third night, to a bright or handsome auburn, or yellow; thereafter, with the least second application, the hair will color it. Should any one not like the color the application can instantly be removed, as it will not color it. $1 per bottle. Sold by

Dr. O. C. Im's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Pain in the Side, Back or Breast or Side Pain, Rheumatism, &c.

Lin's Balm of Columbia.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and every complaint requiring a external application. 50 cents bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Pills,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure for all and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the Market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plasters.

So simple and efficacious a remedy for Corns as to commend itself to all who use it.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Paint Extractor,

The best remedy for [illegible] ever discovered. Only 50 cents.

Indellible Ink very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 5d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844—3m

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Elias Dayton, Esquire, to make the tax assessed upon lands and tenements, and declared to remain unpaid for the space of two months, after the same became due and payable, I, the undersigned, one of the constables of the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, the said township, on the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. at John Ayres' Hotel, in Plainfield, will sell the timber, wood, improvements and other vendible property found on the premises taxed in the aforementioned list, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names.

Names.	Tax	Costs.
Thomas J. Barr,	$7,35	70
Morris N. Cromwell	51	70
Hugh Drake	1,09	70
Free Fan-child,	9,70	70
Ezekiel Hull	1,61	70
J. C. Hills,	2,11	70
Elizabeth M. Jacques,	54	70
Wm. B. T. Lane,	13,30	70
Richard D Little,	4,69	70
James Moore,	89	70
Heirs of Henry Tucker,	1,69	70
Richard Randolph,	54	70
John G Sperling,	37	70
Wm. W. Todd,	2,35	70
David and Asa Bagley,	54	70
James Williams,	6,75	70
Aaron Westfield,	82	70
John W. Wallace,	63	70

CLITTER DOLBER, Constable.

Feb. 12th, 1844—5t

House & lot for sale

THE Subscriber offers his House and Lot for Sale, situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, 7 miles from Plainfield, 8 miles from Rahway, and 15 miles from Elizabethtown. The House is a new one and in good repair, with a well of water near the door. The Lot contains about one acre of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. It is not necessary to write for the Post Office is in the Depot. Jan. 22d, 1844. GEORGE LAMPTON.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 25 cts. per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 6 cents. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

School Books.

CORY'S New Series of Reading Books, and History of the United States, a highly recommended by teachers to Sale by M. F. CUSHING

French Merinoes,

A FEW Pieces, just received, including 1 Blue Black Lyby. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A New Splendid Assortment just received. 17 Dec. 11, 1843. D. SULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

From the

System,

Those

Acrimonious Humors,

which are the cause of every

Ill and Rish to Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the purer parts, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank highest in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities (the grosser particles being separated by newly acquired Chemical process), will be found to exert, therein, the greatest perscription, suited to all constitutions for eradicating from the Body, *Diseases of the Blood*, the Liver, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that *the human System*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Colds,

Consumption?

Shortness of Breath, In-

digestion, Low Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly applicable in these particular maladies, to cleanse the mucous membrane which covers the compliant, and to immediately arrest your progress to

DEATH!

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Shoul-

ders, Joints or Limbs,

attended with swelling or inflammation,

or Stitches in Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their powerful action, *remove pain, and drive from the system* every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Indigestion, Bilious Fits,

Pain, Heaviness of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a speedy and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Giddiness,

Dizziness in the Head,

Coughs,

Colds,

Fevers,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will, in a short time, if taken as they ought, entirely remove the disease from the system, and by their powerful operation on the

Liver,

Stomach,

Bowels,

Kidneys,

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will effect a speedy and radical cure in all cases of Scrofula or Kings Evil, which, if suffered to remain in the system, undermine the constitution, and render it liable to every malignant disease. In Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, they are unequalled by any medicine now before the public, as they will entirely eradicate the disease from the system, and leave the skin clear and healthy.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Violent Shivering,

Pain in the Bowels,

Aching in the Head,

Vomiting, Dysentery, Piles,

or Fever,

the EXTRACT PILLS

and you will soon experience such a powerful purgative quality as at once to expel the humours which have caused the disease. Flushing's Vegetable Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Colic, Worms, Fevers, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Piles, Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Pains in the Side, Back, Limbs, Joints, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Cancers, Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Bilious Fevers, Nervous Affections, Weakness, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Headache, Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Indigestion, Flatulency, Costiveness, Blindness, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Suppression, Retention, Incontinence, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Sour Eructations, Impurities of the Blood, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Canker, Mercurial Diseases, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas of the Eyelids, Inflammation of the Eyes, Weakness of the Eyes, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Sore Mouth, Whites, Disordered Menstruation, Irregularities, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Affections, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, or Blue Devils, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Legs, Arms, Hands, Feet, Nervous Irritability, Female Irregularities, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Barrenness, Sterility, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, Premature Decay, Wasting of the Frame, Diseases of the Skin, Consumption, Decay, Death, and every disease that flesh is heir to, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing or how severe, they will be found a safe, certain, speedy and effectual remedy.

Full directions accompany each box, which should be strictly complied with during the use of the medicine. No change of diet is necessary while using them. Every person is his own doctor. The Pills are purely vegetable, and contain no mercury or anything injurious to the constitution, therefore no change of diet is necessary while using them. Every person is his own doctor. One trial will prove their superior excellence, and they will be found a safe, certain, speedy and effectual remedy.

For full directions, see the pamphlet accompanying each box, which should be strictly complied with during the use of the medicine. No change of diet is necessary while using them. Every person is his own doctor. One trial will prove their superior excellence, and they will be found a safe, certain, speedy and effectual remedy.

For children of all ages, these pills may be given with perfect safety. Being purely vegetable, they may be administered to infants just born, as well as to persons of the most advanced age, in all the cases in which a cathartic medicine is required.

CHILDREN

Who are troubled with worms, should use Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, as they are all sure to find a speedy relief. For adults, they are a safe, certain, speedy and effectual remedy for the following diseases, viz.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe, and their virtues are highly commended by all the eminent physicians who have examined their operation, pronouncing them the most safe, certain, speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered, for eradicating disease and purifying the blood and fluids.

For sale, these 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—No. 36 Broadway.

Boston—No. 4 Ledger Buildings.

Hartford—Cornhill.

And in the principal towns throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.

Bonhamtown—Dr. Bonham.

New Market—Israel R. Cornell.

North Branch—Joel Tappen.

Somerville—E. Frelinhuysen.

Weston—Charles Clark.

Baskingridge—John Pearson.

Somerville—S. Carson.

Middlebush—Dr. Powell.

Stone Hill—North Dublin.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Union Village—Perhaps.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Notice to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843—1y

Dentistry.

DR. H. SAYTON having purchased property in Plainfield, respectfully informs the citizens of that place where he will be happy to see all his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. He is prepared to perform any operations in the line of his profession, with all the latest improvements.

Any persons leaving their names, during his absence, with Wm. Barfield, (who lives in the house,) will be waited on at their residences. Charges low.

☞ Dr. S. will be in town on Monday of every week.

Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of ingrain Carpeting, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

WOOSTER & MASON.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843, The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 10 1-2 by Boat, and 11, M. by the N. J. Railroad.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., by Steamboat at 8 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go to New York by the N. J. R. R. will make it known to the Agent at Plainfield, as the way bill cannot be altered after the train leaves.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly thro' from New York to Plainfield, must send their freight either by the 8or10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. boat.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the articles are taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1*Apl

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases a said to be a suppose, or some other disease existing, carries off the flowers of the human family, *while in truth* they die of Worms! and these could have been saved in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should exist around us, and ever. Forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy is not only a possibility the future, but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that has a child, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for three weeks, and attended by a fashionable, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and throat, and a hollow cough. A distant neighbor called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 9 years of age, had thirteen worms voluntarily emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day, seventeen more were discharged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she again became weak, and must resort to the Vermifuge which carried away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children for several weeks, without being able to restore them out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the children with it in less than a week.

NUMEROUS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. unfriendly a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons restored to health. Parents should be aware of this kind might be injured to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
A large Assortment of Lustre.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 1s.
Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9p.
4 doz. blue and mixed hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO

3 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
Wool-dyed Cassimere, new style.
Vestings, Carlston Gingham, dippers, stripes and
Ticking.

ALSO

Green Calico, from 4d to 9d per lb.
Barred Muslin, 4d to 5d.
Shirting from 6d to 9d

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, lastlhe, Morocco skins. Lining skins, and Leather by the piece or any quantity, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield June 13, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

JUST *Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre*, with Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING,
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.

July 31, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

A New Assortment.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Piece Fine Blue Black Beaver Cloth
Blue Pilot Cloth
Wool Dyed Black Cloth
Camlet Mixed Cloth
Fancy Cassimere
Blue black Welting Cassimere
Satinett
Wool Velvet Vesting
Alpacha
Chusans
Mousseline-De-Laine
Parsmetta
Crape De Laine.

ALSO—1200 yards of Brown and Bleached Muslin
600 yards Calico, very desirable patterns.
200 Wool and Cotton Flannels.

All Low for Cash.

Oct. 23d, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of November ensuing, in the upper part of the village.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.	
Primary Department	$7 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	9 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	2 25
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	6 00
Drawing and Painting,	7 00

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 28, 1843.

B. HUNT'S, BOOTHYE OR VEGETABLE AN-TI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaints, sick headache, dizziness in the head, loss of appetite, weakness in the stomach and bowels. The inventor would offer the following certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir:

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain of the stomach and side of the back and loins, in particular, and in one case of a *Paralytic shock*, with admirable effect, and can recommend them to the public for the above complaints and confidence.

JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

Mr. Hunt—Sir: I wish to state to you that I went you to put me up 4 doz. of the cordial and 4 doz. of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you an agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as we had always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had baffled all medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them on the road to recovery. The second week in August found the other in so far restored as to be comfortable.—You say as agent for Mr Hunt, you wish me to state my opinion of the medicine. I have used it in my practice and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the transmission of chyle in the stomach, and coagulation and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect on the liver, and keeps open the bowels in a healthy state, and becomes a perfect purgative, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the take of the cordial 15 minutes before eating, and a pill 15 minutes after eating, for a few days, when a part of a pill will be sufficient. I think they ought always in go together, *and no family be without them.*

Sept. 15, 1842. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. *Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable pills* in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR,
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Brier, Va.	S. L. M'DAW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most admirable effect; such as Water Brash, or watery stomach, and sickness of the stomach, Bowel complaint, Intimate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient dysentery. I would recommend this above medicine particularly in that most distressing case Sick Head Ache, and would in terms of solemn discourse in children. Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perrin's Factory, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic bronchitis, and costiveness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily —when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which I took 2 or 3 with one teaspoonful for one or two days to produce one or two of the Bowels. I have been taking his medicines about three or four weeks, and I find in my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial and 1 pills sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases; but either may be taken separate, and in cases of Dyspepsia and of costiveness it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a fever, low fever, &c. in which it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the patient finds relief. To prevent imposition, enquire for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

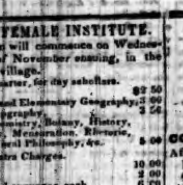
JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all connected that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana," or Wild Cherry, with the combined principles of "Tar," prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged as the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. In view of the hosts around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved itself a highly useful, we cannot, nor cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and held out to the afflicted, as a cure for the Consumption, Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but still all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful, as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, *that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption*, after all the most skilful remedies have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been entirely given up.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, this has been used with astonishing success, and we do not hesitate to acknowledge we owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also of restoring to the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is found a sure and effectual cure in Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

So well have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a single one in this place, but would only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during that greater part of this time received the most skilful attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—In this state of suffering relatives, friends and neighbors, the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. From the time she commenced using it, the cough was gradually relieved, the cough was gradually relieved, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her frame, and now in place of that emaciated appearance, she is seen daily attending to her household duties, in better health than she has enjoy'd for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the effects of the use of one of my wife's bottles of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. C. AUSTIN, M. D.

Chester county, North Wheeling, 1844.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that two of wife's health has improved very much since she commenced using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and she can thank thee in no small part for her cure here. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, and also her spirits, and says she thinks she has found nothing to give her so much relief. She will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir.—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a cough for the last two years, and have suffered very much with a severe pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies and physicians without relief, I would like to try your Balsam, hoping it will relieve me, until I need some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and from the benefit he has derived from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HORNER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for many years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had become unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir.—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One in which I am told by my self, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a *long time* with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally confined to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been applied to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 135 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Desi. LEWIS CRAIG. Price—$1 per bottle.

Aug. 3, 1843.—1y.

HAVILAND'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Consumption, Asthma and every kind of Bronchial Affections.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have used it, it is considered but just to ourselves and the public to say a few words in relation to its merits. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are satisfied that it is a very efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for children while teething, and it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 125 Broadway, New York. Price 25 cents per bottle.

N. B. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the Cure of CONSUMPTION, *Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.*

One of the most Remarkable Cases on Record.

DR. SCHENCK, President of the Medical Board of Philadelphia, resident of the borough of Hillsborough, County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and hoarseness, which soon settled into a severe cough, attended with chills and hysterics. I became very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and recommended me to commence taking Calomel, in addition to his little, but I would be in misery, threaten with ulcerated bowels, and I would be worse than before. I began to cough, which was attended with dry, hacking cough, my kidneys were severely affected, I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared, in any way whatever, and I stopped using it. In several days my bowels were very costive, my cough increased, my disease grew very weak, and my flesh was nearly gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely to be called but a skeleton. I obtained the services of a physician, who could not afford me any relief, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in different times all the physicians in the place, and many in the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of the results afforded me any permanent relief.

Having been in this deplorable condition, and my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle I found it produced a happy effect upon my system, and I continued using it, when, a few mornings after wards, I brought up about a pint of phlegm, which I spit out carefully, and I found myself much relieved. I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of blood, in appearance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better than I had for several days, something was taken up in my throat, which set me coughing, I brought up something resembling liver, in appearance. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the very seat of my disease, and was carrying it from the system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I was well; my appetite was good; my food digested well, and my bowels became costive; I began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little wearisomeness gaining strength, and believe I am entirely cured, and can recommend

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I have used a great many remedies, but have not found any that were of any benefit until I used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Before that I was entirely cured me. I know very well that this is some much more for me than all the doctors and anything else that I have taken, and therefore recommending it to everybody. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have been very much benefited.

I live near Hillsborough, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and be glad to give any information in my power, as I feel it will be a great benefit in saving others from the same distressing and painful sickness.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscribing Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County aforesaid, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above specified by him subscribed to are true to the best of his knowledge. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, are true further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

R. GARR

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the case of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above expressed, and the restoration to health, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I have every confidence in the truth, and the entire confidence in the truthfulness of the statements of the said Beekman.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1843.

W. B. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's No. 146 Race street, and by Druggists generally in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 255 2m

Great Achievements in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the great Medicine in the World!!

New York June 25, 1842.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 15 months or more severely as to be confined to the house weeks, and those attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and ability, to try twice the distance proved nearly fatal. About few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma or colds, coughs, shortness of breathing and soreness of the lungs I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the very best medicine in the world. I consider it my duty to give this certificate as the agent of the Balsam by which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,
in William's Law Office, Cedar street.

We are acquainted with the author of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the confidence of the public. P. A. TALLMADGE,
JOHN POWER, Vice Consul of New Bedford.

For L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a new and Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Prince Albert mixtures, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Flannels, Alpacas, Mousselines, Striped and plain Alpacha Lustres, Parasols and Shades, Mousseline de laines, also a Good Assortment of Prints, and Domestic Goods which they will sell for cash or Country Produce. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1843.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 8. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1844. Whole number 372.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first six months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines, in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS

WHEN faithfully used in curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old, Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Chronic or inflammatory, Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald Heads, &c. &c.

F. S. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had performed the business of the human body, and destroyed the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Taylor, of Bergen, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had matured above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and ran a nail in his knee joint, locking the joint. Drs. Mott, Parker, Wilson and J. Kearney Rogers all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Mr. Mosher of Cross st. might be named, but enough for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat and origin in the stomach and bowels. Diseases having their seat in the stomach or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the public if they would consult a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and many of the suffering now endured would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative, the medicine they possess is unsurpassed. For diseased livers and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pains and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One ever liable to one of complaints that might be given, will be insured here.

Dear Sir—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my bowels, which resisted medical assistance. I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time it was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Newark, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Riggin, Elizabethtown.
And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware just opened and for sale by
May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received.

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.
D. BULLMAN.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary,
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at the old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Plain Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere in the county, thanks to all customers.

Any Person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, shoeing, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats and other grain, meal and sawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put them out of the way to put up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after to sell cash for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

From the New York Sun.

Jerusalem.

By C. D. Stuart.

How fallen that city
Once pride of the world,
When Herod's gay banners
Were proudly unfurled;
Its temples are riven,
Its altars o'erturned,
The place of its prophets
By infidels spurned!

The Turk in the court yard
Is quaffing his wine,
The Arab lies drunken
On Solomon's shrine;
The tombs of the chosen
Bear ruin and stain,
And the Saracen's mosque
Overshadows their fane!

Ah! past is her glory,
Oh God I could weep
Where tread thy blasphemers
By Olivet's steep;
How long must they trample
Thy vineyards, O Lord—
How long bent Thy children
And slay with the sword?

How long o'er Thy altars
With curses prevail—
While Thine are out-driven
In sorrow to wail!
Their harps on the willow
Thy children have hung,
And a lence is only
The psalm they have sung;

Could gird me in sackcloth
And watch by the place,
Where tramples the crescent
Thy cross to disgrace!
A wail for the fallen,
Gennesaret's sea,
The Jordan, and Siloam,
And dark Gallilee—

Gethsemane's garden,
The rock and the tree
Where Christ was rejected,
Shall answer to me!
While Sharon's bright roses
Are bent to the plain,
O God! in thy mercy
Restore them again!

For Christ's sake, Thy vial
Of Vengeance withhold,
Let Jerusalem rise
To her triumph of old;
The Rock be her altar,
Her fane by the Tree,
Her worship thanksgiving
And glory to Thee!

From Graham's Magazine for February.

A Match for the Match-Maker.

By Frances S. Osgood.

The blessing of the skies all wait about her,
Health, grace & invisible beauty wren be
Round every motion; On her lip the rose
Has left its sweetness—(For what bee to kide?)
And from the darkning heaven of her eyes,
A starry spirit looked out; Can it be Love?
Barry Cornwall.

It was the misfortune of Eleanor Howard to have lost protector & unscrupulous aunt, and a great misfortune it is to a girl so sensitive, so high souled as was our heroine. Mrs. Howard, herself a leader of the ton, was determined her niece should make a brilliant match, and she spared no pains to bring it about; but the more she tried to show off, the more she kept her on; for Eleanor was a girl of spirit as well as delicacy, and though her aunt had managed repeatedly, by dint of the most dainty manœuvres, the most skilful generalship, to bring an "eligible" to her feet, Eleanor, with a quiet dignity peculiar to herself, invariably made them rise, and gave them to understand that they had mistaken themselves and her.

Mrs. Howard was ill despair; not that Eleanor was a burden to her—by no means! She was so dependant—she had a little income of her own and was moreover a gay and charming companion for the sometimes lonely widow.

But the lady flattered herself she had a natural talent—she certainly had a natural taste—for match making. Indeed she had never known it fail before. She had married off three nieces in as many years, neither of them half so interesting as Eleanor, and she was more vexed at her want of success in this instance than she chose to show.

The men were astounded, the women amazed and incredulous. Both saw through the design of the aunt, and half suspected the niece of partaking them, until her repeated refusals of rank, wealth and fashion convinced them in spite of their spite to the contrary.

In the mean time Eleanor chatted and laughed and sang and danced as gaily and sweetly as ever and looked bewitching as possible, and did every thing she could to please her indulgent aunt, except—"the one thing needful" She would wear all her dresses clasped at the throat—tho' her neck had the dazzling tint of alabaster—she could sing her gayest songs when she ought to have sung the most tender ones; and she would smile just as enchantingly on a penniless poet as on a haughty millionaire. What was to be done with the proud and willful maiden? Was she looking for a coronet? We shall see.

About this time an English nobleman arrived in New York, and a succession of parties were given in his honor by the elite of the city. Rich, elegant and fascinating, he was caressed and flattered by mammas, and smiled and blushed at by daughters, till his handsome head was almost turned.

"Now!" said the aunt, "If I can only bring him to the point, I am sure of her. She must be reckless to resist him." And so she laid her plans, but unfortunately for her Lord F—— had laid his plans also. He had his "mind's eye" wide open, although he pretended for the joke's sake to have it shut; he saw at a glance her aim, and believed that the charming Eleanor, with all her pretended nonchalance, shared in it fully. He fancied them both fair game, and resolved to a muse himself with, to use his own words, "their absurd expectations." And Eleanor thought it perfectly natural, this useful love of amusement—she liked her joke herself, and had not the slightest objection to the gentleman having his; not at her expense, oh no! So she, too, laid her plans.

"My dear aunt," she said one morning, coaxingly, and with a demure archness of manner, which rather puzzled the person addressed; "my dear aunt leave this one to me."

"I do not understand you child."

"Let me manœuvre this time. I promise to succeed. He shall propose in six moths. Pl ase aunt!"

"You are a saucy girl, to intimate that I have ever manœuvred—but have your own way—I give it up," and with an approving smile that quite contradicted her first words. Mrs. Howard continued to herself, exultingly, "The bird is caged at last!"

Left to herself, unrestrained by her aunt's surveillance—by cautions, hints and praises—unhumiliated by the consciousness of being slightly watched, Eleanor was more enchanting, more lovely than ever. It ever a delicate touch of coquetry was excusable in any case, it certainly was in this. Lord F—— was caught in his own net, ere he was aware of his danger. Now with a proud and almost imperial dignity repelling his advances, and now with sportive playfulness replying to them—at one time sad, shrinking and sensitive, at another joyous and frank as a child, Eleanor with exquisite tact, outmanœuvred her aunt and her lover at once, without in the least compromising her maiden delicacy, for she never for a moment gave whatever one but a very vain man would have dared to call encouragement to his devotion.

Yes! Lord F—— was caught in his own net, as he deserved to be, and he had no alternative but to lay his hand, heart and fortune at her foot

Eleanor listened in tranquil silence till he had finished, and then, coolly adjusting a bracelet on her arm, told him very gravely that she had made a resolution never to marry a title.

Lord F—— looked at her with profound amazement, and it required all her self possession to subdue the smile that was trying to play round her lips. After a few moment's pause he resumed, with a half suppressed sigh at his own magnanimity.

"And if, for your sweet sake, dearest, loveliest! I renounce my title then?"

"Oh! Then I should be exceedingly obliged to you; but the truth is, I have solemnly determined never to marry a man of wealth."

Lord F—— was confounded. His very eyes brown "rose to reply." But he conquered once more his dismay and surprise, and gazing passionately on her beautiful downcast face, where she rosy light of love seemed dawning into day, exclaimed with renewed fervor.

"And what are riches in comparison with you—with your love my treasure? Henceforth I am penniless if that will please you, I will endow hospitals, churches, universities, asylums, poorhouses, libraries. I will do any thing you wish!"

Eleanor began to be alarmed. "What am I to do with him?" she said to herself—"whoever heard of such an accommodating man? It is very vexatious!" And then her conscience reproached her a little, and, touched by the ready generosity of her lover, her eyes filled with tears of self-reproach; but a timely recollection of his supercilious manner on their first acquaintance restored her native pride, and smiling through her tears, she replied.

"I thank your lordship for your preference of myself to so many more worthy of you in rank and fortune; I appreciate your disinterestedness and grieve for your disappointment, but—"

Her eyes flashed impatiently. "But what Miss Howard?"

"I have made a vow never to unite myself to a foreigner on any account whatever."

The Englishman sprung to his feet and left the house in a rage. It was too bad—was it not? His title, his wealth his birth-place, all of which would have been as many passports to favor of most young ladies in her situation, were here discarded positively as reasons for declining his addresses! It was indeed too bad.

The truth is, Eleanor loved, devotedly, fondly but in secret, a young Southerner, a Georgian, who had appeared in New York about the same time with Lord F——. And to conceal this love she assumed a gayety, a dainty and refined coquetry of manner which was intended to deceive not only the object of her affection, but all the fashionable world besides.

Ernest Cuthbert was the only person, in the circle of her acquaintance, who thoroughly understood and appreciated the noble and proud nature of our heroine. He read her soul like a book—a rich and rare missal which was locked to all but him. It was the magic key of sympathy which thus revealed to him the lights and shadows, the deep and mysterious harmony of her high-toned character. He loved her with all the fervor and earnest enthusiasm of a young and passionate heart, and sometimes he fancied that she returned his love. He perceived that she was humbled and vexed by her aunt's constant endeavor to make her display her graces and accomplishments; he admired her sensitive pride and he let her see that he felt with her and for her.

And now Mrs. Howard, driven to desperation by Eleanor's refusal to Lord F—— renewed her efforts with redoubled vigilance. Ernest Cuthbert was one of the first matches in the country—she must on no account let him slip through the toils prepared for him.

"Eleanor, love, I have told Floret to take out your embroidered satin dress and the diamond spray for your hair. You know young Cuthbert will be of the party."

Half an hour afterward, "Eleanor, love" entered the drawing-room, in a plain white robe of linen cambric, with her graceful hair simply, almost carelessly arranged, and without a single ornament. But she looked bewitchingly beautiful, with the blush coming and going on her cheek and the half-tearful smile in her eloquent eyes, that her aunt could not find it in her heart to scold.

"Eleanor, dear, sing Mr. Cuthbert that song you composed yourself. It is so touching! Let me see, what is the first line?—My heart is like a—"

"Eleanor, dear" sportively drowned her aunt's memory and her voice too in a spirited waltz, and then began to sing the gayest and least sentimental song she could think of.

"I see you are determined," said Cuthbert smiling as he leaned over the instrument

"I determined on what, Mr. Cuthbert?"

"To make me respect even more than I love you, if that can be!" he whispered passionately, forgetting, in the entrancement of the moment and in the charm of her presence, that he had chosen a very awkward time and place for a declaration.

Involuntarily Eleanor raised her eyes, filled with tears of blended sorrow and delight, to his face; the next moment she smiled, shook her head playfully, and finished the song.

"What is the matter, Nelly!" said her aunt, the next morning as they sat together in the library "you have neither smiled nor sung to day—I do believe you are in love at last."

Eleanor had been sitting for half an hour with her graceful hand over her eyes, and she did not remove it as she answered in a low faltering voice.

"Dear aunt, I am not quite well to-day.

"But I know by your voice you are crying, Nell. Tell me what troubles you."

"Mr. Cuthbert, ma'am!" said a servant opening the door; "shall I show him in?"

"Yes, John, certainly; and, John, order my carriage round directly. Can I do any thing for you Eleanor? I am going to shop."

Eleanor did not hear her. The carriage came, Mrs. Howard departed, and the lovers were left alone.

"And now, my poor Eleanor, how you must say 'yes.' There is no chance except this time You love him and he worships you. Be a good child now, and don't make a fuss about it."

And Ernest told his love with all the eloquence of which he was master. There was no reply. The hand was still over the eyes that he wanted so much to look into, and on trying to withdraw it he discovered that she was weeping.

"Tears, Eleanor!—and for me! Speak to me dearest! Do not keep me thus in suspense. Once more will you be mine?"

"No!"

Cuthbert started as if a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet—though her voice was scarcely audible.

No, Eleanor! What does this mean? I feel that you love me—"

Eleanor sobbed passionately.

"Are you resolved to deny me?"

"I am!" This time the tone was distinct and firm.

"Then Miss Howard, I must wish you a very good morning," and with a stately step he left the room.

And the proud maiden, pressing her hand convulsively on her heart, listened to his receding footsteps and murmured "Dear dear, Ernest! Thank God it is over!"

Before Ernest had walked the length of one square from the house, a new light flashed upon his mind. "Truth it, by Heaven! She is a noble creature, she shall be mine yet if industry and fortune can make her so."

"What, he too!" exclaimed her aunt and the world next the day when they heard this news: for the loverhad purposely spread it. "The girl is perfectly possessed!"

Three months went by and Eleanor Howard, pale, but still very lovely, was yet seen at times though seldom, in the circles of which she had been once the brightest ornament.

One evening, at a musical soiree, she was turning over some engravings on a table when a lady near her exclaimed to a neighbor,—"Look! There is Ernest Cuthbert just entering! How he has altered! How pale he looks! He has just returned from the South where he has been to settle his affairs. I am told he has lost all his property; that one night in a fit—some say of derangement, some, of intemperance—he staked his whole estate upon a single throw, and lost! And now he has nothing to depend upon but his talents as an author."

Eleanor cast one hurried glance toward the door—Ernest was gazing at her with a look so full of sorrowful interest that she could not meet his eyes again, and she gave a heavy sigh to her heart leave, her heart throbbing with mingled anguish and joy. As she passed her lover she said, in a low, hurried tone, inaudible to all but to him, "Let me see you to-morrow, Ernest!"

She did not see the glow of happy exultation which alighted up his handsome features as she spoke; for she dare not raise her eyes, lest she should betray her emotions to the crowd around.

The morrow came—but the aunt and niece were again in the library.

"Well, Eleanor," said Mrs. Howard "it seems Mr. Cuthbert has lost all his property."

"Yes, thank Heaven!"

"Thank Heaven! What a heartless creature you are, Eleanor! I really thought you loved that man."

"And so I did and do! Oh! aunt, you cannot guess how fondly, how truly I love him! Would to Heaven he would renew his proposals—I would not hesitate now to accept them."

"Now? Penniless, and through his own imprudence! You have refused such offers! Eleanor Howard, you are mad!"

"And it was precisely because they were such offers that I did refuse. I have made a vow never to marry a rich man."

"But what can have induced you—"

"Mr. Cuthbert, ma'am. Shall I show him in?" said a servant opening the door.

"Yes, John," said Mrs. Howard, with a sigh and this time she did not order the door to be closed.

After a few moments' more silent conversation Eleanor looked up timidly and gravely in her aunt's face, and said, with a sweet and modestly dignity which how could resist,

"Aunt, I wish to have a few moments' conversation, alone, with Mr. Cuthbert. Will you permit it?"

"Certainly, niece, of course if you wish; but I must say it is very strange—"

And the lady sailed out of the room in a stately pet.

For a moment the young girl's embarrassment and agitation overcame her, and she buried her face in her hands; but, recovering herself, she turned to Ernest and said, softly,

"Ernest, do you love me still?"

"Love you! Oh, Eleanor!—so much—too madly! But I am no longer worthy of your acquaintance. You have heard of my losses, Miss Howard; why do you mock me thus?"

"Mock you, dear Ernest!" She laid her little hand timidly in his, and with modest firmness continued.

"Mr. Cuthbert, when we first met I love loved you. I rejected your proposals because—because—no, it does not matter why. But now, if that hand and heart are what you still wish me to give you for your own, forgive my unmaidenly boldness and—take them!"

She laid her face on his shoulder, and Ernest Cuthbert, with his arm encircling the embrace with which he held her to his heart, bade Heaven on bless her for her truth.

One morning a week after the wedding, as Mrs. Cuthbert was sitting at work in her simply furnished apartment, and her husband preparing to go out, a middle aged gentleman, with a bent forehead aspect, entered the room, and with a king straight up to the bride, kissed her bravely on both cheeks. For a moment she was confounded but seeing Ernest smile at her surprise, she said, laughingly, "Ah! I know—it is your kind, generous uncle, whom you have talked so much about!" and she welcomed him with such graceful cordiality that his heart was won at once.

"And now," said he, after a little pleasant chat, "I have a story to tell you boys, so sit down and listen."

"About six months since, I met one morning a young man rushing impetuously round the corner of Washington square. He grasped my hand as he passed, exclaiming, 'Don't stop me now—I am in a desperate hurry.' 'So I should suppose,' said I. On he went, and I turned and looked him—he entered a gaming house, I was astonished. It was the first time in his life, and I saw that a meeting of consequence must have occurred to induce him to take such a step. I followed unperceived. He ascended the stairs. I borrowed a common cloak and large hat from a waiter, shaded the latter over my eyes, and, thus disguised, entered the room above. I saw that he was beat on high play, and I determined to be his opponent. By a little management I gained my object.

"Uncle!" exclaimed Ernest, "was it indeed so?"

"He quiet, and hear me out! He was evidently desperate, and determined to risk all in the contest. He played with the strangest recklessness—I knew not what to make of him. I gave since heard that a little self-willed, romantic girl, who had inspired his head and heart with her sentimental nonsense, had refused him for a most absurd reason—you will hardly believe it Mrs. Cuthbert—you, who appear to such a sensible and rational woman—"

"And what was it?" asked Eleanor, blushing and laughing at the look of comical mock gravity with which

"Oh! he was too rich; she would not accept the shortest method to relieve him of his troubles—"

"Oh! do let him before we have—"

"Eleanor, you are very naughty—"

"Oh, I—"

"Oh, I—"

"Hold your tongue, you gipsy! I will be heard. I say now come to restore him to the devil, which you impiously made over to me under his good name, and to wash my hands of the whole ridiculous affair."

Ernest embraced his uncle in silent gratitude, and Eleanor pouting, amidst tears and smiles, declared that she was cheated, betrayed, that she would not submit to such a pitiful imposition, that she would have it so, — but here her resolument protestation was stopped by a kiss from Ferneat, while the quadruple laugh and rubbing his hands told sweetly that she was the most amusing woman he ever saw in his life.

THE UNION.

State of New Jersey.

Proclamation.

Whereas by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, intitled, "An act to provide for the election of Delegates to a convention, to prepare a constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof, for ratification or rejection," passed the 23d day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided;

That an election for delegates to meet in convention to frame a constitution for the government of this State, shall be held on the several counties of this State, on the 18th day of March next, at the places where the last annual election for township or city officers was held, in the several townships or cities in this State, and that the said election shall be conducted and held by the same officers who held the last annual election for the members of the Legislature, except in those cases where new officers shall be elected prior to the 18th day of March next, and in that case the said elections shall be held by such newly elected officers, and shall in all respects be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law regulating the annual State election, that may be in force on the said 18th day of March;

And that the number of delegates to be chosen to said convention, by virtue of the said act, shall be equal to the number of members of the General Assembly, which the respective counties at the time of such election may be authorized by the then existing laws to elect, and shall be chosen in and by the respective counties.

Now, THEREFORE, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do hereby give notice to, and require all persons whose duty it may be to hold and conduct the said election, to attend at the times and places named in the said act for holding the said election, and to conduct the same according to law.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at [L. s.] the city of Trenton, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

DANIEL HAINES.

The editors of the several papers in this State, will give the above an insertion in their respective papers and forward their bills for settlement to the Secretary of State.

New Constitution.—The following having passed both Houses of our Legislature is now the law of the State.

AN ACT to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention, to prepare a Constitution for the Government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof, for ratification or rejection.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an election for delegates to meet in convention to frame a constitution for said government of this state, shall be held in the several counties of this state on the 18th day of March next, at the places where the last annual election for township or city officers was held in the several townships or cities in this state, and that the said election shall be conducted and held by the same officers who held the last annual election for members of the legislature, except in those cases where new officers shall be elected, prior to the 18th day of March next, and in that case, said election shall be held by such newly elected officers, and in all respects be conducted, as nearly as may be, according to the law regulating the annual state election that may be in force on the said 18th day of March; Provided that every white male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, who shall have resided within this state for one year next preceding the said election, and in the county where he claims a vote, for 3 months, next preceding such election, and shall be an actual resident of the township or ward where he offers to vote, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to said convention.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the number of delegates to be chosen to such convention, by virtue of this act, shall be equal to the number of members of the general assembly, which the respective counties at the time of such election, may be authorized by the then existing laws, to elect, and shall be chosen in and by the respective counties.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That each voter shall give his vote by a single ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the name or names of the person or persons for whom the voter intends to vote, and no ballot shall contain a greater number of names of delegates, than that to which the county where such voter is cast is entitled.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the votes given at such election shall be canvassed, and the result certified by the same officers, accord[illegible] the directions as nearly as may be, of the [illegible] regulating the election of members of the [illegible]ature which shall be in force on the [illegible] of March.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That in the absence [illegible] or said elections, such va[illegible]ll be filled in the manner [illegible] election laws of this [illegible]

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the delegates [illegible] assemble at the [illegible] day of May next; they shall be the judges of the qualifications, election and returns of their own members, shall have power to choose a president and secretary, and all other necessary officers, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the convention as a majority of the delegates shall approve; and before entering upon the discharge of their duties under this act, they shall severally take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to perform the duties of their offices, honestly and faithfully; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the Governor or person administering the government of this state, or in his absence by the Secretary of this state, for the time being.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That when the said convention shall have agreed upon a constitution to be submitted to the people of this state, they shall cause the same to be engrossed, and signed by the president and secretary, and delivered to the Governor or person administering the government of this state, under whose direction it shall be filed in the office of the secretary of this state.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to each member of said convention the sum of $2 per day, and to the president thereof, $1 in addition, for each and every day they shall attend the sitting of said convention, and to each member of said convention the further sum of $2 for every 25 miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual route between his place of residence and the seat of government in going and returning, on a certificate to be produced to the treasurer of this state, expressing the sum due and the days and miles, signed by the president of said convention, and the secretary and other officers of said convention, shall receive such pay as a majority of said convention shall think proper; the contingent expenses of the convention to be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the presiding officer.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people as to the rejection or adoption of the constitution agreed upon by said convention, an election shall be held in each county of this state, on the 2d Tuesday in August next, and every person qualified to vote for delegates to the convention, authorized by this act, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That the said last mentioned election, shall in all respects be conducted according to the law then in force, regulating the election of members of the state legislature, excepting as herein otherwise provided, and shall be conducted under the direction of the officers appointed to hold and conduct the next annual state election, and at the places where the election for delegates shall have been holden under this act.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That the voting at said election shall be by ballot, and it shall be the duty of the officers conducting such election to receive tickets written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens as aforesaid to vote at said election, and to deposite them state house in the city of Trenton, & after cast. in a box provided for that purpose; the ballots of those persons voting for the adoption of the said constitution, shall contain the word "constitution," and these against its adoption, the words, "no constitution," and in case a majority of all the votes cast, shall be given in favor of the adoption of the constitution, so as aforesaid submitted, it shall become and be declared the constitution of this state.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officers of the said last mentioned election in the several townships and wards of any city of this state having first carefully estimated the number of votes given for or against the adoption of the said constitution to make out duplicate returns thereof, in words at length, and not in figures only, to be signed by said officers, one of which shall be deposited in the clerk's office of the proper county, and the other sealed up and transmitted by mail or otherwise, to the Governor or person for the time being administering the government of the state at the city of Trenton, which said return and duplicate thereof shall be signed deposited sealed up directed and transmitted as aforesaid, within five days after the said election, and the said officers, and also in case no return shall have been received from any township or townships, ward or wards of any city corporate by the Governor or person administering the government of this state, within ten days after the expiration of the time herein before prescribed it shall be the duty of the Governor or person administering the Government of this state to send an express or express to procure such deficient return or returns, and to take such other means and measures as he may deem necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor or the person administering the government of the state within ten days after receiving the returns of the last mentioned election to lay them before a privy council, to be by him summoned for that purpose, in the sig up the whole number or votes given in the state at the said last mentioned election the said Governor or person administering the government of the state and said privy council shall proceed to determine whether a majority of the votes are in favor of or against the adoption of the said constitution, and if the governor and council aforesaid shall determine that a majority of the votes given are in favor of the said constitution, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, declaring that the constitution has been adopted by a majority of the votes of the people of the state and shall direct that an election for such officers as may be required to be elected under and by virtue of the said construction shall be held at the time and in the manner prescribed in the constitution and all other necessary measures to carry said constitution into effect.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, or the person administering the government of this state for the time being to issue his proclamation immediately upon the passage of this act, requiring all the persons whose duty it may be to hold and conduct the election authorized by the first section of this act, to attend at the times and places named in this act for holding elections under the same, and conduct the same according to law.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That in case one or more of the delegates elected to said convention shall die, remove, or become disqualified from serving in such convention, then it shall be the duty of the Governor of this state for the time being, to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held at such time and place as he shall therein appoint, for a delegate or delegates to fill such vacancy or vacancies; the said election shall be conducted in all respects as is provided for the election of delegates under this act.

SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said constitution shall have been deposited in the office of the secretary of this state, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this state, for the time being, to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers printed and published in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people.

SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect upon the passage thereof.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Friday, Feb. 23.—In Council.

The bill to repeal the act requiring notice of the alterations of county and township lines, to be advertised six weeks, was passed by a party vote.

The bill to call a convention to revise the Constitution was passed, 14 to 3. So it is now the law.

In Assembly, the bill to establish a new township in Cumberland, was reported.

The bill to incorporate Perth Amboy was passed.

The bill to exempt certain household furniture and other property from levy and sale, by execution and distress, was taken up in committee and debated.

The School Bill as amended was passed, 35 to 15.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—In Assembly.

The bill to incorporate the Independent order of Mechabites of *New Jersey*, was ordered third reading.

Monday, Feb. 26.—In Council.

The supplement to the election law was taken up on 2d reading. An amendment was proposed and disagreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

In Assembly.—The supplement to the charter of Princeton,—allowing the people to elect their Mayor and Aldermen and giving the Aldermen criminal jurisdiction as Justices only, was ordered 3d reading.

Also, the bill to erect Columbia township in Cumberland county.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.—In Council.

Mr. A. W. Brown presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the charter of the Plainfield Bank.

Mr. G. H. Brown reported a bill to punish Seduction, by fine and imprisonment; ordered 2d reading.

The bill to erect the township of Delaware, in Gloucester, was ordered to a 3d reading.

In Assembly.—The bill to establish a new township in Cumberland, to be called Columbia, was passed.

A bill was introduced to repeal the law for voting by ballot in Morristown.

The bill to establish the township of Rockaway in Morris co. was ordered 3d reading.

Also to repeal the charter of the Mechanics' Bank in Paterson.

The bill to repeal the act for voting by ballot in Rahway was taken up.

Mr. Pickel moved to insert Tewkesbury, in Hunterdon co. Agreed to.

Mr. Runyon said he saw yesterday a gentleman from Rahway who said a large remonstrance had already been signed and would be forwarded in a day or two, and he moved to postpone it to Friday. Not agreed to.

The bill was ordered 3d reading.

The resolution from Council for printing 1000 copies of the Constitution Bill, 500 to be sent to the officers of elections by the Secretary of State, and 500 to be circulated by the members was adopted.

The bill to establish the new township, Millstone, in Monmouth county, from parts of Monmouth and Middlesex, was ordered 3d reading.

Mr. Laing presented a remonstrance against the investigation of the Rahway Fire Assurance Co.

The Council bill to repeal the act which requires six weeks' notice of applications for alteration of county or township lines, was reported, without amendment.

Subsequently ordered 3d reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—In Council.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill to repeal the Charter of the Plainfield Bank was postponed, 10 to 7.

The bill making Seduction a crime was amended, and ordered to be re-printed.

The bill to amend the act of last year dividing the State into Congressional districts, changing the second, third and fourth districts as follows:

2d, Burlington and Monmouth.

3d, Mercer, Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset.

4th, Morris, Warren and Sussex.

Agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

In Assembly.—A bill to erect a new county from part of Gloucester, to be called "Camden," Camden to be county town, was reported.

The bill to erect Rockaway township in Morris county, was passed.

The bill to form the new township Millstone, and annex part of Middlesex to Monmouth, was passed.

Thursday, Feb. 29.—In Council.

The supplement to the act regulating elections was passed, 14 to 3.

The bill to establish the new township of Hackensack was ordered 3d reading.

In Assembly.—The bill to authorize Theodore Gruenthal to continue a dam across Rahway river, was passed.

The bill to repeal the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson was passed.

And one to allow the people of Princeton to elect their Mayor and Aldermen by ballot.

The bill to repeal the act for voting by ballot in Rahway and Tewkesbury was passed.

Congress.

Friday, Feb. 23.—In Senate.

A resolution calling for certain correspondence relating to the interpretation of the 10th article of the late Treaty of Washington was adopted.

The occupancy of Oregon was next debated.

The House, after an hour's speech on the Resolution on the Rules, went into committee, and took up the Private Calendar.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House the Report on the Rules was taken up, and the entire day was taken up in an important discussion on the subject, the rules having been suspended for that purpose, 142 to 36.

Mr. Dromgoole offered sundry amendments to the Report, among which were several entirely *new rules.*

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made a spirited speech showing the entire uselessness of the discussion in which the House had been so long engaged, and remarked that he should demand the P. Q. before he took his seat.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. said he saw no reason for the further postponement of the question.—He desired to see how the Democrats of the North and the Whigs of the South would vote on it.

It was then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was refused, yeas 82, nays 112.

The call for the P. Q. was not seconded, 69 yeas, and 90 nays.

Mr. Dromgoole's motion to postpone to Tuesday was refused, yeas 86, nays 102.

His motion to print was carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 26.—In Senate.

The most important business was the discussion of the Oregon Question. Mr. Dayton, of N. J. concluded his speech commenced on Friday, in opposition to the occupation of that Territory at present.

In the House, resolutions were the business of the day, recommending the building of several vessels of war of a similar construction with the Princeton, but of a much larger class.

Tuesday, Feb. 27th.—In Senate.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial against remitting duty on railroad iron—the petitioners saying that the Pennsylvania iron works can supply the country at less cost. They cannot make the iron if it is to be imported for 5 years free of duty.

In the House, the whole day was occupied in a stormy debate on the 21st Rule, and it was at length rejected by the respectable majority of 20,—there being in its favor 87 Dem. and 15 Whigs, 85 —and against it 56 Dem. and 49 Whigs, 105. Petitions on the subject of slavery will now take the course of all others, and we shall probably hear little more of them, since this fruitful source of agitation is removed.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—The Senate did nothing of moment.

The Report on the Rules being resumed in the House, a re-consideration of yesterday's vote rejecting the 21st rule was moved and negatived, 85 to 85.

The whole subject was then laid on the table, 89 to 82. So now the House stands precisely as it did the 2d day of the session—with no permanent rules.

Reports of committees occupied the remainder of the day.

Thursday, Feb. 29.—The President sent to both Houses a message announcing the melancholy accident on board the Princeton, and after *appropriate* action both Houses *adjourned* to Monday.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their lungs are materially affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allens's Balsam of Liverwort —this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Consumption" for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. And than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir:—I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully authorized to say that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hoboken, August 1, 1843.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 38 Barclay st. New York.—Also

By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Stores, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.

JOSEPH O. LUPBERY, President.

ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co. (344-1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

THE UNION

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Freeholder's Notice.—The members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Essex, are hereby notified that there will be an adjourned meeting of the Board at the House of E. Stewart & Son, on Monday, the 4th day of March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of exchanging the property of the county for the part of the Court House belonging to the City of Newark, and to transact such other business as may come properly before the Board.

DAN'L B. BRUEN,
Clerk of the Board of Chosen
Freeholders of Essex County.

March, 1844.

New Constitution.—We are glad to be able this week to present to our readers the law for a Convention to form a new Constitution for this State, because it was much needed, and we have long been desirous of a reform so necessary, it will be seen by the law, and the Proclamation of the Governor, issued in accordance with its provisions, that the Election of Delegates is near at hand, and it becomes all to attend to the matter forthwith. This election occurring this day two weeks is the most important to the interests of the State, of any which has occurred in many years, or likely to occur for many years to come.

It would seem, we are glad to say, that the election is not to be conducted on party grounds. All the papers we have seen of both parties strongly recommend that our wisest and most honored men without distinction of party should be chosen to do this great work, the formation of a constitution, which it is to be hoped will last as long as the one about to be laid aside,—and a recommendation so proper, so wise, and so politic as we should suppose would be universally followed. We hope but one ticket will be run in each county, and that composed of the best men, whether Whigs, or Democrats, or those not in political life. Let us have in the Convention fifty-eight of the oldest, most experienced, talented and most influential men in the State, and we may expect to have a Constitution under which we can live happily and contented, and which will not soon need a revision.

The Jersey City Advertiser advances a new idea on the subject, and probably an incorrect one. It says the law leaves it optional with the counties to choose their delegates from their own county or any other portion of the State—and says Hudson county might fell proud of a representative like Chief Justice Hornblower; Ex-Governors Williamson, Vroom, or Daniel Webster. It certifies its position by the example of Otsego county, which chose Mr. Van Buren, a resident of Columbia county 100 miles distant, to be its representative in the New York State Convention of 1822.

Arrangement Agreed on.—Since the above was in type we have learned of an arrangement agreed on by the two parties, and signed by every member of the Legislature, the Central Committee of the two parties, the Governor, several ex Governors, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other of our leading men.—The arrangement proposes that each party shall select and send to the Convention 29 delegates, divided among the several counties as nearly may be, according to the Whig and Democratic population. For instance, Essex is to send 5 Whigs and 2 Democrats—Middlesex 2 of each party—Morris do.—Somerset 2 W. 1 D.—Hunterdon 2 W. 3 D.—Monmouth 1 W. 4 D. and so on, apportioning all the counties, giving to each party an exactly equal delegation in the Convention. If a case of so much importance we should suppose there would be no opposition to this arrangement.

Heart Rending and Fatal Calamity

Explosion of the Large Cannon on Board the U. S. Frigate Princeton.—6 Persons Killed Two Members of the Cabin t Dead!

On Wednesday afternoon last, a large company being on board the Princeton, at Washington, the large cannon exploded, and the following persons were instantly killed:—

Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State.

Hon. Thos. W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Beverly Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and repairs, Navy Depot.

Hon. Virgil Maxy, late Minister to Belgium.

Col. Gardner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A colored man, servant of the President.

Their bodies were dreadfully mangled, and all died instantaneously.

Capt. Stockton who fired the gun was not injured externally at all. He was blown down and his whiskers and eye-brows burn off, but springing up soon and surveying the awful disaster, exclaimed in agony, "would to God I alone had been killed!" Col. Benton was slightly injured. Five or six of the crew were wounded, and removed to the Hospital. The ship was not injured.

About 450 persons were on board, one half being ladies, including the President, many members of Congress, Ma[illegible] and daughter

Gilmer, and the daughters of Col. Gardner, is a wonderful that more were not killed or badly hurt. Capt. Stockton's mental sufferings are severe, and he has been delirious.

Mr. Gilmer has left a wife and nine children. Mr. Upshur, aged 55 has left a wife 35 years of age, and a daughter in ill health, aged 16. Commodore Gardner has left a wife and family. Mr Gardner, of Southampton, L. I. has left five daughters.

In our Legislature, on Friday, the bill to repeal the charter of the *Plainfield Bank* was withdrawn, and a resolution passed Council authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to investigate its affairs.

The select joint committee on the late Treasurer's Accounts made their report. They state the deficiency of the School Fund to be $3,956 56, and in the State account, $949,72—making together the sum of $4907,56, including vouchers which appear to have been altered to the amount of $462,30. A resolution was also adopted by the House directing an immediate prosecution against him by Jos. C. Potts and Wm. W. Scott, Esqrs.

Indications of Spring.—The blue birds, the more harbingers of the near approach of spring have been heard singing merrily a week or two.

The Girard Will Case.—The heirs of Stephen Girard have been endeavoring to break his will, so as to obtain the money bequeathed for a College near Philadelphia. The case has been tried before the Supreme Court at Washington, Mr. Webster for the heirs, and decided in favor of the will.

Fire Dinner.—*Notice.*

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Plainfield, held at John Ayers' Inn, on Monday evening, Feb. 26th, for the re-organization of the Fire Department, it was ordered that the following resolution be published in the Union.

Resolved, That all the citizens residing within the following district, viz. commencing at Joseph L. Stockwell's, thence to Benjamin Jennings, thence to John Stine's, thence to J. Brantingham's, thence to Josiah B. Randolph's, thence to Isaac Hubbs, thence to Josiah F. Randolph's, thence to Widow Phillips including Manning Stelle's, thence to Laing Webster's at the forks of the roads at Short Hills, thence to the place of beginning, all inclusive, are requested to meet at Laing's Hotel on the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Sec'y.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company

The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at Asa. Laing's in Plainfield on Monday, the eleventh of March next, to elect Fifteen Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be regularly brought before the meeting.

The Report of the affairs of the Company will be read at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Poll for the Election of Directors will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 28, 1844.—2w

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. late President of the U. S. Bank, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, last week, aged 58 years.

Fire in Nantucket, and Great Loss of Life!—The New Bedford Mercury has received intelligence that the Poor House at Quaise, Nantucket, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 26th inst. and eight persons, inmates thereof, perished in the flames.

We copy the following particulars from the Nantucket Inquirer:

"About 12 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Asylum for the Poor, some three miles from town, and in the course of two hours, the building was burnt to the ground. So rapidly did the fire spread, that those in the house were unable to save any of their effects—and awful to relate, ten inmates were burned to death. One of those burnt (Lydia Bowen,) had carried her child to a place of safety, and returned to try to save something, but did not again escape the devouring flame. There were 59 persons in the house, besides the family of Capt. Timothy Bunker, the keeper. Capt lost all his effects and $40 in money. There were 13 of the paupers bedridden—one of them we are told, had not walked for about 20 years.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the took room, and was not discovered until the inmates were nearly "suffocated."

Treatment of Scarlet Fever.—In a letter from Mr. Edwin Chaplin, of St. Helena, S. C., recently published in the Charleston Mercury, he describes the following treatment for Scarlet Fever, as having been eminently successful.—He says "out of 34 cases where I administered the jalap, not one remained in bed more than one day."

"Directions—Immediately on the first symptoms which is sore throat, give a full dose of jalap, to an adult 60, 70, or even 80 grains, at night give strong red pepper tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, according to the age & violence of the symtoms; the next day give a small dose of salts, say half the quantity given the day before continue the pepper tea at night; on the 3d day, if there is any soreness remaining in the throat give a dose of salts, this will generally effect a cure; the doses of course must be regulated according to the age of the patient.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer

A Church Refused.

We understand that an evangelical and highly respectable church in a neighboring State, made application, a few months since, to a constitutional Presbytery to be taken into its connexion—and that the Presbytery refused to receive it. The only reason for the refusal that could be conceived, was the desire of several members of the Presbytery, to manifest their kindness to their brethren of the New Basis Assembly. They seemed to be apprehensive that the reception of this Church might indicate a willingness on our part to divide or diminish the strength of our brethren in the other side of the house.

We have the greatest respect for courtesy and kindness every where—and especially in our brethren of the Constitutional Assembly; but we think their courtesy in this case has betrayed them into an oversight of the unalienable rights of the people of the church so refused. It is surely the right of the members of every church to elect the ecclesiastical connection which they prefer. The P——d Church have done so, and their Presbytery of their preference, after having received proper evidence of their orthodoxy and orderas a Christian Church, adhering to our standards, practically, have to them,—" You must not exercise this right of Presbyterian freedom." Our kindness to your spiritual rulers constrains us to interdict, as far as we can, this exercise of your constitutional and inalienable rights! We cannot receive you."—Instead of thus interdicting the return of our brethren to our ecclesiastical judicatories, we ought to hail it as an indication of the favor of God, and use the influence thus gained in promoting the great interests of truth and harmony in every part of the Presbyterian Church.

We are not advocating any efforts to divide their churches—such as have been witnessed in many of our congregations. Our readers will bear us witness that we have never thus endeavored to promote division in their ranks. But we do advocate the rights of the people of any and every church, to decide upon the question of their ecclesiastical connection,—and when they decide in favor of the constitution, and of a government of laws instead of men—we cannot but support their judgment.

That may be, there no doubt are, reasons which render it very desirable for churches on that side to change their ecclesiastical connections, of which our readers are not aware. Such stormy debates, and protests, and appeals as were heard in the Synod of Philadelphia, at its last meeting, and the controversy now pending on the Elder question—a question which the whole church of every Presbytery is competent to decide for itself,—seem to betoken another division.—For the honor of religion we hope that the threatened evil may be averted. But division in their ranks is predicted by one of their chosen prophets.

The Watchman of the South says, "We profess no peculiar insight into the future, but we have no doubt that if things go on as they have done for some time, there will be another division." Or do we now say more than we ought to who may be responsible for it if it should come.

It is easy to see what will effect the division, should it come. It will be the old foolish practice which Protestant churches have borrowed from Popery, of settling every controverted question, and putting down every form of evil, by ecclesiastical action—by the authority of strong resolutions. We predict that this mode of doing good ecclesiastically will be discarded in that portion of the church in about 50 years. The wisdom of it, will have been fully demonstrated by that time.

Common School Annual Reports.—For want of a head to the system, but about one-half of the townships comply with the requirements of the law; while in New York, where there are over 10,000 school districts, reports are annually made in by all but about 20! The law of New Jersey requires that "one or more of the School Committee shall visit and examine the schools in their respective townships, at least once in every 6 months, and on or before the 1st Monday of March in each and every year, to make out a report in writing of the state and condition of the schools within their respective township; the number of scholars taught therein; the term of tuition, the length of time the school has been kept open, the amount of money received by them from the township collectors, and the manner in which the same has been expended; which report shall be exhibited and read at the next annual township meeting, and shall be entered, together with such other information as they may deem necessary to communicate, transmitted (on or before the first Monday of March) to the "Trustees of the School Fund," at Trenton.

☞ Will the Newark and other New-Jersey papers copy the above, and let us see if we cannot get the reports pretty generally in, that a more comprehensive view of the state of the schools in the state may be obtained.

☞ We commend this notice to the particular attention of the School Committees of the several townships of the County of Hudson.—*Jersey City Adv.*

Newark Manufacturers going to Europe.—Mr. Heinrich, the ingenious cutler of Newark, has received an order for $200 worth of his Tailor's shears from Freyburg in Germany. These shears, our readers our readers will recollect, have been pronounced in England to be altogether superior to any now in use.

A Seducer Sentenced.—On the 16th ult. a man from Erie county, Pa. was sentenced to the Penitentiary in Allegheny city, having been convicted of seduction under the law against that crime, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is the first conviction under the new act. We hope the Legislature of this State will pass the bill now before it on this subject, before the Legislature adjourns.—*Newark Adv.*

A Mistaken Notion.—The majority of mankind think that little or no care is requisite in regard to preventing disease, and that it is superfluous to take or use the most simple medicines, when there is apparently no cause.—It is such as indulge in this belief who are the first to become victims to epedemics, and when they are prostrate with disease, then they are ready to acknowledge their error. The body, owing to certain natural causes, always has a tendency to be clogged with humors, preventing a healthy action of the system, and if not kept in a proper state by gentle physic, the most dangerous maladies are generated, which frequently defy the most eminent physical skill. We advise all, therefore, to be wise in time, and, as the season has now arrived when the system is affected by every change, to make use of

Statsburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,

which are pronounced to be superior to any compound contained in the Pharmacopœa. Compounded of the finest and purest parts of certain vegetables, and being prepared with the greatest care and skill, they can be used by all ages, sexes, and conditions, when other medicines would prove injurious.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

Haddonfield, N. J Apr. 20, 1843.

On or about the 13th day of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side, near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or abscess, inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter, and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some Mercury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent Cough which at times caused me at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse, until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends thought I would die of a galloping Consumption. At this moment, with my life was apparently drawing near its close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me immediately; and, by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed—my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter,) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

THOMAS COZENS.

Gloucester County, N. J., ss.

Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things true.

Affirmed before me, on the 20th day of April, 1843. J. CLEMENT, J. P.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and dilious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Pills, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Norumbo.—Dr. Delamoter's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who purchase with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. We do not use advertise certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against the article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamoter's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to worthless purposes.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Acknowledgements.

Dr. J. W. Case, $18,82; J. Mantine, Esq $1,37; Geo. Wells $1,00; Benj. Mantine, $1; C. Bonn Esq. 94; Benj Jennings $1; Wm. B. Stanwell, 87; Ira Pierson, Esq. $2,00 Dr. E Runyon, 63; D. L. Pound, 63; John Simpson, 63.

MARRIED.

On the 17th Feb. Joseph Lyon, of North Branch, late of Plainfield, to Hannah Kurts, of Washington Valley.

On the 23d Feb. John S. Paul to Susan C. Philhower, both of Pemick.

On the 21st Feb. Wm. Wyandt, of Middlesex, to Ann Hoagland, near Somerville.

DIED

At Union, very suddenly, on Sabbath morning Feb. 25, Mrs. Pinder, wife of Mr. Charles Waters, aged 34 years, leaving a husband and five children, the youngest only 4 hours old when she died.

A New and Valuable Invention.

The Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, durability and power we challenge the world to equal. It is entirely different from any thing of the kind heretofore invented, and will do five times the work with the same quantity of water, of any other wheel in use. All who have water power and feel disposed to it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF, at Williamsburg, Long Island or L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 160 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who may call when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,		4 97
Ohio,		4 93
Rye Flour,		3 44
Indian Meal,		3 06
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 02
Rye,		68
Corn,	56 lbs.	49
Oats,		36

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use, can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial!

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

FARM for sale,

CONTAINING one hundred acres, in Warren township, Somerset co. N. J. four miles from Plainfield, the premises is a good comfortable Dwelling House and large barn and Corn house suitable for a large stock, a good well of water by the door, with a variety of fruit. Two-thirds of the Farm is Tillable, the remainder Woodland.

If said Farm is not sold before Monday the 11th of March it will on that day be offered at Public Vendue. For further particulars inquire on the Premises, of JOHANNAH CORY.

Feb. 19, 1843.—tf

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing Sumac and Bleaching Domestics. The House and Shop, are situated in the Village of Green Brook, 8 miles from Bound Brook, on the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 22, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School to Wednesday, the 14th day of January, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 00
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping by Double Entry,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

An extra charge for fuel.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, Jan. 8th, 1844. 3m

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 6 cents. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received, including 1 Blue Black; for sale by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats.

Most Splendid Assortment just received. Sept 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Eda's Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Sons,
Celebrated Needles,
AND DEALER IN
Combs, Trummings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rouger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 181 MAIDEN-LANE, (NEW-YORK.)
☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.
Dec 4, 1843.—6m.

LAID LAWNS, Arabee's Patent, by April 8 WEBSTER & MARSH

SILKS, Plain Blacks and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Brown Sheetings.

BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23, 1843.

School Books.

COMSTOCK'S New Series of Reading Books, and Elementary Spelling Books, just received and for sale by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS;

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly-reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The dissemblers say there is nothing like to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, as it is the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF, at Williamsburg, Long Island or L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 160 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who may call when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE.

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Rye,		68
Corn,	56 lbs.	49
Oats,		36

HAY WARD'S ARABIAN BALSAM.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its reliability, it is but justice to say that it is the purest and best remedy in use for the above complaints, and especially which has ever been offered to the public. It may be administered to the smallest child with perfect safety and entire confidence. Sold by the sole Proprietor, at 168 Broad st., Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER SCHENCK DEKEMA, resident of the township of Bridgewater, Somerset county, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in the right side, a little spitting of the blood, a shortness and symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being confined to the house for a long time, he pronounced it consumption, and gave me up as incurable. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I could be in misery the most of the time. In the winter and spring of 1842, I began to cough, which was tight and dry, distressed in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness all the pit of my stomach, my bowels were costive, so much so that it seemed to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased, and I became very weak, and my friends were nearly all given up as I was reduced so nothing would lay on my skin and be still. I continued to get worse, so that I was able to work. A neighbor carried my case to a physician, and he called and visited me all the time. I called in different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in the miserable condition, and all my friends gave me up as never to get well. I saw Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was much recommended. On the 8th day of March last I commenced using it, after I had taken one bottle, I found I could cough deeper and easier than before. I continued using it, when, a few mornings after words, I threw up about half a pint of yellow matter. I used it on, and a few days afterwards, I threw up about a pint and a half. I expected it was the last of it, as I thought it was the most I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, tough matter, a great deal of it tough, and of a bright red color. I began to feel better, and then found for several days, something stout and right in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up some of the same appearance. I thought it was the remains of many of those, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had created the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I continued using it for some time, when I began to feel my disease was all gone. It works up spirits, my appetite was good, my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I continued to gain strength, and have enjoyed good health all summer, and can now eat every thing except a little pork. I still continue to use Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and intend to, for as long as I live, as I believe it is a sure preventive of consumption.

The above statement is true in every particular. I have worked upon my farm to make a livelihood. I feel that words are inadequate to convey to others how great a debt of gratitude I owe to Dr. Schenck, for the invaluable medicine he has given me. I was reduced down and worn out to the most extreme misery and anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more full description of my case to any one who would call on me, as I would do it much better than I can in writing now, and I would gladly do any one of the great benefit I have received from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, if it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has saved my life, and I recommend it to all the diseased as strongly as I can. I have also used Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and recommend it to every body. I have ordered several bottles since it and they have done me much good.

I live in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will be pleased to see any one who may call on me. Said I was born in the year 1800, and am now in the 43d year of my age.

PETER SCHENCK DEKEMA.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of March, 1843, at Bridgewater, Somerset county, New Jersey.

ABRAHAM VAN DORN, Justice of the Peace.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Great Assortment of Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of Schenck's Medicines in the Market.

I have been selling Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for two years, and have sold more of it than all other kinds of Pulmonic Syrups put together. It has given universal satisfaction to those who have used it. Many physicians have advised me to recommend it to their patients in preference to their own prescriptions, as they knew it was the best medicine in the country to cure Consumption. I have been troubled with a cough for a number of years, and have used a large number of bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and believe it to be a valuable medicine.

For sale by A. M. SEELYE, Druggist, Newark, N. J.

I have been selling Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for two years, and have sold more of it than all other kinds of Pulmonic Syrups put together. It has given universal satisfaction to those who have used it. Many physicians have advised me to recommend it to their patients in preference to their own prescriptions, as they knew it was the best medicine in the country to cure Consumption. I have been troubled with a cough for a number of years, and have used a large number of bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and believe it to be a valuable medicine.

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For sale by A. M. SEELYE, Druggist, Newark, N. J.

JOHN POTTER, Wholesale Agent for the State of New Jersey.

Dr. L. CRANE, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Vestings, Gambroons, Drillings, Checked Linens, striped and plain Muslins for shirting, Cambrics, Calicoes de Mousse, Merinos, Bombazines, Alpacas, Lustres, Mohairs, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet and Trimming Silks, Sewing Silk, Worsted and Yarn, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Hoods, Bonnets, Caps, Ruffles, Collars, Capes, Bonnet Frames, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tassels, Cords, Suspenders, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Pickles, Cheese, Rice, Flour, Meal, Oil, Paints, Glass, Putty, Nails, Window Sash, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fixtures, Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Wood, Willow, Rope, Twine, Bags, Baskets, Tubs, Pails, Churns, Brooms, Mops, Matches, Blacking, Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Chimneys, Shades, Burners, Lamp Fixtures, Lamp Oil, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Sperm Candles, Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Tanners' Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Fish Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Files, Rasps, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Chisels, Gimlets, Screw Drivers, Rules, Squares, Compasses, Trowels, Jacks, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Spring Balances, Scales, Weights, Measures, Tacks, Brads, Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Sheet Brass, Wire, Pipe, Lead, Shot, Powder, Percussion Caps, Gun Flints, Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Gun Mountings, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Fishing Tackle, Fishing Lines, Fishing Rods, Fishing Hooks, Fishing Reels, Fishing Sinkers, Fishing Floats, Fishing Nets, Fishing Seines, Fishing Boats, Fishing Tackle, Fishing Lines, Fishing Rods, Fishing Hooks, Fishing Reels, Fishing Sinkers, Fishing Floats, Fishing Nets, Fishing Seines, Fishing Boats.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is by

Purging
from the
System
Accumulated Humors

which are the real cause of many

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finest, purest, and most essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high as Medicines. Medicine in a portable and concentrated qualities. (the grossest particles being separated by nearly separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural preventives, cures in all cases of Costiveness, for vitiating effects in the blood, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human system.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,
Cold, Cough,
Consumption,
Shortness of Breath, &c.
Pleurisy, or Lowness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are particularly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the causes of these distressing complaints, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Head
Jaundice,
Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflammation,

or Scrofula in the Neck,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their operation soon remove the pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Nervousness,
Incessant Weakness, Pain,
Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,
Croup, Whooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow and others; that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,
Measles, or Scarlet Fev.
Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Ulcers,
or
Erysipelas of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Stainburn's Pills powerfully yet so silently, eradicated in Stainburn's Pills, will, in a short time, not only drive out all disease from the system,

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pains in the Bowels,
Sinking in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

or whatsoever is Relaxations of any kind, prompt immediate assistance

USE THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience immediate relief, as the energetic medicine can always cause to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are a sure remedy for the Cure of Apoplexy, Cramp, Epilepsy and Spasms, Liver Complaint, Diarrhœa, Bleeding Piles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Scrofula, Fever and Ague, Fits, Gout, Headache, Heartburn, Jaundice, Lumbago, Nervousness, Pain in the Side, Stomach, Back, Limbs, Joints, Pleurisy, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Scrofula, Scurvy, Tetter, Ulcers, Worms, Yellow Fever, and all diseases arising from impure blood, or disordered stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, or nervous system.

TO FEMALES.

In the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. In all cases of irregularity, they will restore the system to its natural order, and remove every thing contrary to the female system.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are offered to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for worms, and all other complaints, incident to children. Mothers, try them, and you will find them a valuable medicine.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are composed entirely of vegetable, both of the most active and safe kind. From the fact of their containing no mercury or other mineral, they are perfectly safe for children, and may be taken with perfect safety by females in a state of pregnancy, as they will not in the least affect the system, except to remove all impurities from the blood, and strengthen every thing contrary to the female system.

TO FEMALES.

For sale, price 25 cents per box [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

Dec. 9, 1842.—1y

STAINBURN'S PILLS, Sole Proprietor, Newark and 168 Broad st., New York.

Dec. 9, 1842.—1y

Dentistry.

DR. E. E. DAYTON having purchased property in Plainfield, where he will be permanently located, and is ready to perform any operation in the line of his profession, with his usual promptness, and on reasonable terms. Will be in Plainfield, the first week in each month, and will be found at other times at his residence, Elizabethtown.

☞ Dr. D. will be in Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of Carpeting, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

April 8, 1843. WHITES & HAINES.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843, the Freight Trains will run every day

Leave Somerville at 1 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 10 1-2 by Boat, and 11 A. M. by the N. J. Railroad.

Leave Elizabethtown Point at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Arrive at Somerville at 6 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.; by Steamboat at 3 1-2 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown Point at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Arrive at Somerville at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Leaving Plainfield for Freight to go to New York by the N. J. R. R. will make it known to the agent at Plainfield, as the way will cannot be when all offer the trains leave.

Persons wishing the freight on the above trains from New York to Plainfield, must send their freight either by the 6 or 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. boat.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the same is taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—*1m*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the cause of their death.

It is admitted by all Doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or less troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases are to be seen the symptoms, such as the following, viz: carrier of the diseases of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and those would have been saved by the use of a few cents worth of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sorrowing thousands do there things behold! how many who every day suffering for not trying the WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know thousands of the cases were not worse. Hundreds could name who have been cured by the above remedy. Good as a preventive and the disease by what it is—! How important then for us, and who will dare to take the responsibility to be without it? Let every family be provided with the above, the cost is but a trifle, and the benefit the sure.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for many days with worms, and after trying many things in vain, relief, when SCHMATSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and to his surprise the very worms were passed from the child in numbers alive.

CHILD AFFLICTED.—A child living near the Manhattan Water Works had suffered for a month past with a sickness, with great distress of the mouth and throat of the worst kind. A few bottles of the above preparation of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better of worms and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children of Mrs. Leighton's family, in Bridgeport, had worms to a distressing degree, and were in a dying state. A few bottles of the above preparation of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that section of the country.

A gentleman of New Haven purchased a bottle for the use of a child. On the first of worms or more, and the child was completely restored to health. Another child was also relieved from the worst of worms after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that section of the country.

A Physician of standing has declared a family of children to be cured by the use of a few bottles of the above preparation of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that section of the country.

Several Children of Mrs. Leighton's family, in Bridgeport, had worms to a distressing degree, and were in a dying state. A few bottles of the above preparation of worms,

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 9. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1844. Whole number 373.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
BENJAMIN F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Citizens Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 months for which it is ordered; $2.25 if not paid until after the close of the year. $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50. Subscriptions for less than 6 months will not be received, and none taken till all the arrearages are paid, and then only for cash. Papers will be sent to Subscribers out of this State, at $2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, otherwise $3 00. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allchusi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR ALLCHUSI, OF MUSS

WHEN further proof would be wanting of the great benefit that all the poor and afflicted will derive from the use of Allchusi's Black Salve, we would refer them to the numerous certificates that have been published in the papers, from Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Westchester, Morrisania, Harlem, Yorkville, Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Greenwich Village, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, Amboy, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, Somerville, Bridgewater, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Millstone, Hightstown, Cranbury, Allentown, Freehold, Middletown, Matawan, Keyport, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Long Branch, Tom's River, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, Mount Holly, Burlington, Bristol, Trenton, Lambertville, Flemington, Somerville, Easton, Phillipsburgh, Belvidere, Hackettstown, Newton, Sparta, Andover, Stanhope, Dover, Rockaway, Morristown, Chatham, Madison, Chatham Four Corners, Springfield

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 23, 1844.

...yourself and your family will again be happy. If you persevere.'

'O, sir, they shall be happy. I will persevere.'

'Surely you have, for so doing, be a strong consideration.'

Another pause ensued, and the Jarvis said, while the color mounted to his cheek,

'If you are willing Mr Lankford I should like you to deduct only one half of what I owe you for those furs I took from you from this week's wages. My family are in want of a good many things, and the possibility deer out of buying a barrel of flour to night.'

'Say nothing of that Jarvis. Let it be forgotten with your past misdeeds. Here are your wages—twelve dollars—and if it gives you as much pleasure to receive as it does me to pay them, then you feel no ordinary degree of satisfaction.'

Mr. Jarvis received the large sum for him to possess, and barried away to a grocery. Here he bought for six dollars a barrel of flour and expended two dollars more of his wages in sugar, coffee, tea, and various other articles. Next to was the market-house. These he repaired, and bought meat, with various kinds of vegetables with butter, &c. These he carried in the store and gave directions to have all sent home to him He had now two dollars left. out of the twelve he had earned since Monday morning and with these in his pocket he returned home. As he drew near the house, his heart fluttered in anticipation of the delightful change that would pass upon all beneath his humble roof. He had never in his life, experienced such feelings of joy.

A few moments brought him to the door and he went in with the quick step that had marked his entrance for several days. It was not quite dark, and his wife sat sewing by the window.—She was finishing a pair of pantaloons that had to go home that very evening, with the money she was to get for them, in order to buy the Sunday dinner. There was barely enough food in the house for supper; and unless she received her pay for the piece of work she had no means of getting the required sustenance for her husband, herself and her children. The individual for whom it was intended was not a prompt paymaster, and usually grumbled whenever Mrs. Jarvis asked him for money. To add to the circumstances of concern and trouble of mind, she felt almost ready to give up from the excessive pain in her breast, and the weakness of her whole frame. As her husband came in she turned upon him an anxious and troubled countenance, and bent down to her work and plied her needle hurriedly. As the twilight fell dimly around, she drew nearer and nearer to the window, and at last stood up, and leaned close up to the panes, of glass, so that her head almost touched it in order to catch the few feeble rays of light that were visible. But she could not finish the garment upon which she wrought by the light of day. A candle was now lit, and she took her place by the table, not so much as glancing towards her husband, who seated himself in a chair with his youngest child on his knee.—Half an hour passed in silence, and then Mrs. Jarvis rose up, having taken the last stitch in the garment she was making, and placed into the adjoining chamber. In few minutes she came out with her bonnet and shawl on, and the pair of pantaloons that she had just finished on her arm.

'Where are you going Jane? her husband asked, in a tone of surprise, that seemed to her mingled with disappointment.'

'I am going to carry home my work.'

'But I would'nt go now, Jane. Wait until after supper.'

'No, Jarlo, I cannot wait till after supper.—The work will be wanted. It should have been home two hours ago.'

And she glided from the room before he could make up his mind to detain her by telling the good news that was trembling on his tongue for utterance.

A walk of a few minutes brought her to the door of a tailor's shop, around the front of which hung sundry garments exposed for sale. This shop was owned and occupied by a tailor of pantaloons to a man who stood behind the counter. His face relaxed not a muscle as he took them and made a careful examination of the work.

'They'll do,' he at length said, tossing them aside, and resuming his employment of cutting out a garment.

Poor Mrs. Jarvis paused; dreading to utter her request. But necessity conquered the painful reluctance, and she said,

'Can you pay me for this pair, to night, Mr. Willets?'

'No! I've got more money to pay on Monday than I know where to get, and cannot let a cent go out.'

'But, Mr. Willets, I——'

'I don't want to hear any of your reasons, Mrs. Jarvis. You can't have the money to night, and you can't. I don't see the use of keeping them from hunger, and to still keep them from its fangs, had I worked all day with unusual industry, although suffering much from pain and debility.

I cannot go, Mr. Willets, without the money,' said suddenly turning, and speaking in an agitated tone.

'You will go. I'm thinking madam,' was the reply, while the tailor glanced to grily at her, unconscious of his own ferocity.

'Sir, sir,' changing her tone, 'I pay me what you owe me; I want it very much.'

'Yes. So you all say. But I am used to such like-believe. You get no money out of me to night, madam. That's a settled point.—

'Then now—as you had better go home at once, for I don't. I'll never give you a stitch of work more.'

'I did'nt pause to hear the conclusion of his impertinence.

'Oh, sir,' was the almost despairing question that she asked of herself, as she hurried towards her home. On entering the house she found her husband and children sitting around the table, and serve up the last portion of food that remained. A loaf of bread, and a few slices of cold meat, made up her little store. As they were all about commencing on the table there was a loud knock at the door, which Mrs. Jarvis immediately answered.

'Does Mr. Jarvis live here?' asked a rough voice.

'Yes, sir,' was the reply.

'Well, here are a barrel of flour and some groceries for him. Shall I bring them in here, ma'am?'

There must be some mistake, sir. They do not belong here. We have bought no barrel of flour or groceries.'

'Is not this Mr. Jarvis's?'

'Yes.'

'Then this is the place, for that is the direction given me to go to.'

'Yes, this is the place—bring them in,' spoke up Jarvis, in an animated tone.

The draymen of course obeyed. First he rolled in the barrel of flour; then came a number of packages, evidently containing groceries, and finally one or two pieces of meat, and parcels of vegetables.

'How much is to pay?' asked Jarvis.

'Twenty-five cents, sir,' responded the draymen.

The 25 cent piece was taken from his pocket with quite an air, and handed over. Then the draymen went out, and that little family was a unit again. During the passage of the scene just described, the wife stood looking on with a stupid and bewildered air. When the draymen had departed, she turned to her husband and said—

'John, where did these things come from?'

'I bought them, Jane.'

'You bought them?'

'Yes, I bought them.'

'And pray, John, what did you buy them with?'

'Why the quarter of a dollar you gave me on Monday.'

'John?'

'It is true, Jane. With that quarter I went and joined the Washington Total Abstinence Society, and then went to work at Mr. Lankford's. Here is the week's pay of the week's work done the other,' handing her all that remained after making the purchases.

'O John, John,' the wife exclaimed, bursting into tears, do not mock my hopes. I cannot bear much more.'

In the strength of Him, Jane, who has promised to help us when we call on Him, I will not disappoint the hopes I now revive,' Jarvis said with a joyful smile.

The almost heart broken wife and mother leaned her head on the shoulder of her husband and clung to his side with a newly revived confidence that she felt would not be disappointed, while the tears poured from her eyes like rain. But her true feelings we cannot attempt to describe—nor dare we to sketch further the scene we have introduced. The reader's imagination can do it more justice, and to him we leave that pleasing task, with only the remark that Mrs Jarvis's newly awakened joys and hopes were not again disappointed.

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON

Ever Published!

EDITED BY THE

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The first will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which when finished will present copies of the most limited fortunes, while on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated edition of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented impulse to the multiplication of well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and accurate accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an American *Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynold, Fisell, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

The Legislature.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Mr. Gould presented the petition of Mr. Hall, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rahway. Referred.

Mr. Wright

...ly! We see that the New York Herald, of ...day last, in the intensity of its hatred against ...e Sun, has indicated upon its readers two cul... pieces of editorial matter against Plainfield, and ...e Plainfield Bank.

It says Plainfield is an ...ace place, not worthy of a name on any map ...e is any reason—that it is composed of two or ...ree dwelling houses, without a church, hotel, ...r school-house! That we have no need of a ...ank, and that the charter for one was obtained ...r purposes of speculation and fraud.

All false, Mr. Herald, every word of it, as ...e publicly know. Plainfield is a very thriv... place, beautifully situated, oh a railroad by ...hich we have communication with New York ...ree times a day, Sundays excepted. We have ...ree churches and another is soon to be added, ...ree well supported hotels, and our schools ...hich are more than we can number at present, ...e celebrated far and near for their excellence ...d we have had a weekly newspaper for ...veral years, a good number of hat and clothing ...anufactories for different parts of the Union, ...r wholesale, and a good specie paying bank ...th charter for which was not obtained by or ...r speculators, but by honest men for honest ...rposes, and it is conducted by honest officers ...d directors, all of whom are too respectable ...r men in both the New York Herald. As res... ...ects our need of banking accommodations, we ...ave only to say, that just before our bank ...me into operation, one bank in New Brunswick, in one week, discounted for our citizens ...per to the amount of $5000, and not very un... ...mmon either, besides what was done at Eliz... ...town, Newark, and other places.

The above short article, as it is all true, we ...ave no doubt is sufficient reply to the whole two col... ...mns of lying, mischievous nonsense.

P. S. Only thing about Plainfield we had al... ...most omitted. But one Daily Herald is taken ...ere, which shows our good morals—that one is ...ken at 9 hotel, of which the Herald says we ...ave no b.s. which shows it lied knowingly—and ...ere are 40 or 50 Daily Sun, and more of the New... ...rk Dailies, which shows our business.

Religious Notice.—It is expected the new Presbyterian Congregation in this place will be ...rganized into a Church, at Mr. Fairchild's Se... ...inary, on Thursday of next week, the 21st ...st. The details will be given in full in our ...xt number.

Foreign.—The packet ship Liverpool has ...rought into New York two days later intelli... ...gence from England, which is not important.

The latest report of the Liverpool Cotton Mar... ...et is favorable.

The Oregon Question has been before Parlia... ...ment, and the opinion expressed that it would be ...micably settled.

New School Bill.—The following is a synop... ...is of the provisions of the bill which has passed ...ur Legislative Assembly, and has been before Council some time. It is hoped it will pass.

Sec. 1 Provides that the board of Chosen ...reeholders of each county, may at their discre ...tion, appoint a County Superintendent of Common ...chools.

Sec. 2. Defines his duties—which are similar ...o those required of the State Superintendent by ...he original bill.

Sec. 3. Provides, that in those counties which ...eceive from the School Fund an annual sum less ...han $1000, his compensation shall be $50—where it is between $1000 and $1500, to be $75—where it is over $1500 to be $100. the compensation to be paid out of the State School Fund, and in addition thereto the Freeholders ...ay make him such compensation out of their own ...oods as they think proper.

Sec. 4 Provides, that the returns of the school ...ommissioners of the townships shall be made to the ...ounty superintendent.

Sec. 5. Allows the township to raise by tax ...our times as much as they receive from the ...School Fund.

Sec. 6. That the money received from the School Fund shall be expended in paying teach... ...ers' wages.

Slaves Manumitted.—Remarkable Case.—Some six years ago, says the Pittsburg Sun, Dr. Brisbane, then a resident of Charlestnn, S. C. being anxious to take up his residence in Cincinnati, sold his slaves, 29 in number, and moved to the latter city. During his stay there he determined that he would redeem and liberate each slave he had sold. A short time since he went to Charleston, and at an expense of $6000 more than he received for his slaves, purchased them back again. He then put them on board of a vessel, and took them to Baltimore. At Baltimore he hired an extra conveyance for Pittsburgh where he arrived on Saturday night last. On Sunday they were put on board of the Valley Forge, and started, with their benefactor for Cincinnati. It is the intention of Dr. Brisbane to settle them comfortably on land which he has purchased in Hamilton county, Ohio, thus not only giving them their freedom, but an advantageous start in life. It will be seen now whether they can take care of themselves.

This act of benevolence commends itself to the hearts of all.—*Newark Adv.*

Splendid Windows.—Henry Potter & Co. corner of Washington and Summer streets have been putting in the shape of windows, on the continent. Each pane occupies an entire sash, and is eight feet by six. It was imported from England, and at an expense of $300 per light!—Boston Mail.

Gov. Haines.—The Sussex Register, one of the leading whig papers in this State, has the following just tribute to our excellent Governor.

Gov. Haines is doing much, by his example, to soften the asperities of partisan feeling. Sincere and honest in his own political views, he awards to others the same purity of intention; and the full toleration which he claims for his own opinions, he is willing and anxious shall be enjoyed by those who differ from him. His actions are the best commentary upon his devotion to this truly republican sentiment. We are opposed to him politically; yet we doubt if he has a friend in the State who rejoices more sincerely than we do in his growing popularity; or who more ardently desires that his whole public career may be without spot or blemish.

CLEANINGS.

No Peaches this year.—A gentleman assured us the other day that there would be no peach crop this year in consequence of the recent severe cold. He says that when mercury sinks to 20 degrees below zero, it invariably proves fatal to this tender fruit.—*Springfield Gaz.*

The Camden Cotton Factory Company, recently chartered by the Legislature will employ a capital of $600,000. The factory building and some 100 small private dwellings have been contracted for. The Camden Eagle says: The stock books of the new factory were opened on Wednesday according to law, and shares to the amount of $180,000 taken.

A very dangerous fraud has appeared. It is a lithograph counterfeit of a five on the American Exchange Bank, N. Y. and so exactly resembles the original that it can with difficulty be detected.

James Harper, of the publishing house, will, it is supposed, be the Native American candidate for Mayor of New York. An excellent selection.

Exposure of Mormonism.—The Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald states that 13 Mormons, residing and worshiping at Shrovesport; lately renounced Mormonism, in consequence of a new revelation made by Joe Smith. The new revelation is said to be of a most abominable character.

Early Spring.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle is boasting of the the early evidence of spring, in the plum tree and peach, like rival beauties, are arrayed in all the rich glory of their white and crimson blossoms.

The Apalachicola (Florida) Journal says that the past year has demonstrated the fact that the growth of Florida is as well suited for the growth of the superior kinds of Tobacco as the Island of Cuba!

One hundred and seventeen thousand chests of tea were imported from Canton to the U. States within the year ending June 1st, 1843.

The city government of Portland, Me., offer a reward of five dollars for the detection and conviction of any person who shall sell liquor in that city on Sundays.

Up to the 25th ult, there had been no winter in Louisiana, and what is altogether unprecedented for forty years before the sugar cane was in blossom at that date at Point Coupee. There had been no frost whatever.

Twomillion, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and nine loaves of bread says a statist, are consumed weekly in London.

American Merino shawls are now manufactured in Blakely township, Penn. from wool raised in Lancaster. They are said to be large and handsome, and sell readily for $5.

Cassius M. Clay has announced his determination to emancipate all his slaves in the course of the present year. Mr. Clay is a very large slaveholder, and is said to be one of the richest men in Kentucky.

There were 14 square rigged Vessels at Galveston (Texas,) loading with cotton on the 17th ult. for England, France and Belgium.

The country has made a capital speculation in sending Mr. Wise out of it. He was a real rarpilot. The expense of half a dozen embassies, would not be equal to the cost of his presence in Congress.

Very Hard Times.—The New York Correspondent of a Washington paper states that he had just heard that "a shoe keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them."

Among the imports at Savanah last week was 120 tons of hay from Great Britain.

Another cargo of Savannah Shad arrived at New York, recently, packed in ice.

☞A well known brick maker, of Philadelphia is now completing an order for 30,000 superior pressed bricks for Mr. Gibbons, a gentleman of London.

Bad Spelling.—Mr. Robinson, (Whig) elected to Congress in the 7th Maine district has been counted out of his election by the Governor and Council, who rejected 89 votes for Thomas Robinson. With these he had a majority of 2. So much for bad spelling in politics.

The wife of Mr. Solomon Luce, of New-Vineyard, Me. committed suicide last week, by taking laudanum, having become deranged by embracing the doctrine of Miller. She has left five or six small children.

A New Roman Catholic Bishopric.—The Montreal Herald says:—

Bulls from the Holy See have been received by the Bishop of Quebec, erecting into an episcopal curacy the whole territory beyond the Rocky Mountains lying north of California, and appointing M. Francois Norbert Blanchet, Apostolic Vicar, with the title of Bishop of Philadelphis in *partibus infid lium*, one of the most ancient sees established in Asia Minor by the Apostle St. John.

Mr. Wise has written a farewell to his constituents, in which he exhorts them to pay their debts and educate their children.

Yankee Manufactures in Mexico.—In the Districts or States of Durango, Mexico, there are 21 cotton factories. They were got principally by emigrants from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the head of which is Philip Tellinghast, of Providence R. I. The factories are operated by native Mexicans.

Extract from a letter from London, received by the last steamer:—

"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufacturing articles, such as cut tacks, screws, augurs, combs, pins, mill pails of cedar, wine coolers, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. &c. John Bull will find out at last, that we can make our own mouse traps."

Mr. Phillips, of Assumption, stated in debate the other day, in the Louisiana House of Representatives, that in his par sh there were on an average, twelve children to every family in it.

The Iowa Legislature sat 79 days, and rose on the 16th Feb. Bills giving married women exclusive right to property, and abolishing capital punishment were rejected.

In 1640 there were in Walworth county Wisconsan, 2600 inhabitants: in 1842, 4812, and in 1843, 6000. In 1843 there were raised in that county 237,320 bushels of wheat.

For a cabin passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans a distance of some 1600 miles, only ten dollars is charged! This includes board—and at tables as well and profusely filled as can be found at any hotel in the country, and in as splendid boats as can be found afloat.

The literary column of the London Globe, of the 13th ult. comprises an article the Poetical Works of Longfellow. High praise is bestowed on his "three little volumes," and "the poet born" is promised most enduring fame, but not mentioned as an American.

We cut the following from the Batavia Spirit of the Times of June 27, 1843. It clearly shows that Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry has attained a high reputation in Batavia, as well as in this city.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds or Consumption—or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is advertised up to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures all affections of the lungs when nothing else will.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Be Careful of your Health.—This advice should be carefully listened to and followed by every one, and on no account whatever should it be neglected. Should, however, any one be so careless as to contract disease, and be suffering from some one of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to, the proper course to pursue is to resort to such medicines as are known for their virtues Among the remedies, we know of none that ranks higher in the estimation of medical men than

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,

which, in all the cases where they have been tried, have produced wonderful effects, and brought about a speedy cure. There is nothing deleterious in their nature—on the contrary they contain substances purely vegetable, and acts like a charm on the human system. It is superfluous to speak farther of their merits, yet we deem it our duty to recommend them in the strongest manner to the afflicted.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

☞ CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck. or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob Titsworth, $4,13; Eph. Vail, 3,00; David Freeman, 1,50; Jackson Pound, 1,50, Alvah Gardner, 1,00; Jarvis Freeman, ,81; Levi Hetfield, jr. ,75; Dennis Vail, ,75.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. Caleb Soper, of Springfield, to Miss Martha Faitout, of Connecticut Farms.

At Rel B. Vanderhoof to Elizabeth, daughter of Asa Applegate, all of New Brunswick.

In Potter, Pa. on the 28th ult. Caleb Briggs of Boston, to Hannah Briggs, of the former place The parties are both heroes of the revolution—bridegroom about 80, the bride 75, and this marriage gives her a third husband of the name of Briggs.

DIED

At Plainfield, on the 1st inst. Catharine G., wife of Hugh Laing.

In New Brunswick, 27th ult. Catharine, daughter of John E. Baker, aged 23 years.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing Sumac —also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop, all situated in the Village of Green Brook, five miles from Bound Brook, on the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Nov. 22, 1844

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Esq. Surr. &c. of Obedish Ayres, deceased.

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts and demands against the same, within one year from this day, January 20th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for the space of three months, also by advertising the same in each of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,

JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

73—9w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 87
Ohio,		4 93
Ryo Flour,		3 56
Indian Meal,		2 69
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 20
Rye,		65
Corn, 56 lbs.		46
Oats,		34

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eccles, or I have found it, which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, that has ever been invented. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to see the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF, Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 13 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged or on the cash is not paid down.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

L. M. FORCE.

FARM for sale,

CONTAINING one hundred acres, in Warren township, Somerset co. N. J. four miles from Plainfield. On the premises is a good comfortable Dwelling House, a large barn and Cow house suitable for a large stock, a good well of water by the door, with a variety of fruit. Two-thirds of the Farm is Tillable, the remainder Woodland.

If said Farm is not sold before Monday the 11th of March, it will on that day be offered at Public Vendue, at the Sign of the Lumber Yard in the Plainfield.

For further particulars inquire on the premises.

JOHANNAH CORY.

Feb. 19, 1843.—3t

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound in cases of the most dis ressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and he has been prepared from the original recipe now in his possession.

The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Dodd Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844.

M. F. CUSHING.

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Elias Kirkpatrick, Esquire, to make and collect the taxes on unimproved and unseated land, and on land tenanted by persons, but the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax, in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the undersigned, one of the constables of said county, will on Friday, the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. at John Ayers' Hotel in Plainfield, sell the timber, wood, herbage and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the undermentioned persons, to make the taxes and costs assessed to their respective names.

Names.	Tax	Costs.
Thomas A. Barr,	$7,35	70
Morris N. Cromwell	54	70
Hugh Drake	1,09	70
Ezra Fairchild,	9,70	70
Eleanor Hull	1,61	70
J. C. Hills,	2,41	70
Elizabeth M. Jacques,	54	70
Wm. B. T. Lane,	13,30	70
Richard D. Little,	4,05	70
James Moore,	80	70
Heirs of Henry Tucker,	1,89	70
Robert J. Randolph,	54	70
John G Sperling,	,97	70
Wm. W. Todd,	2,25	70
David and Asa Tingley,	54	70
James Wilson,	8,75	70
Aaron Woodruff,	1,62	70
John W. Walker,		70

CUTTER DOLBIER, Constable.

Feb. 12th, 1844.—5t

Lady's Silk Cravats.

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by

Sept 11, 1843. D. SULLMAN.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, will open a School on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in	
Orthography and Reading,	$2 00
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by	
Double Entry,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

An extra charge for Fuel.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, Jan. 8th, 1844. 3m

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRYSTALS, which are a great novelty, for sale by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Courtland Street near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

by M. F. Cushing, AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWETH:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known nostrum, prepared and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced prices

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result over, besides the considerable handsome appearance always they feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—a cheaper at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which on plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair by night, the first night turning the hair Brown or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with this Dye, change their gray or light hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle with full directions.

Dr. O. C.'s Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Fever, pains, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how long, 25 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills.

As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to warrant itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor.

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Raritan Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

JOSEPH C. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson, Freeman & Co (3ddly)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

MUFFS, and INDIA RUBBER SHOES a fresh Supply just received by

Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by

Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

ARE DEALER IN

Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clarke Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 84 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec 4, 1843.—6m.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheeting has received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23, 1843.

Just Opened,

A FEW more Pieces of *ALPACHA LUSTRES* with a General Assortment of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23d, 1843.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Rubjet, Damask, Worsted, Cashmere, and De Laine Shawls, for sale by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received. (including 1 Bl. Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Alman co for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanco, 3 copies single, or 25 cts per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs at Cost. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

HAY AWAY'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM,

For the cure of Colic, Cholera, Sour Stomach, Sour Belching, Cramp, Acidity, and every kind of Bowel Complaint, Nausea, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Vomiting, Spasms, Pains, Soreness in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Dysentery and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS invaluable Medicine having been universally used for the past one year, and having established its character as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy, we deem it unnecessary to say more than that it will be found to possess all the virtues claimed for it in the above complaints, and in every case where it is administered as directed it will give the most perfect safety and entire satisfaction. It is unobjectionable in its character, and may be given to the most delicate female or infant with perfect safety and entire confidence. It is vegetable in its character, and acts directly upon the blood. We are also strong in the opinion that it is a most effective remedy for the worst known disease of the blood, which, if taken in time, will prevent the above complaints from ever becoming fatal. It is a medicine that should be kept in every family, and administered to the youngest child with perfect safety and entire confidence. It is for sale by the proprietor, HAY AWAY, No. 1 Ann-street, New-York, and Retail at 183 Broad st. Newark, and by agents throughout the country.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

W. F. COSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STEVEN BERGEN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very ill. I applied to a physician, who pronounced it Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was light and dry, distressing in my breast, and in the course of seven years I had *a severe pain and soreness in the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest*, as it appeared to me that my stomach was entirely out of order, and every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very weak; and my flesh was nearly all gone, as I was reduced to nothing more than skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in all first physicians that were to be found in my part of the country. I tried a great many remedies both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when I heard Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended. On the first day of March last, I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my body; and I continued using it, with a few intervals afterwards, for about one half a year, in a regular manner. I took usually six, and a few times afterwards, I took seven pills each time. I found that the more I took, the better I was for it. I felt when I first commenced taking it, that I felt weak, my appetite was good; my meat digested well and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard ever since I commenced using it, and I accept it as the best and most efficacious to give strength and health, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked a full day without being tired. I do not think that words are adequate to convey to paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in, and I have suffered as much as any of the most virulent bodily complaints, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any person who may call upon me, and would do it most cheerfully; wishing to make use of what I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has been the means of saving my life. I feel that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are afflicted as I was, and several of my friends to whom it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at all times be pleased to see all who may call upon me, and I hope the publication of it may be the means of saving many lives, the relief and restoration of many more, and the removal of many cases of pain, misery and suffering.

PETER STEVEN BERGEN.

Dated Somerville, Dec. 11th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Steven Bergen, who being duly sworn, doth say that the above statement, by him subscribed, is true in the same effected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GAston.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above, of full age, did make oath to the truth of the aforesaid statement before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of October, 1843, at Somerville, N. J.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's office, No. 146, three doors above Arch, Philadelphia.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2m 25 Jan

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

Who is there reading the following can forget doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World!

New York, Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks at a time, during which time I consulted physicians of the highest reputation, and said in the country to be the most eminent, nearly all to the hope, but without any benefit. I was induced to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, when I procured one bottle and a half, but I perceived what I believe it to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmatic coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and consumptive tendencies, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate that the afflicted may know that there is a remedy to be found in this city, only to the public.

A. LEACH.

Sir William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are well acquainted with the above and the above certificate and has all statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. P. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a new supply of Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Prince Albert mixture, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Flannels, Moleskins, Tweeds, Cassimeres, striped, and plain Alpaca Linsey—Pantaloon Crape de Soies, Mousselin de Soies and a full assortment of Trimmings and Notions. All which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1843.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY.

is to Purge from the System those Accumulated Humors which are the cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities (the grosser particles being removed by means of Stainburn's invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for eradicating from the Body Diseases of the Blood, the Humors, and all other Complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Inflammation of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the morbific matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pain in Your Head

Are the Joints, attended with swelling or inflammation, or Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases, Irritability, Fits, Palsy, Pal pitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Lumbago, Palsie,

THE EXTRACT PILLS.

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers quickly remove the disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in weak subjects, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Scrofula, Jaundice, Ague and Fever,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sore

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

he alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, as so powerfully yet so mildly, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Bowels,

Fevers in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make an immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative powers will always be found to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Heart Disease, Fainting and Sinking Spells, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism in the Limbs, Swelled Feet, Legs, Sore White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are composed are of the most powerful yet mild character, to search out, operate upon, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or racket the system, as do those of a mineral composition, as is the case with calomel and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the most effective remedy for *children*, and being composed of extracts, can be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed the most salutary results will ensue.

Dr. STAINBURN'S PILLS

are extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being a mild extract of vegetables, they are not objectionable to the most delicate female, in their operations, producing no nausea, and are mild.

ALL PORTS FULL

to eradicate disease and purify the *blood* and *fluids*.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) by the following agents:—

New York—Brandreth & Co. Principal office.

Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings.

Boston—S. Cole, 12 Cornhill.

And by agents and dealers in medicines throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster.

New Market—Israel R. Cowell.

New Brunswick—Taylor & Terhune.

Metuchin—R. R. Freeman.

Westfield—Charles Cook.

Rahway—John Pierson.

Bonnamtown—S. Cathcart.

Middletown—E. V. Sherwell.

Stone Mill—Noah Drake.

Washington Valley—W. M. Drake.

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CRICKENER, 228 Broadway—Agents for the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—ly

Dentistry.

DR. H. DAYTON having purchased property in Plainfield, is now opposite Dr. Craig's Office, where he will be happy to wait on all such as may want, and is ready to perform any operations in the line of his profession, with all the latest improvements.

Any persons leaving their names, during his absence, with Mr. Medlicott, will be waited on at their residences. Charges low.

☞ Dr. D. will be in town on Monday of every week.

Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of Superior Carpeting, Oil Cloths & Canton Matting. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Sept 6, 1843.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 27th of November, 1843, The Freight Trains will run every day:

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

" Leave New York at 10 1-2 by Boat, and 11 A. M. by the N. J. Railroad.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, and at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 8 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go from New York by Boat, will be pleased to send their freight either by the 9 o'clock A. M. boat.

N. B. All bills for freight must be paid when the articles are taken away.

Dec. 4, 1843.—3m*pd

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when the *real* cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or less troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases assume to be a supposed complaint, or some other existing, entirely all the powers of the human family—while in truthfully six of Worms! and these could have been easily cured in a day by the use of a bottle of KNOX'S VERMITUGE at the trifling cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening, then to think that these things should be allowed to exist—when a remedy is now before you trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if no case was no worms, that it was only confined to very few individuals here—that in every good family, a dose of worm medicine is only needed. How important at this time is it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent think of a child, or children before them, and come to a decision.

Mr. J. C. Reynolds had a child very sick for near two weeks, under treatment by a physician, with *real* fever, but was cured by the SIMPLEST that was given, and next day some quite forty worms were passed when the child recovered.

A CHILD in a few months, living near the Methodist Church, Water Street, died for a month till sent a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and staring of the eyes. A humane lady who called to give advice, for the family knew not, insisted for Reynolds's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Pricetown, had a sickness to a painful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In many of the families in the city and neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms from a child, when all other had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Brunswick, several children, by the use of H. Dodge and Co.'s SIMPLEST, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were passed, and the last but the 3 following days, she again became herself, and has ever since had no return of the

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 10. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1844. Whole number 374.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2 00 per annum, if paid during the first six months; if paid in six months, $2 25; and if not paid till the end of the year, $2 50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2 00, payable quarterly. To those who receive their paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1 50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2 00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing taken for less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

A NEW ERA OF
SHAKESPEARE,
in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON
Ever Published!
EDITED BY THE
HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.
will design, select and superintend the illustrations of which there will be about 1400 executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of the art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Edition the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The First will be issued early, and will be issued in monthly numbers, price 12½ cents, which places it within the reach of all classes of the community. It will contain no sort of compromise of principle or quality; it will gain its success on the merits of the work, and there is no reason to doubt its complete success.

Those who wish to possess the most perfect work will only be aware of it by taking Specimens as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and illustrated edition of Shakespeare, lately published in England, is one of the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great delicacy of execution with decision of effect, produces impressions equal in many respects to the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Hamlet and of Shakespeare express the characters of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combines with the highest merits of art and taste such an extraordinary delicacy as to secure to the impressions from the engravings the softness and clearness of the original drawings. The Tragedy of Hamlet, in this style of execution, has been republished in an *American Edition*, in a series of illustrations of both these editions engraved in the usual excellence of mechanical execution, to add to the value of the engravings from eminent artists as Reinagle, Fisell, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that this country should pay some share of the immense debt owed by the civilized world to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

That Shakespeare spoke

could not convey himself with a more publication or completion. He was therefore prevailed upon by R. W. Weir whose reputation as an Artist is already established with this country's industry, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other aids and assistance as other details of art in his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by Gulian C. Verplanck.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works, Brown from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, modes and modes of thought enabled by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction in every many of the numerous though slight deviations from the earliest text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations.

The ear, and often overturning an arbitrary conventional metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendation; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the most recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. After industry and learning of the most ardent type, he found the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were, of judicial decision enlightened by contending argument.

As many of those variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection. These notes will also contain so much of conciseness as may be useful to explain antiquated or obscure words or phrases, obsolescent customs, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the deeper and even employed not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, passion, philosophy.—For the difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. H. HEWETT, Publisher,
381 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

For the Plainfield Union.

Borrowing and Lending.

The man whom necessity urges to borrow,
Is dragged to a business that dips him in sorrow,
And he whom goodnature induces to loan,
Is equally vexed when he seeks for his own!
Since lending and borrowing both have their pangs,
How happy is he who stands on his own legs.

O Yes; I take the Papers.

By G. B. Waite.

O yes, I take the papers—
Let kings do as they never mind,
Though I've stood for forty years,
Upon the printer's list!

Talk not of warriors—Paint relegated
Earth from the terror of her kings—
He's, whirled down, and darkness cowed,
And morning streamed along the East,
On Freedom's burnished wings.

O, yes! I read the papers,
And sons and daughters, tall and small—
For they have been through thick and thin,
The pastime of us all.

'Twas nobly said, that should a star
Be stricken from the dome of light,
A printing press if stationed there,
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And shed a broader light.

The man who takes no papers,
Or thinking, pays not when they're read,
Would sell his corn to buy a hare,
And live on borrowed bread.

The printer opes his wide doorway
Of Science—scatters Education
All o'er the land like April rain;
And yet how later and his pains
Are half his compensation.

An Affecting and True Story.

By Mrs. L. M. Child.

In a city which shall be nameless, there lived long ago, a young girl, the only daughter of a widow. She came from the country, and was as ignorant of the dangers of a city, as the native birds of her native fields. She had glossy black hair, gentle, beaming eyes, and "lips like wet coral." Of course, she knew that she was beautiful; for when she was a child, strangers often stopped as she passed, and exclaimed, "How handsome she is!" And as she grew older, the young men gazed at her with admiration, and whispered, and even wrote her letters, which she carried to her mother, and laid them in her lap. This is her first offence. In time, she grew to young, and the only child of a poor widow—she had no chance to acquire the experience which was necessary to enable her to detect the wiles of the artful. She was flattered, and believed them sincere. I will not dwell upon the details of her seduction. The man was rich, and he used his riches for purposes, and had the means to gratify his passions by the gold, and he succeeded. "Then shameless hand presumed to touch the zone, my purest," &c. By this kind of flattering unction, the young creature was led to believe that the destroyer was her husband. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest, and Quaker should this ceremony be performed by any? but when he found that the world was to know nothing of his marriage, he refused to perform the ceremony. He embraced the opportunity to assure himself that the Protestant clergy, as a body, were opposed to the practice of profligacy. He assured her that he would not have compared with the girl, had he known her to be a virtuous. "I have done many wrong things," said he "but I thank God, no betrayal of confidence, no deceit stains my conscience. I have always dealt with the fairest sex of women men in business, and I have never wronged any girl, and the fact is certain in which she had been induced to believe the girl to be virtuous. And when I came to find out that the silk had been stolen for her mother, that the girl had forfeited her profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her father's house, because of the danger of exposure, he took me a lofty indignation, and offered to pay him for the silk. "No," said Isaac, "there are some things that money cannot pay for. I see in my hand a large roll of bank notes. She is the daughter of a poor widow, and I have taken from her her only treasure. Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled, as he said, "You understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I commend you for it. If you ever want a friend, come to me, and I will give you a better situation and treat you like a gentleman."

"Farewell, friend," replied Isaac. "Trying to please you in this affair, that has been the happiest day of my life, and the gladness of your gains; not even with those whose shares have increased and doubled."

Lastly, the girl had sufficient presence of mind to conceal a false name when arrested; by which means, her true name was kept out of the newspapers. "I did that," said she, "for my poor mother's sake." With the money given by Lord Henry, the girl was placed in a respectable family, and made the governess of their children. Here she remained for three years, and no one knew her secret but the lord and benefactor.

Several years after the incidents I have related, a lady called at Isaac Hopper's house, and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsome city dressed young woman, with a blooming boy of four or five years old. The man to whom she had been betrayed, was dead, and she had married Mr. Lovell Hopper, she then knew not to be rich. She therefore came to consult Isaac, and her beautiful eyes were merely open him, and said, "You know my story, sir, and you know my present situation. I am in distress, to be able to support her, and am anxious for some information. With a reputation to maintain, I cannot let her go into the street, for a few months; there do appear on her account, but I do not like to have her lie idle, and suffer for the want of employment. Can you tell me of any family where I can place her temporarily?"

Isaac looked at her for a moment, and then said, "Why, Mary, don't you remember me?" The lady looked at him for a moment, and then exclaimed, "Isaac Hopper! Is it possible? Is it you?" And she burst into tears. "Then you are not angry with me?" said she, "for I was very young and ignorant when I left you." "Angry with you, my child!" said he, "I am glad to see you. I have often thought of you, and wondered what had become of you. Tell me all that has passed." When she had finished her story, Isaac said, "Mary, I am glad you have been so well and happy. I have a friend in my house, who is in want of a governess for her children. Will you go and see her?" "Gladly will I do so," said she, "for I know that I can rely upon your judgment." Isaac then went to the parlor door, and called Mary Lovell down stairs. "Here is a friend of mine," said he, "who wishes to see you." The lady entered the room, and Mary sprang forward to meet her. "Why, Mary Lovell!" said she, "I am glad to see you. I have been very anxious to find you, for I knew you were in the city, and I thought you might be in want of employment. Will you go and live with me?" "Gladly will I do so," said Mary

of writes, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said, in his tones of

'Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says we're to tell you he couldn't pay your bill to day, he did not expect some money that came in after you left the shop.'

'Ah, that's my fine boy! Here Jack, take this five dollar bill and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages.' The widow's heart joyful with hope, and trembling her feet sprung with a light heart to the store and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessaries his family stood so much in need of

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store keeper to make a demand for making his shirts.' 'You had best take it out of the store, Mrs Conway,' he said to her. 'really I have not taken in half the amount of your bill to day and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no money comes in.'

'I can't do without it,' answered the woman earnestly; 'my daughter is very ill and in want of every comfort; I am out of fire wood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I worked night and day *to get your shirts done.*'

'I am sorry, Mrs. Conway,' said the keeper, looking into his money drawer; 'I have not five shillings, and your bill is five dollars and nine pence.' The poor woman thought of her invalid child, and wrung her hands.

A silence here a while ago and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter and went away to get his wages to pay for them. I question if he comes back. If he does and pays me for them you shall have your money, madam." At this instant Jack made his appearance at the door.

"Well shipmate he cried in a tone much more elevated than when he was addressing a king with the Captain. "I've got the document, so give us pay ment, and displaying his five dollar note he laid hold of the purchases.

The store keeper examining and seeing that the note was good bade him take them with him, and then nothing as he took another anxious look at the bill he handed it to the poor widow who with a joyful smile, received it from him and then hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement near the water's edge in fact of four children whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot lay a poor woman ill and emaciated. The door opened and a man in coarse patched garments entered with a wood saw and a cook and laid them down by the door side and approached the bed.

"Are you any better dear?" he asked in a rough voice, but in its kindest tones.

"No!—have you found work?" if you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain strength!"

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his axe and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a women met him and said she wished him to follow her and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling and about little better than his own for its poverty; yet wearing the appearance of comfort. He sawed the wood and piled it, for which he received six shillings with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now he had no work for four days and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better and was at length restored to her family and to health from a state of weakness, which another day's continuance would have hopelessly proved fatal.

These six shillings such did so much good, was paid him by the poor woman from the five dollars she had received of the store keeper, and which the sailor had put them. The poor woman's daughter also was revived and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a young man who had been three years a sea and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to an old love she whose memory had so long been the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much good did the five dollar bill do which Peter Chantey, Esq. so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that follow. It is thus that Providence often makes human instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who read it to consider, that because it is small expenditure how much good a five dollar bill has done in one day—and that in paying one bill they may be paying a series of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

Fire and loss of life in New York—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Friday night in the first floor of the house No. 173 Cornelia St. occupied by Low & Truesdell as a grocery and provision shop. The second story was occupied by his family, and the third by Jacob Eiler, a German aged 28 years, his wife Wilhelmina, aged 25, and their child, Caroline, aged 24 months. Mr. Truesdell and family escaped in their night clothes, himself scorched in the face only. Mr Eiler came down and then ran back to rescue his wife and child—who go at the lower right of stairs, when they were met by the flames and burned to death. Mr. Eiler, who lingered as it supposed, in his room to save some goods, was suffocated by the dense volume of smoke that rushed into his room, where he was found after the fire was extinguished with some signs of life, but soon expired. The loss of property was about $400—only—the house being little more than the second floor. The Coroner held inquests on the bodies on Saturday, and the verdict was in conformity with the above facts.—*Tribune.*

The Princeton Accident—Wm. Gilmer has gone to Virginia.

Stockton is still very ill; he has not yet ... It is much doubted whether he will recover from the shock. It is ... times quite flighty in his head

... are all recovering.

From the New York Sun.

State of New Jersey—Village of Plainfield, &c.—

New Jersey from its position and resources is destined to be one of the richest States in the Union corresponding with its population—and to-day—with the most successful free school system in operation, having two old and honored Colleges—but two Canals opened and in successful operation—and Rail Roads in every direction—the most highway through which all the travel is directed to the various sections of the Union—the agricultural wealth finding always a ready outlet either to New York or Philadelphia—a great and successful position for manufacturing, bounded by the Atlantic, the Delaware and Hudson—the people united and homebible, with an intelligent and well educated community, it is impossible for any State to be more prosperous or contented. In the year following Canal was ordered 3d reading.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, before many of the Whigs had come in, a resolution was appointed for meeting it in rules preventing bills from being read twice on the same day for the remainder of the session.

Monday, March 11.—In Council.

Mr. Hendrickson presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Gloucester within the limits of the proposed new county of Camden in favor of the bill and stated that there were but 1174 votes in the district.

The bill to punish Sedgeism by fine and imprisonment passed.

In Assembly, Mr. Runyon offered a resolution that the resolution adopted on Saturday last, in relation to the 44th rule, having been adopted contrary to the rules, be rescinded, and the rule be restored to its former force and rule. Laid on the table 26 to 18.

Mr. Laing from Select Committee reported in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. Laid on the table.

Much talk occurred on other subjects, but nothing important was done.

Tuesday, March 12.—In Council.

The Bill from Assembly to punish Sedge by election officers, passed.

The bill to erect the County of Camden passed

In Assembly.—The bill to change the Constitution of Delaware passed. It includes Burlington and Monmouth counties in the 2d District, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset and Morris, the 3d—Sussex Warren and Morris the 4th—The 1st and 5th to remain as they are.

The resolutions, from Council, authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Plainfield Bank, with power to send for persons and papers &c. were concurred in and adopted.

The bill to repeal the act which requires 6 weeks' notice, &c. as further amended in Council, so as to have immediate effect, was passed.

The bill to pay members of township committees $1 per day, and clerks of townships $1,50 for their services, &c. was passed.

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In the House, the rules were suspended, and the House rose and went into Committee on the West Point Academy appropriations.

Wednesday, March 13.—In Council.

The Common School Bill was postponed to the next Legislature.

The bill to repeal voting by ballot in Rahway passed.

In Assembly.—The bill to annex a part of Cumberland co. to Cape May, and a part of Mercer to Hunterdon, from Council, was read three times and passed, 32 to 28.

The Speaker presented a letter from J. W. Scott, Attorney, [illegible] and report, for the amount of the State's claim against Isaac Southard, late Treasurer, had been transferred to him, with proper deeds &c as indemnity for the payment of them. The bond and all proceedings against Mr. Southard were ordered to be discontinued.

The amendments of Council to the Camden county bill were concurred in and the bill passed.

The bill to annex Tewksbury to Somerset was passed.

The Bill to regulate Lotts was postponed to the next Legislature.

Both Houses went into Joint Meeting, and the following, among other appointments were made:

Essex County—David Naar, Mayor of Elizabeth.—John Stiles, Alderman of do.

Judges Hewson, Cooper Pearson, Moses R. King, and Peter Sperr.

Wm. Day, Wm. Clark, Jr. Isaac Andrews, Ira Taylor, Philemon Dickinson, Justices.

Noah Woodruff, Commissioner.

Thursday morning.—In Council, the bill to raise $40,000 by tax was passed.

In Assembly, the bill to punish Sedgeism, was postponed to the next Legislature.

The Bill to divide Cumberland county, and form one to consist of Cumberland and the Fifth Congressional District, and to preserve the rights of the members of Gloucester in their senate were passed.

The Speaker and any four members were authorized to convene the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned sine die, after the usual vote of thanks in both houses.

Congress.

Friday, March 8.—In Senate.

Mr. Buchanan presented for a Dry Dock at New York,—for taking possession of Oregon—and to incorporate in the Constitution of the United States, the 15th and 16th verses of the 20th chapter of Deuteronomy. The latter was laid on the table.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means presented an act to modify the existing Tariff. A very important bill, which is thought probable will pass. It reduces the duties on all articles, except iron and salt, 20 per cent. on 30 per cent. and after Sept. 1843, to 25 per cent and on some articles much lower.

A joint resolution of thanks of Congress to the officers, &c. of the British ship Minister for the assistance rendered at the burning of the U. S. steam frigate Missouri at Gibraltar, was adopted.

Numerous private bills were acted on.

Saturday, March 9.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House, a vote of the thanks of Congress and Medals made in regard to assistance to the Missouri offered yesterday for a modification of the Tariff.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the consideration of private bills.

Monday March 11th.—The Senate did not remain long in session to day, in consequence of the breaking of window glass in the chamber, by the firing of cannon in the immediate neighborhood, by Capt. Kingsfield's flying Artillery.—The Supreme Court adjourned from the same cause, so much glass being broken at that end of the Capitol that it was found an inconvenience, as well as injurious, to expose it to the cold air.

Mr. Walker reported a bill from the Committee on Public Lands reducing the price, and equalizing the value, of the same

A bill was reported giving Illinois power to tax public lands sold within the State, on the 1st year of the sale.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and a resolution has been adopted making that the hour for daily meeting.

A resolution was offered by Cave Johnson to amend the rules so that the House may go into Committee at any time by a majority vote, adopted. Also to take the subject from the Committee and arrest debate, at any time, by a vote of the majority. Adopted.

A resolution to take up the new Tariff Bill, making it the order of the day until disposed of was debated. On the demand, however, of the previous question, it was carried, 72 to 70, and before any other action, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 13.—In Senate.

Mr. Buchanan presented several memorials setting forth the extraordinary revival of trade and business in the country under the favorable operations of the existing tariff, and praying that no alteration whatever be made in it, until experience shall prove the necessity of a change.

A large number of private bills from the House were acted on.

The Indian Appropriation Bill passed to a 3d reading.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

John Y. Mason, of Va. was nominated Secretary of the Navy.

Councellor Walworth was nominated to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

In the House, Mr. Dromgoole reported a bill repealing certain sections of the Tariff bill of 1842 providing for the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands under a certain contingency.

This bill occupied the entire day, and under the operation of the P. Q. 2 passed, 106 to 70.

Thursday, March 14.—The proceedings of both Houses were without interest.

John Y. Mason, was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Navy.

Prompt Justice.—Wm Stone convicted of gambling in New Orleans on the 29th ult., was on the same day sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1000.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 8.—In Council.

The bill to set off Tewksbury township from Hunterdon to Somerset, passed, 13 to 8

In Assembly, the supplement to the Election Law passed, also the bill to alter the northern boundary of Trenton.

Saturday, March 9.—In Council.

The bill to divide Trenton into Wards, was passed.

The bill to punish sedgeism by fine and imprisonment was ordered 3d reading; also the bill to punish frauds by public officers.

In Assembly, the bill to alter the Congressional Districts, which was subsequently ordered 3d reading

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Newark Morning Post.—We are pleased to say that the publication of the "Newark Morning Post" will be resumed in the early part of next week, or as soon as the materials can be obtained in the late fire can be replaced. We regret to learn that the property of our contemporary have been nearly destroyed. One press is entirely useless.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Newark Eagle.—We understand that the loss of our contemporary by the disastrous fire of yesterday, will be over $5000. Having a weekly paper, we believe its regular publication will not be interrupted.—*Ib.*

The water power on the Connecticut river and on several tributary to it, are yet untaxed, was estimated (by a commission appointed in 1838, by a meeting at Windsor, Vt.) equal to setting one spinning, at a low state of the water, 4,000,000 spindles.

Proceedings have in Court of Admiralty—Lord Ferrers, as officer of the U. S. revenue cutter Gallatin, in the port of Albany, arrested a vessel in New York last Tuesday. She reported that the vessel had been engaged in smuggling Negroes from the Cape de Verd Islands to the coast of Africa, and that she was then on her return to the United States. The vessel was libelled in the Court of Admiralty, and the case was argued on Thursday by Messrs. Hall and Wheaton for the claimants, and by Messrs. Conrad and Emmet for the United States. The Court decided that the vessel was forfeited to the United States, and ordered a decree of condemnation. The vessel was then sold at auction, and was purchased by Messrs. Low & Truesdell, the owners of the vessel, for $1,000. The vessel is a fine one, and is now fitting out for a voyage to the coast of Africa. The Gallatin has been lying at the dock for some time past, and the officers and crew have been on shore. The Gallatin will sail to-day, and will be accompanied by the vessel which has been condemned.

Commerce of Tyre, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM BOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

[illegible] Complaint, Influenza, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. And for those persons who are troubled with a cough in the night, or a cough that will not let them sleep, this Balsam is recommended as a safe and speedy remedy. Also for Children troubled with Hooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, &c. it

Religious Notice.—The organization of the New Presbyterian Church in this place, will take place on Thursday of this week, at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn. Preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The Trenton Sheet Anchor, heretofore a Cass paper, has hoisted the Van Buren flag.

The Joint Meeting on Wednesday, we notice the following additional appointments.

Somerset.—Nicholas C. Jobs, Squire Ferrell, Joseph Nevius, Judges and Services.
Asbn. H. Harris, W. W. Vanderis, Justices.
Middlesex—S. G. Deeth, Judge and Justice.

The Vice Presidency.—The Whig members of our Legislature, on Wednesday last, nominated Theodore Frelinghuysen for the office of Vice President of the United States, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention.

The selection is a most excellent one, and will be gratefully received in many quarters.

Texas.—A grand movement appears to be going on for the admission of Texas into the Union by Treaty—great exertions are being made by the friends of the measure. It is much to be desired that the exertions may not prove successful—and it does not seem probable that two-thirds of the Senate could be brought to sanction such a measure.

Look out for Counterfeits.—It is said that there has never been a time when so many well executed counterfeit bills were in circulation as at present. Thompson's Reporter of last week gives the subjoined List:

3's National Bank, New York city.
5's Yates co. Bank, Penn Yan.
3's Smyrna Bank, Delaware.
3's Union Bank, Dover, N. J.
1's Canal Bank, Portland, Me.
3's Wahio Bank, Belfast, Me.
5's Phenix Bank, New York.
10's Yates County Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.
10's Bank of Middlebury, Vt.
10's North Kingston Bank R. I.
3's Bank of Morris county, Morristown, N. J
5's Northern Bank Dover, N. J.
10's R. I. Union Bank, Newport.
10's Mechanic's and Traders' Bank N. Y.
3's Merchant's Bank, Newburyport, Mass.
10's Bank of Monroe, Rochester, N. Y.
3's Highland Bank, Newburg, N. Y.
5's Mechanics' Bank of Phil.
2's Relief notes, Monongahela, Penn.
5's Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.

Rotten Stone in New Jersey.—A letter in the Express says: an extensive bed of Rotten Stone has lately been discovered in New Jersey, not many miles from New York. It is said to be the finest one ever discovered in this country, and it is already ascertained, contains a sufficiency of that article to supply the whole United States. Samples have been examined by a number of dealers in this city and elsewhere, and pronounced superior to the imported. As the native article can be furnished at the same price as the imported, and with a moderate protection from Government, we could soon drive the latter entirely out of the market, and make us in that respect independent.

Honorable Munificence.—The Mercantile Library Association has received a noble benefaction of $1000, contributed in sums of one hundred dollars each, by the names follow, viz: Nathan Appleton, Albot Lawrence, William Sturgis, William Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, John P. Cushing, John Bryant, William Lawrence, David Sears, Amos Lawrence.—*Boston Cour.*

Fast day in Massachusetts.—Gov. Briggs appointed Thursday, the 4th April, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Affray near Rahway.—John Stansbury is said to have been mortally wounded on Saturday last by Alex. Cook, who shot him while assailing his house in Brecktown with some others.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

It is reported that Capt. Stockton has given over the widow of the late Secretary Gilmer, $10,000. She is understood to be in needy circumstances. Also that the lamenting undertakes the charges and education of Com. Kennon's two boys. We know not the truth of these reports, but people say it sounds just like the Captain.

The New Orleans Republican says: The steamer De Soto, just now arrived, reports that while passing down Old River, March 1st, in the morning, between half three and four, she came into collision with the steamer Buckeye, bound up. In less than five minutes, the Buckeye went down, and it is estimated that between 60 and 75 human beings perished!

The First Shad.—Commodore Stillwell caught the first shad last Wednesday evening, in the Narrows, N. Y.

Slope.—Mr. George J. Wenver of this city has just completed a rope for one of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, nine and a half in length and eight inches in circumference. This is the largest rope yet manufactured in Philadelphia.—*Phil. Gazette.*

There are 191 officers in the U. S. Navy from Virginia. Nearly one-sixth of the whole.

It is said that there are 20, 000 males in London employed as drapers' assistants, and 1000 females in the same capacity. They are occupied seventeen hours in twenty-four. Half an hour is allowed them for all the meals of the day, and they are not allowed to sit for a moment.

Remedy for Cold Feet.—Dip or plunge the feet into a basin or bucket of cold water; immediately take them out, and rub till they are thoroughly dry; or if snow is handy, rub them well in snow. Do this two or three times a week, and in a short time it will be no agreeable that you will use the snow or water almost daily, and never have a cold feet let the weather be ever so cold. This is a law of nature. Wear the boots so large that the toes can easily as we and expand themselves, and you may go without stockings. The feet will get used to it, like the face and hands, and stand the weather, and be their covering; you, let me ask, why are the feet g t used to the weather as well as the face, without covering except the boots—which is, and always will be covering enough.

☞ Rr. C. Maynard, injured at the raising of the Whig Club House at Richmond, died on the 12th inst.

It is not be generally known that oysters are regularly imported from N. Y. into England, by the sailing packets fro a this city.

Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, has invented and made a magnet which lifts 1100 pounds.—The magnet weighs only 17½ pound, and is probably the most powerful magnet of the size known.

Almost Incredible.—We learn by a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from Cincinnati, Ohio, that one firm in the country boasts of one load shipped already this season for the New Orleans market, 4,500 barrels of eggs, each of which contained 90 dozen, making in the aggregate 4,860,000. They sell in New Orleans at 66 a barrel.

Interesting to Old People.—We find in an "old paper" the following method recommended aged people, as a means of enabling them to preserve their eyesight, or to recover it after it has failed: "Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face into the water, open your eyes and keep them under the water, as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye and cleanses it from the rheum, which deadens the sight and considerably affects the b l. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty five years followed this plan, and at the age of 70 recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning, both winter and summer is a preservative against the head and ear ache, and will materially assist the other operation, in its effect upon the eyes."

Danger of Snuff Taking.—It is said that an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died.

Worthy of Imitation.—In the schools of Prussia, there is a law which provides that "no punishment shall be inflicted which wounds the sentiment of honor." What a noble testimonial is this to the manliness of the nation.

Cooking Hams.—Hams should, previously to boiling, be soaked to make them tender. A green or new ham, may be put in soak early in the evening, and the water changed about ten or eleven o'clock. One night's soaking will be enough for it. An older ham should soak 24 hours; and one two years old will require soaking for two days and nights; always changing the water at intervals. A ham weighing 15 or 20 pounds, should be boiled six or seven hours simmering slowly the first hour. Take care to skim the pot well.

When the ham is done, strip off the skin, which should be saved to skewer on again when the ham is put away cold. This will prevent the cold ham from becoming dry and hard.

A cold ham that has not been cut, can be greatly improved by glazing it as follows:—Have ready a sufficiency of bea en yolk of eggs—and dipping in a brush or a pen-feather, go over the ham with it. Then cover it with bread crumbs grated as finely as possible—and afterwards go over it with cream. Finish by browning it in the oven of a stove. This glazing is delicious.

Cold boiled hams is better than raw or broiling or frying. If raw ham is to be broiled or fryed, scald it several times, to take out the salt which other wise will ooze forth in cooking, and stand upon the surface of the slices, tasting and looking unpleasantly. When scalded, it should lie in hot water half an hour.

When a ham is cooked, no precious of curing that will make good hams, unless the pork is of the best quality, and corn-fed.—*Miss Leslie.*

Never Despair.—It is too often the case that a person who has long been prostrate with disease, and who has tried almost every thing which has been recommended without experiencing any relief, becomes disheartened and gives way at once to despondency and despair. He becomes sceptical in regard to the virtue of medicine, and declines making trial of any more. To such we would only say, there is yet hope—there is one remedy for all that you suffer—there is something which can renovate your system and restore you to health and activity. Make trial of *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*, and sickness and disease will vanish like the dew before the morning sun. This is the natural result of a medicine compounded by a scientific gentleman who has spent years in the study of the human system, and searched into the causes from which all disease originates. Stainburn's Vegetable Pills have proved efficacious when all other prescripions have failed, and there are many, in our immediate vicinity, who are ready at any moment to testify to their wonderful power. Let the afflicted but give them a fair trial, and they will freely endorse the truth of our assertion.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, Mass. has recently given $20,000 to a Protestant Methodist Society in that town, to enable it to build a meeting house.

☞ Cheeson Hair Enhancer, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
H. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Greenleaf Stockwell, Esq. $6,50; Thos. Wallace, 2,75; Stephen Marsh, 1,00; Saml. Pangborn, 1,00; R Cox, .85; N. Drake, .75; G. Angelmon, .50.

MARRIED.

At Rahway, on the 29th ult. John Webb, jr. to Pamela Gaskill.

On the 3d inst. Randolph Dunning, of Upper Rahway, to Henrietta Post, of Lower Rahway.

DIED

In Somerville, on the 6th inst. John Hardenstein, Esq. a Teacher, aged 65 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 2d inst. Elias B. Campbell, aged 40 years.

VENDUE!

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 25th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of the Subscriber, County articles of Personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Beds, Looking Glasses, 2 Stoves, Crockery-Ware, &c. &c.

Also, 1 Horse, 1 Carriage, 1 Cow, Hogs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

STEPHEN VAIL.

P. S. If the day proves stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

Plainfield, March 18, 1844.—2w.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	$	4 90
Genesee,		5 00
Rye Flour,		3 56
Indian Meal,		2 60
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		1 30
Rye,		70
Corn, 56 lbs.		42
Oats,		25

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fox ice Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has not equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF, at Whitehead, Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money he will deliver 25 per cent. from the old process, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing Pumpkin Sauce, also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop, all situated in the Village of Green Brook, two miles from Dunellen Depot, on the Railroad. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 22, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayres, deceased
vs.
Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that he cause to be given Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, January 30th, 1844, by setting up the same in the Order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for ten days at least after the said Order by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in the State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Register.

72—6w

Just Opened,

A FEW more Pieces of *ALPACHA LUSTERS*, for sale at the General Assortment of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 22d, 1843.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY of rich and fashionable Long Square Damask Worsted, Cashmere and Delaine shawls just opened by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received, (including 1 Blue Black) by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 25 cts per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 4 cents. For Sale by H. F. CUSHING.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH supply just received by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 27, 1843.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Alkehest's SALVE,

Is the invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR ESTERBROOK, OF MASS.

WHEN judiciously used, in curing all Fever Sores of that most malignant kind; Cuts, Scalds or Burns; Bruises, Broken Limbs, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Boston county, N. H. says: "I have had occasion to try a few applications of the Salve, and have found it the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have used it in a bad case of Erysipelas, which was cured entirely by one of the applications."

John Tompkins, of Bristol, N. Y. was cured by the salve of a cut in the knee, which had become badly inflamed, and had matured several matter in the knee, and had matured several matter in the knee, and had matured several matter in the knee

WAT. AWAY'S ARABIA — BAL. AM.

For sale by Agents throughout the United States, Canada, and every part of Europe, Australia, and every kind of Climate, Wherever, Spring, Summer or Autumn is needful. Price 1 and 2 shillings per box.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been a source of the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have used it, sufficiently shows that it needs only to be used to prove its merits. In the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Erysipelas, and every skin among from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints, and we would say to those who have not tried it, will ever do, a trial is worthy to the sensible patient with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 196 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 50 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STUYVESANT SCHENCK, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and during to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms. I think I was very sick, when my physician pronounced me the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I was then induced to get Dr. Jayne's work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was fightened my children so much, and my kidneys became much deranged. I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my side did not digest, so it appeared to me that my stomach was entirely stopped up, for every thing I ate caused pain. My bowels were very costive, my cough increased, and became very weak, and my flesh wasted nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. My kidneys were also very much disordered, and some part of my urine to be bled, and sometimes all the time. I called on different times on the physicians of Somerville in the past eight months. I would say that I have tried both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this condition, and all my friends thought I must with me if I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced with it, and before I had taken one bottle I found it produced a happy effect upon my liver, so I continued using it, when, a few mornings after words, I thought to myself that I was getting better. I kept steadily on, and I can date after words, I thought to myself that I was getting better. I kept steadily on, and I can date after words, I thought to myself that I was getting better. I kept steadily on, and I can date

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 11. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1844. Whole number 375.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 3 at three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who receive their papers by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, or within 3 months; if not paid within 3 months, $2.00 will be charged.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING.—Not exceeding a square, (10 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion. Nothing more or less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

A NEW ERA OF
SHAKESPEARE,
in America!
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON
Ever Published!
EDITED BY THE
HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.
will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes; while an account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the parlor of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated edition of Shakespeare, now published and in England is there amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combines with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, as well as the original designs of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them within beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

——wherever the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke is spoken,

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir* whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other service and assistance in other details of artistic taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of the publication. From this arrangement the publisher, instead of reprinting the best and most elementary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck*.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unincumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurations. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revised Text of Steevens (or rather that of Malone, who, in fact, (or rather that of Steevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, *with various degrees of accuracy*. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English drama, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the various though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary (sometimes metrical regularity) for the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the folio and quarto have been restored, sometimes where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably suspected. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the several editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending arguments.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes at the end selection.—These notes will also contain as much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any attempt at a complete commentary, however great, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, genius, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the *magnificent luxury of the materials* contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. H. HEWETT, Publisher,
291 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

SKEPTIC, SPARE THAT BOOK!

Skeptic, spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf,
Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
Were my forefather's way
In the hour of agony;
Skeptic, go thy way,
Go, let that old book be.

That good old book of life
For centuries has stood,
Unbarm'd amid the strife,
When earth was drunk with blood,
And woebolt thou harm it now.
And hate in truths forge?
Skeptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall harm it not.

In very truths recalls
The happy hours of youth,
When in my grandsire's halls
I heard its tales of truth.
I've seen his white hair flow
O'er that volume as he read;
But that was long ago,
And the good old man is dead.

My dear grandmother, too,
When I was but a boy,—
I've seen her eyes of blue
Weep over it tears of joy.
Their tracks linger still,
And dear they are to me;
Skeptic, forego thy will
Go, let that old book be.

The Way Americans go home Rail.

By the Author of "Two Years the last Reader."

The wager on which we travelled across "the Alleganys," was one of the three "Times Line." It was, as the driver termed it, a "rushing affair," and managed by railroad cruelty to dumb beasts, to keep a little ahead of the "opposition," that seemed to come clattering in our rear, like some diminished spirit, never destined exactly to reach us.

It was nine years since, and if the winter of that year is not set down as "remarkably cold," in the almanac, it shows a want of care in those useful manuals. We say it is nine years since we crossed the Alleghanies. At the particular time we allude to, the "oldest inhabitant" of the country, and we met him on the roadside, silhouetted on the snow behind a pair of such a team as were formerly, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, *with various degrees of accuracy*. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English drama, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the various though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary (sometimes metrical regularity) for the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the folio and quarto have been restored, sometimes where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably suspected. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

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of Life, he can be sure of nothing is forever."—and he fell in one of the hollows with which his table was covered.

After some study of unusual pathos, I recollect seeing people tumbling up the steps of ball rooms to possess themselves of the treasure, and put down their money with the greatest alacrity and satisfaction, and most of the better class of, who in their other moments relieve the toil of others who put their hands in their pockets carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, pushed for—ard to put for the poor, or sent others for larger supply to distribute among the deserving poor. If the quack had been more than usually successful, he would generously give a supper to a select number of farmers and principal trades—men of the town; and when (as a matter of course) they were all thoroughly drunk, he generally contrived to make them disburse such a sum for "stuff" as abundantly covered the expenses of the entertainment. The bandying of jokes between the Merry Andrew and the crowd formed a large part of the fun. Sometimes the doctor would affect ignorance of any obvious deception and let the clumsy clowns enjoy a temporary triumph, when he would make the man a present of the Preservative Elixir, saying that it would be a pity such a clever fellow should ever sell; but he generally contrived to have his revenge before the termination of the day's proceedings.

On one occasion, a great gawky lanthorn clodhopper thought he had detected a mode of turning the laugh against the doctor. He mounted the stage and on being questioned as to his disorder, said, very gravely, "Why, I am a fool, sir." "Sad disorder, sir, but generally curable, said the doctor. "Well, he (and the man) I've a worser than that, I've lost my memory." "Quite curable also added the doctor, but I must make my preparations. Call again after dinner, and I will be ready for you; but pay down 5 shillings."

The man, who had intended to have his fun gratis, resented it, but the Doctor declared he never let any one down from the stage till he had paid something. "Besides, (said the Doctor) how can I cure you, you say you never had, and have no memory; so you owe me a 5 pound promise or bond all about it."

A loud laugh from the crowd expressed their acquiescence in the justice of the decision, and the poor devil was consigned to his fate. The Doctor, however, would come again, but the fool-shi—ness he might see the folly, and preserved himself as the opposite point.

The Doctor covered him with great gravity, and addressing the assembly said "Gentlemen may think it a joke, but I have risen on the honor of a gentleman that is a very serious affair; and I never sought to return him money, if the man had not acknowledge the cure and said I owed him 5 pounds for the word". The man sat down—was furnished with a glass of water—the Doctor produced a box of black pills, and to show that they were perfectly innocent, affected to swallow two or three himself. He then gave one to the man, who after many wry faces he into it—started up, stretched, and exclaimed, "Why bang me, if I am not cured!" "Cured!" "Cured!" "

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—A very respectable family, named Paterson, recently removed from New York to the vicinity of Scotch Plains, having purchased a place there. On Friday last, one of the two sons, while carelessly playing with a loaded gun, it was discharged, and the whole contents lodged in his bowels.—The young man expired in about two hours. He was 19 years of age.

On the same day in the same neighborhood, a man was knocked down by the bursting of a gun, but not seriously injured.

In the same neighborhood, also, about two months ago, a man lost his arm by the bursting of a gun.

The great number of accidents occurring in every part of the country from loaded guns, it would seem, would lead people to be more careful in the use of them, but the accidents continue as frequent as ever.

Twenty-four Days Later from Europe.
Conviction of O'Connel.

The steamship Caledonia, reachen Boston last Friday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to March 8th.

The Commercial news is rather favorable.—The Cotton Market exhibited rather more animation.

Prince Albert's share of his father's estate is reported at £600,000.

The termination of the Irish State Trials, and the Conviction of O'Connell and his Associates is the most interesting item of news. Each of the Prisoners had been found guilty of the charge preferred against him by the government, but as yet the country is said to be ignorant as to the mode or extent of punishment to be awarded—sentence being deferred in all cases.

Mr. O'Connell has on behalf of himself and his companions, protested against the verdict, and has intimated that so soon as sentence shall have been passed, *he will have the matter submitted to the whole body of Judges in Ireland*, and that if their decision should be unfavorable, he will appeal to the House of Lords, before he would submit. Wilmer and Smith's European Times adds:

"If we might hazard an opinion, we should say that he will be spared all such trouble—for, in our opinion, no submission will be submitted, *and ere many days should progress* so quietly as they have done since the conclusion of the trials, for the whole country, which was in a state of the utmost excitement before, is now as calm as an unruffled lake. The trials lasted 25 days."

In the meantime Mr. O'Connell has made his way up to London and taken his place in the House of Commons. The stated off are in Ireland a summer of unusual excitement.

Another Destructive Fire in Newark.
Heidenberg's Union Works Destroyed!

The extensive Oil Establishment on the Inclined Plane of the Morris Canal, was totally destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning. They comprised three or four large three and four story brick buildings, (the main one being 181 feet in length,) which were erected in 1835.—The largest sufferers were Heidenberg & Son, who is said to be insured in $40 000, insured for 13,000—and Hutchinson & Runyon India Rubber Factors lately removed from New Brunswick, whose loss is estimated at $18,000, insured for 2,000. The other loss es over $20,000, mostly uninsured, divided among several.

☞ The Texas project, we are assured from a high source by this mail, cannot receive the sanction of the Senate.—*Newark Adv. of Thurs.*

The Slave Trade.—From a notice in one of the New Orleans papers, it appears that this abominable traffic is still prosecuted with unabated activity between Africa and the island of Cuba. According to this account, a ship recently arrived on the coast with upwards of one thousand negroes, and it is said that 13,000 was paid to the Captain General to allow the landing of them. What are the vessels of the treecnation in the world, which has denounced this traffick as piracy, and pledged itself to prevent it, doing the meanwhile? And what hope is there that the slave trade can be suppressed *while slavery continues?*—*Evangelist.*

Mr. Biddle has left behind him a history of the most important events of his life, with the associates who advised and aided him, and the book will be published.

It is officially announced that the opening of the New York canals will be deferred till the 18th of April.

Forty Roman Catholic churches were erected in the United States during the last year. Protestants should not be idle while the enemy of truth is so busy.

A little married girl, in Philadelphia, aged about 14 years, picked up a pocketbook, containing near $1000 in bank notes, which had been dropped but a few moments before, by a *merchant named Vickers, from Columbus, Ohio.* The girl saw Mr. Vickers some distance off and ran after him, who, upon receiving the book generously presented her with $50.

☞ Straw hats and bonnets—$47,000 worth were made in Amherst, Mass., last year.

A Tennessee paper says "a liberal use of the rod is the only way to make boys smart!"

The ball discharged from the Princeton's big gun, when it exploded, struck the shore and mowed down several large trees.

Don't forget that a sprinkling of Scotch Snuff will destroy the loathsome vermin on your cows, calves and other animals.

The Burlington, N. J. City Election has terminated in 67 majority for the Temperance ticket—so that no license will be given in the place to sell intoxicating drink this year.

Remarkable Anecdote of a Fowl.—At the Naval Battle on Lake Champlain in 1814, a cock on board the Saratoga flew up into the rigging at the commencement, and continued to crow until victory crowned our American tars. The incident is mentioned in Cooper's Naval History and is verified by a private letter from the gallant sailing master Brum to his wife. Brum is *now dead, and his poverty stricken widow is now* seeking a pension from Congress. We earnestly trust she will obtain it.

☞ The last doubt removed!—

Elizabethtown, N. J, Feb. 20 1843.

About two months ago I was seized with a violent Cold, which soon caused raising of blood. I tried various remedies, but none did any good; but, on the contrary, my Cough increased, and it was feared it would result in consumption. By accident, Dr. Wistar's Family Medical Guide met in my way, which recommended Balsam of Wild Cherry. I purchased a bottle, used it, and in one week ceased raising blood—my Cough entirely disappeared, and my health was completely restored, enabling me to attend to my business as usual. JAMES W. WOODRUFF.

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with Mr. J. W. Woodruff, and can assure all who do not know him that his statement is entitled to full credit. Where he is known his word needs but our endorsement.

APPOLLOS M. ELMER.
J P for the county of Essex, N J
ELIAS WINAN.
J P for borough of Elizabethtown, N J.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Be Wise in time.—The great secret of preserving health, is to keep the bowels free and in a natural state, as, by so doing, the attacks of disease are warded off. By this means gross humors are prevented from accumulating, the blood is maintained in a state of purity, and insensible prespiration is carried on in a proper and sufficient manner. Strong purgatives, if persisted in, even usually weaken the tone of the stomach and undermine the system, and therefore, mild and gentle laxatives are the most judicious and correct, as they reform without weakening the constitution. To eradicate the most fixed disease from the human frame, or to prevent being attacked by it, use small doses of

Solloway's Vegetable Extract Pills,

which are compiesed not only of the most approved and useful native plants and roots, but of their juice and most efficient particles, thus securing the very essence of the vegetables in their natural growing state. This valuable medicine is placed before a discerning public as a vegetable compound of such a mild and gentle nature, as to allow to be given, with the most perfect safety, to the little sufferer of tender years, and to the one who is covered with the weakness and infirmities of age.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. W. D.vison, $2.25; Frazee Marsh, 1,00; R. Runyon & Co. 1,00; Th. Wallace, .50; Isaac Van Nostrand, 1.12; Dr. L. Craig, 1,00.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. Hanan Humphrey, of Rahway, to Eliza Baker, of New York.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a large assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue Black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, English and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cashor Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844 D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too; for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

For Sale or to Let.

A HOUSE & LOT, adjoining lands of Joseph Webster, on the forks of the roads leading to Rahway and Metuchin, about a mile and a half from Plainfield. The House is comfortable, will an acre of Land.

March 25, 1844. CALVING WEBSTER.

Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without farther notice. They will please call on Randolph Runyon, who is authorized to settle all claims and demands for or against said firm. RANDOLPH RUNYON,
FIRMAN WALKER,
EPHRAIM R. DRAKE,
DAVID GARDNER,
WILLIAM ESTILL,
WILLIAM SUTTON.

Plainfield, March 20, 1844.

The business will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon & Co
RANDOLPH RUNYON.
EPHRAIM R. DRAKE,
WILLIAM ESTIL.
WILLIAM SUTTON.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield English school

UNDER the charge of the subscriber will commence a new quarter on Monday the 8th day of April ensuing.

WM. W. DAVISON.

March 25th, 1844.

VENDUE!

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 25th of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of the Subscriber, Quantity of articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Carpeting, Bedsteads, Beds, Looking Glasses, 2 Stoves, Crockery-Ware &c. &c.

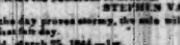
Also, 1 Horse, 1 Carriage, 1 Cow, Hogs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

STEPHEN VAIL.

P. S. If the day proves stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Plainfield, March 25, 1844—1w.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.



ON and after Monday, 1st of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

127 Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat all the freight that arrives at Elizabethtown. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*

Between Plainfield or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 18 for six months.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. J. Supreme Court

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Elizabeth, vs. Ezra Cherbeck.

Fi. Fa. de bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. &c.

BY virtue of the above stated writs I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Long's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the following lots of land and premises situated, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey.—The First Lot beginning at a Stone in the Main road, thence through Elijah Ogden and James Ubree's Jr. corner, then along said street north 45 deg east, one chain and 31 links to a stone a corner of a lot belonging to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, then along their line south 45 deg east 7 chains and 84 links to a stone, another of their corners, then along their line and Henry A. H. Marrin's line, north 44 deg. east, 4 chains and 66 links to a stone in Water street, then along the same north 45 deg west, 9 chains and 50 links to a stone, north 48 deg west, three chains and 21 links to a stone and Abijah Tyler corner, then with his line north 42 1-2 deg west, 10 chains and 62 links to a stone, another of said Tylers corners, then west 5 chains and 7 deg. west, 49 links to a stone a corner, then along his line north 35 3-4 deg. east, one chain and forty-five links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 49 deg west, 59 links to the west bank of Green Brook, then the same course as the last to the middle of said brook, then down the said brook the several courses bearing a south west course to the partition fence between James Thompson's line, then with his line south 46 deg. east, until it crosses the southerly bank of the Mill Pond, then with his line still the same course as the last 6 chains, and 5 links to a stone in the fence, containing in the whole 4 acres more or less.—About three-fourths of an acre of land is covered with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being on south of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendants by the Executors of —— *Shepherd, dec'd.* lying partly in the County of Somerset and partly in Essex and bounded on two sides by lands of Joseph Chiswell and John Shepherd, and on the other sides by land of Abijah Tyler.

JAMES B. BURNET, Late Sheriff.

March 25, 1844.—4s

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4 91
Ohio,	4 99
Rye Flour,	3 56
Indian Meal,	2 69
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	1 00
Rye,	63
Corn, 56 lbs.	46
Oats,	32

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Ferry Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Rankin, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF, at Williamsburg, Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, so all who pay cash when the work is done, the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 10th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and DeLaine shawls, just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 6, 1843.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received, (including 1 Blue Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 6, 1843.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this distressing disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section, for a year past, and gives great satisfaction. The manufacturer says there is nothing like it in the market for the purpose, and that he can sell it lower still. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the immeasurable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last twice as long, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in smaller at 25 and 50 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 25 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in powder, 3 powders, which to plain Sutter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light out God or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a jet black. This Dye is perfectly safe, therefore, with the most possible trouble, any person may dark shade or perfect black; with a most fine accurate heat the powder, if applied to the skin will stain for a few days, but with full directions

Dr. U.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 25 cents.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir.

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing, or how severe, in either internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good as any suspect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual as to cure Corns as to cause them to fall off.

Castor Oil, 12½ Cts.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for pain, at 25, 50 & &c. 75 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else not *Advertised* in the above list.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing country produce. A Dwelling House and Garden with a small piece of land adjoining, situate on the corner of Second street and Somerset street, and bounded on two sides by lands of Joseph Chiswell and John Shepherd, and on the other sides by land of Abijah Tyler.

Jan. 22, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayres, dec'd.

Decree to Sell Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said Obadiah Ayres, deceased, to bring in their debts against the same, within the space from this date, January 20th, 1844, by causing up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for the term of nine months, to be inserted in the same in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circumstance must generally in the said notice be set forth; and that the said Executor exhibit the same in one of the Orphan's Courts to be held in and for said County of Essex, and make report to such Court of Creditors shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

73—9w

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just Received, by
Sept 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 00
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

An extra charge for fuel. RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, Jan 6th, 1844. 3m

DAISY BUTTONS,

and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a fine Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1843 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Oct. 23, 1843.

MUFFS, and INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

A Small Supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Read and Remember,

The Black, or Allebast's SALVE,

As a Specific of the celebrated
DOCTOR BETTINGER, OF PARIS

WHICH is now offered to the Citizens of the United States, and all the inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere, by the Agents of the Proprietors, Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe, Brown, Bowdoin, Bowdoin & Co. Boston, Mass. Messrs. Bowdoin, Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Philadelphia, Penn. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Baltimore, Md. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Washington, D. C. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Richmond, Va. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Charleston, S. C. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Savannah, Geo. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. New Orleans, La. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Mobile, Ala. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Natchez, Miss. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Louisville, Ky. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Pittsburgh, Penn. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Wheeling, Va. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Nashville, Tenn. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Natchitoches, La. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Havana, Cuba. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Kingston, Jamaica. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Montreal, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Quebec, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Toronto, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Kingston, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Hamilton, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. London, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Niagara, Canada. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Buffalo, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Rochester, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Albany, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Troy, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Utica, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Syracuse, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Auburn, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Geneva, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Canandaigua, N. Y. Messrs. Lindsay, Burns, Sharpe & Co. Lockport

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE
CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM
THE BODY,
is to
Purge
from the
System those
Acrimonious Humors
which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finest, purest, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which have long been in the Materia Medica justly famed for their purifying and curative qualities (the grosser particles being separated by newly appointed machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for healing the Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human system.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED
with
Colds, Cough,
Consumption,
Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS
are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the mucous matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Head
der Hip or Knee Joints,
attended with swelling or inflamation,
or Stiffness in the Body,

THE EXTRACT PILLS
will afford immediate relief, and, by their persistent action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER
from
Nervous Diseases,
Inward Weakness, Fits,
Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED
with
Quinsey,
Croup, Hooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS
should be resorted to without loss of time, as they except a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic properties speedily remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in the system, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE
the
Small Pox,
Measles, Rash,
Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Chicken Pox,
or any
Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN
with
Chalic,
Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Sliding in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,
Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxation of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief; as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of Ague, Liver Complaint, Fainting and Sinking Head, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Sores in the Mouth, Settled Feet, Tetter, Blue pimples, Cancers or Tumors, as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and cause every ailing nuisance from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the completion of their health these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or racke the delicate frame or weaken the constitution, as in the case with most other remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are allowed to be the best medicine extant for children, and being entirely vegetable, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in Louisville, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, sickness or pain.

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—
New York—Brinckerhoff & Co.
Philadelphia—J. Eedger Buddings;
Boston—D Conrt st.
And by the appointed agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity:
Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains—Barber & Nelson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Israel E. Cornell,
New Durham—Samuel Topping,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—John Peapoth,
Boundbrook—S. Corbett,
Middlebrook—E. V. Shirtcliff,
Bronc Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Tuthess.
STAINBURN & CLICKINER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Dentistry.

DR. H. DAYTON, having purchased property in Plainfield, recently occupied Dr. Craig's Office, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and is ready to perform any operations in the line of his profession, with all the latest improvements.

Any persons leaving their residence during his absence, with Wm. H. Field (who lives in the house,) will be waited on at their residence. Charges low.

☞ Dr. D. will be in town on Monday of every week.

Plainfield, July 24, 1843.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of Ingrain & Carpeting, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale on Reasonable terms. [prices.

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invisible Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of Consumptions of the Lungs, from inattention of the Liver. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It can be administered to the youngest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J | Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. After doctoring for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery when so employed work or not, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and tenderness at the pit of my stomach; my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, and at times relaxed; my bowels were very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of the time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried several many remedies, and got some from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends gave me up for lost. About this time, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my system. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and for two days afterwards, I brought up, or rather I can tell of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling a piece of sponge, which I then found for several days, something mart and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scales or scabs. I thought I was getting rid of them, and appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took all the bottle and two days afterwards I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have since taken three bottles more, which I have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

Thus in the summer of 1842, years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one wishing it. But as the world can see it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every one afflicted, and have done so to my friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset, where I shall be happy to see any one who will call, and pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope I will be gratified in hearing from my own line, the receipt of some of the most astonishing cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated Octobes 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerset County, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above affidavit of Mr. Beekmans, is entitled to be credited, and his returnation to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high readbeability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia, and by JOS. I. SCHENCK, M. D.

Berry & Dunhnm, Agents for Plainfield.

295 9m

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World!

New York, Jan. 25, 1842.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the first reputation and skill in this country twice the disease proves nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, whooping cough and every of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,
in William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the publier F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.
Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a new supply of Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Prince Albert mattins, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Flannels, Merinoes, Petticoating, Figured striped and plain Alpacha Lustres,—Parasoles, Drapde Monse, Mousseline de laines, also a Good Assortment of Prints, and Muslins, All which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1843.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist, but what are more or less troubled with worms, and as hundreds of cases annual ly be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carrying off the flowers of the human family—how important then is the use of WORM SYRUP, would have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening! although that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know from its composition that in no instance can it only could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to incur the responsibility not to without it! Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for some few weeks, and administered a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed—then the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mr. Lawrence Woodside, near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and loss of flesh on the nose. A human physician was called to provide for the family next immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew fat, and every ail vanished in its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all relieved speedily with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A CITY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 4 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off complaining, when she again became worse, and and resort to the Ver. mifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had discovered a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore them to health. He has the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

NUMEROUS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever &c. unthinkably a child of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness by bringing away an almost incalculable quantity of worms, large and small and the sickness ceased immediately, like a patch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will convince with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and

Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue Black Bombazine.
1 " " " Alpacha Lustre.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 1s.
1 " Brown Muslin, 5d. to 9d.
1 doz. black ribbed hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Paisley and Sun shades.

ALSO
2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
" Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Vestings, Cashion Gingham, dimpled, stripes and

ALSO
Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Brown " " " 5d. to 5d.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO
A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,—Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO
Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red morocco, by the side or smaller quantity, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce. J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield, and vicinity, that he has taken the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Round Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Plain Bread, Sugar Cakes, Gingerbread, Ginger Snaps, Pies, Tarts, &c. for sale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Also, having engaged the services of an experienced confectioner, for blanchmange, printing, almonds, bulloring, wagon-making, flour, corn, soy, oats or teed, also taxes, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other expenses attendant upon a family, requested to Apprentice them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient, as he would be glad to see them, and take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 26, 1842.—1y

A New Assortment.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Piece Fine Blue Black Beaver Cloth
1 " Blue Pilot Cloth
1 " Wood Dyed Black Cloth
1 " Casket Mixed Cloth
1 " Fancy Cassimere
1 " Blue black Waiting Cassimere
Satinett
Wool Velvet Vesting
Alpacha
Chusina
Mousseline DeLaine
Parasols
Crape DeLaise.

ALSO—1200 yards of Brown and Bleached Muslin 600 yards Calico, very desirable patterns.
300 Wood and Cotton Flannels.

All Low for Cash.

D. BULLMAN.

Oct. 23d, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre, with Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of Groceries.

CARPENTING,
BROADCLOTH
VESTINGS! &c.

July 31, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginiana, or WILD CHERRY Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great remedy, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, but we do wish to relieve them from all unnecessary suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, but none of them have ever been found powerful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect a cure, large, the following certificate has been productive of immediate relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the following certificate, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds can acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone, that form of Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it may also be prevented, by the use of this medicine in those cases the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, he also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever witnessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, to prove its virtues in almost all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHERE LIFE REMAINS
WE HAVE HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greatest part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step her debility increased, until she was reduced to hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the change it created almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and with the use of a few bottles more of her former roses, and bloom in place of that pale form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

HIGHLY INTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct. C. WALTON, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife has much improved very much since she has been using the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee, and one of my neighbors has got much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing equal to her much relief. Thou will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend, EDWARD HOWES.

Lancaster county, July 14, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted for a number of years with a bad cough, and suffered very much with a severe cough pane in my breast, difficulty in breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried various remedies, but found no relief under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam, got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and found great relief from it, and I think it from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
ROBERT HOWMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing else without any hopes of relief. She had doll, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a teasing cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir:—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is a child aged, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with ill-contrived breathing, and general debilitation, until she was kept in bed, and could not sleep but little. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to walk about the house, and after the use of two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully &c.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Batts, No. 122 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.
Price—$1 per bottle. Dec. LEWIS CRAIG.

Dec. 6, 1843.—1y

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, in the upper part of this village.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	$ 00
E. Geography and Geography,	00
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History,	00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, $
Use of Instrument,
Ancient and Modern Language, each
Drawing and Painting,

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. President.

Plainfield, Oct. 28, 1843.

B. HUNT'S,

COMPOUND OR VEGETABLE AROMATIC BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowels, costive, sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a person in Adult is as safe as old children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly safe in their operation, they do not gripe, but act on the liver, stomach and bowels. The following is one of the many certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir:

I received the package of B. Hunt's medical as Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of Chronic rheumatism, and in the first stage of Palsy back and loins, in particular, and to one case of Paralytic shock, with admirable effect, and can recommend them as the safest and most effectual to be used with confidence. JAMES B. MITCHELL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to let me have a supply of the above Pills by the 25th, and I will call and take them when I return. J. B.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his pills, which I have sold and given away, and do know I cannot bear quackery, but as I've used them on the most friendly terms, I thought I would purchase them. I had at that time 3 children which had been all medicined. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health and the other is so far recovered as to be out of danger. You say as agent for Mr. Hunt, you want me to state the effects that have come under my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases where I have attended to his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and connection and appetite, and has a most beneficial and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps up the ducts of the gall, becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I have also administered the dose of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating for a few days, when a part of a pill will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and no family be without them.

Sept. 15, 1842, D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen bottles of the cordial 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have used the use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable pills in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We do therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR,
Blue Ridge, "	JOHN FISHER,
Green Hill, "	B. M. DEW,
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach & Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most abundant success, in the case of Dyspepsia of long standing, sick and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of nervous affection of the head, I would recommend the above medicine particularly in that most distressing case of Sick Head Ache, and which is termed somtimes disease of children. Given under my hand, this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perkiomen, Pa.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor, and a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on a severe weakness, accompanied with dyspepsia, more than a chronic Bronchocele, and excriveness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily—when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, and from the use of them for the space of one or two days to produce openness of the Bowels. I then began taking his medicine and about three or four days I found myself improving. By taking the cordial half a pint is sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 31, 1843.

The Cordial and pills are also recommended to be taken for Liver Complaint, but evidence of this has been experienced in cases of Dyspepsia and of consumption I have taken them both at each meal, and in case of Liver Complaint, I have found it necessary to take a dose every night, and I have repeated and used the pectoral balsam with the cordial and pills.

JAMES H. HILL.

For sale by the Proprietor, B. HUNT, Perkiomen, Pa.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of his business, in the neatest, quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 12. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866. Whole number 376.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON P. EVERITT,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Single copies, at Village Subscription, $1.50 per annum, if paid during the 6 months, $1.75 per annum, if paid within the year, $2.00 if not paid until the end of the year. Single copies 3 cents. Clubs of ten, at the office, $15.00, payable quarterly. The Union will be delivered to the subscribers in Plainfield, and served by Carriers, at $2.00, payable quarterly. The Union will be carried to the post office in Plainfield, and mailed to subscribers for $1.50, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance $1.75. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines to a square), will be inserted three times for one dollar; each additional insertion at 25 cents per square. Longer notes in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. Yearly advertisements will be allowed a liberal discount to the yearly. Advertisements sent without orders will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

A NEW EDITION OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON.

Ever Published!

EDITED BY

HON. CULLEN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1,400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In issuing the Prospectus of the Edition, the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The Type will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 15 cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortune, while no amount of its pictorial beauty will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish the work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and have such an learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity to make them a special and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's Text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Powell, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, sixteen that his country should pay so much of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

——whose speech the tongue
That Shakespeare spake,

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir* whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with the country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other aid and assistance in other details of artistic labor as may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck*.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from the old printed copies in folio, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. In the course of the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought gained by an intense and constantly increasing study of our immortal poet's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpretations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often subtracting an arbitrary, inconsistent metrical regularity to the Poet's most correct melody. Accordingly very many of these modern readings have been rejected by the last and most English edition published by Mr. Knightwood Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text; and even controversy between the most correct editions.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the other editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending arguments.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection.—These notes will also contain as much of conjecture as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obviously misheard passages, or allusions to obscure customs or habits of the age of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance of the materials. The whole mass of criticism produced during the last half century by the many brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that no duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
236 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

They are not There.

They are not there! where once their feet
Light answer to the mu-ic beat;
Where their young voices sweetly breathed,
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreathed.
Still flows the nightingale's sweet song;
Still trail the vine's green shoots along;
Still are the sunny blossoms fair;—
But they who loved them are not there!

They are not there! by the lone fount,
That once they loved at eve to haunt;
Where, when the day-star brightly fell,
Beside the silver waves they met.
Still lightly glides the quiet stream;—
Still o'er it falls the soft moon-beam;—
But they who used their bliss to share
With loved hearts by it, are not there!

They are not there! by the dear hearth,
That once beheld their harmless mirth;
Where, through their joy came no vain fear,
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear,
It burns not now a beacon star;
Though mid and fireless, as they are:
Where is the glow it used to wear?
The felt no more—they are not there!

Where are they, then?—oh! passed away,
Like blossoms withered in a day!
Or, as the waves go swiftly by,
Or, as the lightnings cleave the sky.
But still there is a land of rest,
Still hath it room for many a guest;
Still is it free from strife and care;—
And 'tis our hope that they are there!

The Embroidered Slippers.

By Mrs. C. H. Ford.

"How shrilly the storm whistles around the corners of the streets, or howls down the chimney, and flark to the sleet pattering furiously against the casement! Oh! the poor—the suffferings must be theirs on such a night as this!"

The speaker was one in whom such language would have seemed to common ears strange.—He was seated with great nicety, almost amounting to foppishness, and his broad forehead and handsome face betrayed none of the furrows of care. Rich, courted, and as yet, a stranger to sorrow, Charles Harcourt had still a heart open to the miseries of his less favored fellow beings; and now, as he sat before the cheery fire in the luxurious parlour, his thoughts turned involuntarily to the houseless outcast, who might be wandering the streets. His words were partly in soliloquy, and partly addressed to a lady, who sat opposite him on the sofa, her delicate foot resting on the soft crimson Turkey carpet, and her jewelled hand reclining on the arm of the sofa beside her. She was dressed fashionably, and with exquisite taste. Her face was lovely, expressively lovely, with regular features, and eyes, eyebrows, and forehead of unrivalled beauty. A small chain of gold crossed her brow, imbedded in front by a diamond of great price, which blazed and flashed like a star.—It was evident, from the look with which Harcourt turned toward her, that her heart had been won by her beauty, and not by her money. She was the daughter of the late, and sister of the present Governor of ——.

"Yes! poor creatures—I fear enough has not been done for them this winter. You don't think, Mr. Harcourt, how my heart has that during the administration I have lately been making among the beauties and belles of the polite, the fault of distribution and exclusion! Oh! I should die even to recite to them," and she emptied her face with her hands, as if to shut out some disagreeable sight. Then, as she again opened her eyes upon the fire, she added, in a tone of deep feeling, "I do sometimes envy the poor their power of sympathy; and had they been shown the pain his feelings would have incurred him into the destitution he had been long overlooking. But there was a third person in the room, whose ear had hitherto forgotten, though in his fine perception of her every word, was the small note of Edith Melville. And yet, when one came to look at her, the cause of that neglect seemed doubtful indeed. True, she was not so decidedly beautiful as Clara, but her soft, dark eyes shone with an expression which seemed more angelic than earthly; and her whole countenance impressed the beholder with feelings of purity and awe.—She was sitting at a table, a little apart, busily plying her needle; and seemed to take no part in the conversation, though when her name was accused Harcourt, started and looked up, for he had not been at all heeding the discourse between the other two. Edith's head drooped over her work as he had first seen her, she seemed not without some consciousness of what was passing on, until Harcourt rose to take his leave.

"You have been quite still to-night, Edith," he said, "but I appreciate it all the more for the pair of slippers you are working. I never have known that you were embroidering."

Edith blushed, and without raising her eyes, replied:

"They are not for myself."

Harcourt answered, and it was evident from his manner, that what he heard was, even more than disagreeable to him. He turned suddenly to Clara, and then answered:

"Whether for a person, Edith, he has given reason to be proud of, would be even more so if he knew how devoted you have been to your work," and he looked long for a reply he knew would be long in coming, and left the room conscious of the flush of triumph in Clara's eyes.

The instant the door closed on him Edith sprang from her seat and left the parlor by the opposite entrance, while Clara flung herself again on the sofa and following her guest with her light hand when she had departed, sank in silent ringing, exulting laugh. Let the instant she left the parlor, burst into tears, and, burying her face in the sofa cushion, sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Oh! again!" she sobbed, "to tell me I am working the slippers for another, when he only is in my heart. He little knows that I am wearing them to raise a few dollars to assist some in her poverty. And Clara! heartless Clara! to talk about her sympathy for the destitute when she will do nothing for her nearest relation, though it may be sick and in distress. Could Charles only know the truth," and she wept afresh.

Edith, unlike her cousin, was not an heiress, for the little pittance left by her deceased parent was hardly sufficient for her most necessary wants; and had not her mother offered her a home, her scanty annuity would have been insufficient even for these. Thus, though her heart was open as day to charity, she had no means of relieving the distress of many of the poor sufferers on the side of want, which she had witnessed during this evening. These were interrupted, as our readers imagine, to relieve the wants of a sick, and perhaps dying old servant, who had formerly been a nurse in her father's family, and who was now in the lowest depth of poverty.

Our readers have already suspected the state of Edith's heart. Her love for Harcourt had grown up secretly in her bosom. He had long been in the habit of visiting at her mother's, for a while his attentions had been equally divided between Clara and her cousin. And her warm heart, high intellect and extensive acquirements rendered him just the person to win the heart of such a girl as Edith. She would sit whole evenings listening to his eloquent conversation, never speaking unless spoken to, but busily plying her needle. Nor did she become aware of the nature of her feelings, till his attentions to Clara convinced her that he had no thought of her. Then she struggled against her passion; but alas! it had become interwoven with her gentle heart that only death could remove it.

Clara had long desired to become the wife of Charles Harcourt, for his standing in society was high, and his fortune almost that of a nobleman. She had early seen that he was not insensible to her charms, and had set herself seriously to work to secure his affections. Her manners, her dress, her conversation, her every action was studied to please him, and when she found that he was attracted by Edith's beauty, she determined to remove her from her path. Edith was poor, and Clara knew it; a penny was, for all I know you are

"I know it, I know it. God bless you for an angel as you are. And as Clara is not well enough yet, you would have time to run me, either up or down."

Edith studied an instant, which Harcourt construed into a refusal. He rose to go, and Edith, anxious to avoid a conference during the night, said, in the kindest tone:

"Have them, I entreat of the angel! And Clara, oh! how I loathe her very presence. I cannot endure her to visit, but I will go at once and see."

Harcourt found Clara at home, and as an opportunity where her feelings, she determined that her power to do better in her life. Conversation of her cousin, he departed, grateful for her promise, and leaving to give the needed relief. Edith, if she could, would have gone that very night; but Harcourt was a gentleman, and knew that it was not the hour for a lone young lady

"Have I wronged you, dearest," said Harcourt to the young bride, a day or two after their marriage, as she stood, with her head upon his shoulder, while Clara drew on one of the slippers, "have I wronged you in making up this a matter of so much importance?"

"Poor Clara," said Edith, looking mildly at her

Some other Way.—Clara's ways of performing at the last were to watch the hours and variables in the house and the habits of the people to endeavor to find out the best time for her purpose. Her servants were very much attached to her, and would have done anything for her, but they were afraid of Edith. If a servant was sick, Clara would be there, and Edith would be sent for. Clara would be there, and Edith would be sent for. Clara would be there, and Edith would be sent for.

Mr. Calhoun's Opinion on the Oregon Question.—It has been said that Mr. Calhoun has accepted the Secretaryship of the State with a view to his uniting the negotiation for a treaty respecting the Territory of Oregon. From an able speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, on the 26th of January, 1843, we make the following extract declaratory of his views. Mr. Calhoun, it will be seen advocates the policy of "a wise and masterly inactivity" on the part of the government till such time as the tide of our population, which is flowing in a westward path in such a manner that leaves no room to act on the west, shall advance to the possession of this territory without struggle or remonstrance.

"If the having settlements in a country, if we should attempt to assert and maintain our exclusive right to the territory, against the interference of Great Britain, she would resist; and that if she resisted, our attempt would be unsuccessful, and the territory be lost—the question be says presents itself, 'How shall we preserve it?'—Just so Con.

"There is only one means by which it can be, but that, fortunately is the most powerful of all others. Time is nothing but a unit, if we shall have the wisdom to use its operation, it will assert and maintain our right with resistless force, without costing a cent of money, or a drop of blood. There is often, in the affairs of government, more efficiency and wisdom in not acting than in action. All we want to effect our object in this case, is a wise and masterly inactivity." Our population is rolling towards the shores of the Pacific with an impetus greater than what we realize. It is one of those grand movements which leaves reflection behind. In the period of thirty two years which have elapsed since I took my seat in the other House, the Indian frontier has receded a thousand miles to the West. At that time, our population was much less than half what it is now. It was then increasing at the rate of about a quarter of a million annually; and still increasing at the rate of something more than 3 per ct. compound annually. At that rate, it will soon reach the yearly increase of a million. It is to this mighty mass that the region west of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, and south of the Missouri river, is occupied by half civilized tribes, who have their lands secured them by treaty, (and which will prevent the spread of population in that direction,) and that this great and increasing tide will be forced to take the comparatively narrow channel to the north of that river and south of our northern boundary, some conception may be formed of the strength with which the current will run in that direction, and how soon it will reach the eastern gorges of the Rocky Mountains. I say some conception; for I feel assured that the reality will outrun the anticipation.

An Easy Route to Oregon.—It appears that there is an easy route to Oregon, infinitely preferable to the tedious and dangerous one over the Rocky Mountains which is usually taken by emigrants to that Territory. A gentleman from Central America has described to the Philadelphia Ledger this new way to the Far West. The plan is simply a passage across the Gulf of Mexico, through the Caribbean Sea, up the river St. John (which debouches into the Atlantic between the 11th and 12th degrees of north latitude west the 84th and 85th degrees of west longitude,) to Lake Nicaragua, in Central America, from the head of which the distance is only 14 miles to the Pacific Ocean. Nearly the whole route can be travelled by water. The Ledger says that a steamer leaving New Orleans reaches Lake Nicaragua in about 12 days. Both the river and lake, up to the head, are navigable at all seasons for boats of a light draught, and, including the 14 miles of land travel, the mouth of the Columbia river may be reached by steam in twenty or thirty days. A company of enterprising Americans have already availed themselves of this route for the purpose of trade, and are now carrying on an extensive business with it, having established a line of steamers on the river and lake named, and have acquired, by purchase from the government of Costa Rica, large quantities of land lying upon the route. The produce which will thereafter be exported by Nicaragua traders, who convey the articles of traffick, by pack mules, from the lake to the several towns upon the seaboard, and, although the country is rugged and hilly, make their journeys over the forty miles before alluded to, in a few hours. With increased facilities, and some improvements in the bay portion of the lake and river, the route presents to us a route equal in importance, both as a line of trade and as the readiest mode of reaching the Pacific.

"Recent Valuable American Invention."—One of the most elegant coverings for beds is the fabric which bears the name of Marseilles quilt—it is known in the leading houses of Europe, and in the principal cities of America and requires no description to those who have seen it, it has both of late been made in this country, but imported from abroad.

An ingenious artizan in Massachusetts has lately invented, we are told, a method of making Marseilles quilts with as much facility as the common brown sheeting which costs 9 cents a yard. A power loom even of steam, receives the beautiful threads required to give regularity and symmetry to the lines and figures on these fabrics, exhibiting constantly the same variety of pattern. A piece of any unexpressed length may be woven several yards at once. The process of manufacture can only exceed that of common sheeting by the cost of the materials, inasmuch as the latter is producing it in greater quantity. The machinery which forms the principal operation of our looms, are also woven in Europe by hand looms, and we are informed that the inventor has ingeniously adapted the extensive manufacture of the machine arts in this country. The patent for which we have already alluded, has invented a power loom for weaving lingerie and with the rapidity that looms of our manufacture turn out the finest and coarsest fabrics. A certain rich capitalist at the eastward, we are told eighty thousand dollars for the invention in his various ex-

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Monday, March 25.—In Senate.

A joint resolution was adopted, for the adjournment of Congress on the 27th of May.

In the House, resolutions were the order of the day.

A resolution to take necessary measures of Oregon, and to annex Texas, was laid on the table, 100 to 68.

Tuesday, March 26.—In Senate.

Mr. Archer's motion to postpone the consideration of Texas—Oregon and Resolutions on the Treaty for the division of Florida into two States, carried 25 to 19.

Mr. Benton concluded a long speech in favor of reducing the Tariff to a Revenue standard.

In the House, nothing of importance.

Wednesday, March 27.—In Senate.

Nothing particular, except any change in the Tariff to be resisted.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I. took the floor on the Tariff, in reply to Mr. Benton. He dealt out plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact arguments, as to the ruinous effects of free trade, and the beneficial operation of a protective tariff, with great force and effect.

In the House, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Clinton of N. Y. calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of deaths, marriages, by Major Gen. Scott, to Lt. Col. Bissell, of the U. S. A. on or about March 29, in which he was required to return for leave to the post, while at the time to Washington on an unexpired leave of absence—also whether Lt. Bragg had not been arrested, and ordered away from the city, to attend a Court Martial; and further, whether the proceedings against him and not originate in hasty or suspicions of the Major General or his (Bragg) reporting certain statements to members and committees of the House.

The rules were suspended for its consideration, 118 to 43; and the resolution adopted 98 to 62. The 'ill use' referred to remember the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Thursday, March 28.—In Senate.

A memorial was presented praying that there may be 5 000 more of enlisted in the U. S. army 50 tons of iron to the mile, that the 7 rail mast weighs not and made renewal every four years; that 200,000 tons of iron will be thrown on the market once in four years. The petitioners pray that there may exist an equivalent of rail, and that the duty would be imposed to prevent increase.

In the House, Mr. McKay reported a resolution from the Com. of Ways and Means that the consideration of the new Tariff be made the order of the day for Tuesday, April 9, to take precedence of all other subjects now disposed of—on which he demanded the P. Q. which received a second. The resolution was adopted, as it did not receive a two thirds' vote.

Pittsfield Presbyterian Church.—The organization of this church, consisting of 40 members, was effected on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the Rev. Jonathan M. Bowman, of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, who were invited to officiate on the occasion. The members were eighty-six, who had all been of their own request dismissed from the church under the care of the Rev Mr. Reed, for the purpose. Messrs. Anderson, Leyster, Colwell and Pinckney, have been previously elected Ruling Elders, and, with the exception of Mr. Colwell, who is absent, accepted the office, were set apart as ruling elders, and Messrs. Duchesne and Lounsbery were ordained and installed deacons, at the same time. The services were very interesting, and the happy unity and peace apparent, gave the best token of durability, prosperity and increasing usefulness. They expect soon to call a pastor, and to build a house of worship. They belong by their own choice, to the Central Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. May their way be prospered, and their usefulness, by the grace of the Great Head of the Church.—*Evangelist.*

End of the Millerites.—Last year about this time, Father Miller wrote a letter from which the following extract is taken:—

"My conception, at brief, are, that Jesus Christ will come again in the earth in person, purify and take possession of the earth, and that it will, some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never for the space of more than 22 years, had any other time preached and published by me; I have never fixed on any month, day, or hour between that time; I have never urged any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or misapplication; I have made no provision for any other time."

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette says that there has been in that city a decision of the Methodist Conference denouncing all Missionaries of that denomination who have slaves, and that it has caused considerable excitement. It is said such a course cannot fail to injure the Methodist Churches of the South. He adds, however, "They know they are right and they are determined to go ahead."

The Albany Evening Journal says that a fund has been secured in England for the printing of tracts in favor of Free Trade *for circulation in other countries!* England, whose whole system of annual revenue of more than Thirty Millions Pounds Sterling upon American products, now offers to distribute Free Trade Tracts amongst us in great profusion.

The letter of Cotton into the occupation of Oregon' title in all the extension of title, widest origin and using. An important letter that we

THE UNION

Concord, April 1, 1844.

Pittsfield Bank.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine the affairs of the Pittsfield Bank, have made their report, and the Pittsfield Bank, on hearing that a report was to be made, that the Bank was doing a safe business, and that the Bank was doing a safe business, and that the Bank was doing a safe business, and

Bills and Checks of Specie pay-
ing banks. 2,811
All of which are respectfully solicited.
E. W. BONNEY, & Co.
Bank Washington Square,
Corner of Gold and Depeyster Streets.
Plainfield, N. J. March 23d, 1844.

Shakespeare.—The First Number of Hewet's edition of Shakespeare, advertised in this paper has been received at this office,—and high as our anticipations were, its appearance has greatly exceeded them: and we invite all the admirers of that greatest of Nature's Poets to look at. The edition is indeed the most magnificent ever published—in the beauty and elegance of its engravings, typography and paper. It is published in weekly numbers, each containing from 12 to 16 large and beautifully executed engravings illustrative of the text, at 12½ cents a number. The edition will comprise about 100 numbers, illustrated by about 1400 engravings, executed on wood, at a cost of about $30,000.

Columbia Magazine.—The fourth or April No. has been received. It continues one of the best of the Magazines, and particularly excels in its engravings, which are the finest we ever met with.

The Whigs of New Brunswick raised a Clay Club House Thursday afternoon the 21st March —with a large Ash Pole running through the roof. The Presidential Campaign is commenced.

Cassius M Clay, the noble Anti-Slavery man of the South, has emancipated all his slaves which were valued at $40,000! He has replied to the letters of many, in regard to the Presidency, that he intends to vote for Henry Clay, but hopes that in a few years public opinion on this subject will be so far advanced that no slaves holder will again be nominated for the Presidency.

More Roman Catholic Bishops.—The Very Rev. Mr. Henni of Cincinnati, Bishop elect of Milwaukie, and the Very Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Louisville, Bishop elect of Charleston, were consecrated Bishops on the 19th ult. at St. Peters' Cathedral, Cincinnati.

Grape Vines.—We have every farmer and mechanic who owns as much as a square feet of land will have at least one grape vine growing on it as a native vine, we mean, not a foreign one, but more, we say, that one which will bear fruit that will ripen without artificial aid.

It is surprising that so few of our young men take any interest in setting grape vines about the house. It is not because they relish not the fruit, for you will see them traversing the meadows and woods to fetch what does not belong to them and to make sure of their prey they will pluck it before it is fit to eat. How much less labor would it be, to take home a root, or a cutting, and choose a where the grapes might hang in full view every fall, ripe?

We have many native grapes in our meadows and by the woodside, which are at least equal to the superb Isabella. In addition to the common purple kind, many sorts of which are rich and excellent when they are permitted to ripen on the vine, we have several kinds of reddish grapes that have not the fox taste which so much dashes in the purple kinds. Then we have a variety of white wine grapes.

In our garden we have two kinds of white or rather straw colored grapes of fine vines that we procured from our own fields. These ripen at the last of August a month sooner than the Isabella grape. And these, together with the Isabella and the common purple grape give us an abundance of grape fruit during five or six weeks of every season.

The grape is cultivated with less labor than any other kind of fruit and it is a constant bearer It is less subject to depredations of worms and insects than most kinds of fruit and there is less trouble in having it in one's own garden than in going a mile to borrow a supply from a neighbor's meadow.

Young men are informed that grapes can be propagated from cuttings that is, burying a vine cut from a growing one. One end of it must remain above ground and the other must be kept moist.—*Ploughman.*

Good Advice.—A modern author of some celebrity, says: "If thou canst refrain from unnecessary conversation and idle visits, and suppress the desire of "hearing and telling some new thing," thou will find not only abundant leisure, but convenient opportunity, for useful meditation. It is the declaration of Seneca, that "An alien can be mingled in the company of men, he came out less a man than he went in."

Cute.—We have heard of a shoemaker in Connecticut who bought some shoe pegs made of rotten wood. Not being able to use them, he sharpened the other end of them and sold them for onts.—*Locofl Courier.*

The venerable Miss Edgeworth is now in London, and although 70 years of age, looks as young as she did 30 years ago. She is about publishing a new novel.—*True Sun.*

A Poor Man.—The philosopher Fraser says that "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer still.

A wag says that in journeying lately he was put into a stage sleigh with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single person. Turning a corner shortly after, however, the sleigh was upset, and then said he I found them all out.

A witty fellow once was asked,
"Pray where d'ye take your tea?"
"My friend where else do you suppose,
But to my mouth," said he.

Shakespeare Spouting Fish.—Among the fishy curiosities of the day we know of none which have gained more celebrity, or more worthy of record than

Shakespeare's Vegetable Extract Pills.
They are a mild and gentle, but thorough and excellent cathartic. In cases of costiveness, bilious affections, impurity of blood, &c., they remove the system, strong but the digestive organs, and give tone and energy to the nervous system. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Experience has taught us their good qualities, and induced us thus to give them a "certificate of character," and recommend them to the "sick and the afflicted."—*Daily Advertiser, Canton Albany.*

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

Animal Magnetism.—*Wilson's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—The following, although it may appear a little incredible to some, is not the less worthy of publication, and be the theory of Magnetism true or false, it shows it is sometimes productive of much good:

SYRACUSE, Dec. 12 1843.

DEAR SIR:—One circumstance has greatly helped the sale of the Balsam of Wild Cherry here. A young lady was magnetised, and requested to prescribe for her father, who had an affection of the lungs. She said there was a medicine Hough's, compounded with a small black, that would help him. It was the Balsam of Wild Cherry. He took it, and it cured him. She has since prescribed it for another, who has taken it with the same result. Yours &c.

HOUGH & BRIDGES.

P. S. Hough & Bridges are heavy druggists at Syracuse, to whom we refer the curious.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

"The Plainfield Bank."

An Election for Fifteen Directors of said Bank will be held at the Banking House in this place, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April instant. The Poll will open at 2 o'clock, P. M and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BRAEN, Cashier.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1w*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Richard Townsend, $2,00: John Stiss, 1,75; Thos. Sured. 1,50; John Runyon, 70; Plainfield Bank, 50.

MARRIED.

On the 27th March, Abner Stiles to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sylvanus Bonnell, both of Springfield.

On the 21st March, Luke Ogden to Henrietta P., daughter of Belcher Woodruff, all of Elizabethtown.

At Woodbridge, on the 26th inst. George Y. Brewster, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late James Smith.

DIED

At Westfield, March 19, Jonathan J. Baker, aged 80 years

In New Brunswick, March 24th, Elizabeth, ldest daughter of James S. Nevius, aged 19 yrs.

At New Brunswick, March 25th, Abraham A. Ten Eick, Captain of the U. S. Navy, in the 58th year of his age.

At Cleudenning, Va., in Feb. Edwin R. Davis aged 31 years, son of the late Cornelius Davis, formerly of this county.

Public Auction.

THE Subscriber intending to make a change in his business will offer for sale at his store in Plainfield at Public Auction on Thursday and Friday the 4th and 5th days of April, his stock of Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Furians, Calicoes, Flannels, De laines, French and English Merinoes, drillings, shawls and dress bdkfs, hosiery, gloves, shoes—Also, Hardware and crockery, together with a general assortment of goods that are usually found in country stores.

Also will be offered for sale, one 2 seat family carriage with an extension top, one sleigh, 1 plated single-harness, Buffalo Robe, Bells, &c.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Conditions and attendance by H. A. CORY.

April 1, 1844.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

The next quarter will be of Twelve weeks.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 25
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	3 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	3 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super'r'd,	4 56
Common,	4 50
Rye Flour,	3 50
Indian Meal,	2 60
Grain.—Southern Wheat,	1 25
Rye,	60
Corn, 56 lbs.	40
Oats,	30

Plainfield English school.

UNDER the charge of the subscriber will commence a new quarter on Monday the 8th day of April next.

WM. W. DAVISON.

March 25th, 1844.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, a few dozens only for sale by D. BULLMAN.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 15th of April, 1844, will run as follows, leaving Somerville, at 9 A. M., and at 1 P. M., and Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. 10 and 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Leave New York at 5 P. M.

☞ Persons wishing their Goods to be conveyed through, will leave it put on board of the 11 o'clock train, as all freight will go directly through by that time; which will enable it to be landed in New York the same afternoon. Goods left on the wharf after the departure of the train, will take the freight that arrives at Elizabethtown. Be sure to direct to your goods to your care, on what depot you leave them.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, To 1st of October,
Between Somerville and Elizabethtown, $200 per year, or 20 for 6 months.
Between Somerville and New York via Elizabethtown, $300 a year, or 30 for 6 months.

Bar room Woodside and Elizabethtown, $200 a year or 20 for six months.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has just received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, blue black and colored Silks, Alpacas, De Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Sutton, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

JAMES H. BURNET.

March 25, 1844.

D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, use, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

For Sale or to Let.

A HOUSE & LOT, adjoining landed the reside ding to Rahway Webster, on the forks of the roads leading to Rahway and Somerville a mile and a half from Plainfield. The House is commodious, with an acre of Land.

March 25, 1844. LAING WEBSTER.

Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without further notice. They will please call on Randolph Runyon, who is authorized to settle all claims and demands for or against said firm.

RANDOLPH RUNYON,
FIRMAN WALKER,
EPHRAIM S. DRAKE,
DAVID GARDNER,
WILLIAM ESTILL,
WILLIAM SUTTON.

Plainfield, March 20, 1844.

The business will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon & Co.

RANDOLPH RUNYON,
EPHRAIM S. DRAKE,
WILLIAM ESTILL,
WILLIAM SUTTON.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,
called Exodus, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will propel with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who are in want of power can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREEN, Jr. at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use, has sawed 240 feet, in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and no more water will be used than will deduct 25 per cent. from the old process, so all to be pay cash when the work is done, but the old pieces will in all cases be charged at less the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for selling in and occupied as a Grocery Store—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop, all situated in the Village of Green Brook, two miles from Bound Brook, on the road to Plainfield. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 28, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayres, deceased

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that the Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from the 3d day, January 1844, AT PLAINFIELD, in the County of Essex for two months—and also by Advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which advertisement to be continued during the period above said, Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the time limited period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action thereafter against the said Executor.

By the Court,
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

73—9w

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Just Opened,

A FEW more Pieces of ALPACHA LUSTRES, with a General Assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23d, 1843.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. BULLMAN.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 2 cents single, or 5c. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 4 cents. Per Sale by M. F. CUMMINS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. J. Supreme Court.

The Plainfield Bank and Commercial Bank of Elizabeth, vs. Enos Fairchild.

Fi. Fa. de bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. de.

BY Virtue of the above named writs I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Lalog's House in Plainfield, on the 29th day of April next at 12 o'clock, M. the following Lots of Land and Premises, viz. Lying and being in the township of Scotch Plains in the County of Union and State of New Jersey—The First Lot, Beginning at a Stone in the Main street leading through Plainfield and Scotch Plains, at the corner of Lot No. 1 of the Division Lots of said Township, and runs thence (1) N. 51 deg. and 30 min. E. 4 chains and 50 links to a stone, thence (2) N. 38 deg. and 30 min. W. 10 chains to a stone, thence (3) S. 51 deg. and 30 min. W. 4 chains and 50 links to a stone, thence (4) S. 38 deg. and 30 min. E. 10 chains to the place of beginning containing 4 acres of Land, be the same more or less, and is the same Lot of Land in occupied with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being so much of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendant by the Executors of —— Shepherd, dec'd. lying partly in the county of Somerset, and partly in the County of Union, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the line of Lot No. 6 in the Division of said Township of Scotch Plains, at the corner of Lot No. 7

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finest active, and most essential parts of the most valuable vegetable medicines in the United States, for effecting and securing the qualities. The finest particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, and cannot fail to cure the following diseases, viz: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Eyes, Sore Legs, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Side, Breast, or Limbs, Female Complaints, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Piles, Dimness of Sight or Blindness, Headache, Pain in the Head, Worms of all kinds, Venereal Complaints, Flatulency, Colic, Stone and Gravel, Inflammation of the Bowels or Kidneys, Dropsy, Pain in the Back, Loins or Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Female Obstructions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Pain in the Limbs, Joints or Back, Weakness arising from whatever cause, General Debility, Want of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Affections, Headache, Pain in the Head, Deafness, Partial Blindness, Unnatural Appetite for Drink, Trembling, Horrors of Mind, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, or Blue Devils, Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, Secret Habits of Youth, Impotency, Nervous Irritability, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions in Sleep, Sexual Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Barrenness, or Sterility, Hysteria, Female Irregularities, all Habits of Body arising from Indiscretion or Solitude, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Old Sores, Ulcerations of the Throat, Nose, Skin or Limbs, Secondary Symptoms, Blotches or Eruptions on the Face, Nodes in the Head, Arms or Legs, Syphilis in all its Stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, Nervousness

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1844. Whole number 377.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer notices in proportion, and nothing taken for less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well known, safe, prompt and warranted cure for piles, however severe or obstinate. It never fails to effect a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price.
This article has been used to considerable extent for this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. Those who are afflicted or troubled with chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, &c. will find this a ready way to heal them. Corns may be cured in a few days by using the Oil of Tannin, and Hardness is its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 25 cents—in small at 12½ and 18 cts.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light or Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, a fine black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade, or perfect black, with a positive assurance that the dye is perfectly safe, and will not color the skin. 81 per box, full directions.

Dr. O.C.'s Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 81 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every kind of pain, ache or ailment, no matter how bad, $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. 81 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
So simple, and effectual a cure for Corns as to seem to recommend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The great remedy and the quick cure ever invented for pain in the face, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, all one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, these only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Archer's Patent, by
April 8 WEBSTER & HARPS

Sacred Melody.

There is a thought can lift the soul,
Above the dull cold sphere that bounds it,—
A star that sheds its mild control
Brightest when grief's dark cloud surrounds it,
And points a soft pervading ray,
Life's ills may never chase away!

When earthly joys have left the breast,
And e'en the last flood hope it cherished
Of mortal bliss—too like the rest—
Beneath woe's withering touch hath perished,
With listless inert streams that light,
A halo on the brow of night!

And bitter were our sojourn here
In this dark wilderness of sorrow,
Did not that rainbow beam appear,
The herald of a brighter morrow,
A gracious beacon from on high
To guide us to Eternity!

Tricks upon Travellers.

On the day of our leaving Sandusky, we came about forty miles and stopped at a comfortable tavern. Here I was allowed to sleep till two in the morning at which time I rose reluctantly to resume my journey. On taking my seat in the stage to which my host kindly conducted me with a lantern, I perceived that the owner end of the vehicle was occupied by a lady of color, apparently about twenty years of age. To be sure I thought myself enlisted to better company, but I was unwilling to make any disturbance, and the vehicle was just starting off, when a pert young flandy came tripping out of the Inn and signified his intention to go with us. What could I do?—You know I have an invincible aversion to dandies, and on the present occasion, the thought of such a creature's company was particularly disagreeable, for I wished to occupy a whole seat in order to be at my ease, and if possible, to enjoy a little rest. A lucky idea occurred to me. The landlord had retired with his lantern, and the dandy was on the point of locating himself by my side, when I accosted him in my sweetest tone; "Sir, you can sit with the young lady." "Oh," said the dandy in an exquisite lisp, "I'll take a seat with the young lady then—madam I hope you will allow me the pleasure." "Yes sir," responded the maiden very quietly, and the dandy placed himself at her side as tenderly as the most amorous lady could desire. The coach passed on, and it was such sport, as you cannot expect to enjoy more than once in a life time, to listen to his conversation—his efforts could not draw Phillis' colloquial powers into exercise.

He first talked about poetry, then about fashions, then about himself, and last of all about the weather, but in spite of his persevering fluency, the damsel preserved the most provokiug silence broken only by an occasional monosyllable in reply to some direct interrogation. At last the young man grew discouraged, and we all rode silently till we came to a hotel where it was the practice of the driver to change horses.—Here we stopped, and the Beau, still scrupulously regardful of the nicest rules of gallantry and sorely desirous of seeing the face of a young lady who could presume to treat his attentions with neglect, escorted his companion into the inn parlor and called for a light. The light came, and never in my life did I see such another figure as that presented by my polite friend. With a mouth dilated to its utmost tension, he stood gazing for a minute at the personification of visible darkness before him, and then suddenly walked up to me with a look that would have frightened a catamount, roared out—"Thunder and wounds, sir! What do you mean by insulting me! Here is my card, Sir! I shall hold you accountable!" "My dear fellow," replied I, "my surprise it equal to yours, I know nothing of the matter—and were it not that I am rather bashful in the company of the ladies, I should certainly have taken a seat by the lady myself. The dandy was astounded, as it did not more than half satisfied, and retreated from the room muttering between his teeth. In a few moments he again thrusted his head within the door and said to me very hauntingly 'I suppose sir, the lady whom I found in your company is your sister.' Yes,' said I, 'and I am infinitely rejoiced at the prospect of having such an elegant young man as yourself for a brother-in-law.' I have not seen the gentleman since.

Dying Rich.—The following lines from the United States Gazette have the eloquence of truth to recommend them:—

"An active business man is a rational man, and a blessing to the community. He keeps in gratifying exercise the talents which God has given him which, of itself, is a blessing to him. He gives employment to the hand of industry, which is far better than giving alms to the unemployed. These are the legitimate and rational ends of active business pursuits and wealth getting—the gratification of the active powers and promotion of industry. But the desire of growing rich, merely to die rich, is one of the most foolish and unprofitable wishes ever experienced by man. Experience has fully and emphatically taught the lesson, that much wealth left to heirs is, eight times out of ten, not a blessing but a curse. Its expectation beguiles the souls, spoils all the manly powers—its possession leads to misjudgment, excess, and finally, exhaustion and ruin. The time will yet come when men of wealth will be wise enough to make a gradual disposition of their property while living—not prospective but operative—and thereby have an eye to the use which is made of it, and participate in the greatest enjoyment that wealth is capable of giving—that of seeing it do good to others. They will dismiss the foolish aspiration of 'dying rich,' with the almost certain reflection that their heirs, sooner or later will die poor."

Instinct of Spiders.

Quatremer Disjouval, a Frenchman by birth, was adjutant-general in Holland, and took an active part on the side of the Dutch patriots, when they revolted against the Stadtholder. He fell into the hands of the Prussians, and was condemned to 25 years' imprisonment. Spiders, often the sole companions of prisoners, were the only solace of his confinement; and he noticed, year after year, their minutest movements. He perceived that their die appearance was always followed by colder weather, and their re-appearance by a milder change. The certainty of this, he established by long observation, as is verified by the following anecdote:

When the troops of the French republic overran Holland, in the winter of 1794, and kept pushing forward over the ice, a sudden and unexpected thaw in the early part of the month of December, threatened the destruction of the whole army, unless it was instantly withdrawn. The French generals were thinking seriously of accepting a sum offered by the Dutch, and withdrawing their troops, when Disjouval, who began that the success of the republican army might lead to his release, used every exertion, and at length succeeded in getting a letter conveyed to the French general in January, 1795, in which he pledged himself, from the peculiar action of the spiders, of whose movements he was now enabled to judge with perfect accuracy, that within fourteen days there would commence a most severe frost, which would make the French masters of all the rivers, and afford them sufficient time to complete, and make sure of the conquest they had commenced, before it should be followed by a thaw. It chanced that the prophecy was fulfilled.

The commander of the French forces believed his prognostication, and persevered. The cold weather, which Disjouval had announced, made its appearance in twelve days, and with such intensity, that the ice over the rivers and canals became capable of bearing the heaviest artillery On the 28th of January, 1795, the French army entered Utrecht, in triumph; and Quatremer Disjouval, who had watched the habits of his spiders with so much intelligence and success, was, as a reward for his ingenuity, released from prison."

We are all Christians.—The following beautiful story is told by a correspondent of the Boston Courier to illustrate the unconquerable power of peace principles. The little town mentioned, got along very well without a military department.

I have heard of a certain regiment ordered to march into a small town (in the Tyrol I think,) and being told that the place was settled by a colony who believed the gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by their works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that troops were advancing to take the town.—They quietly replied "If they will take it they must" Soldiers soon came running in with colors flying, and fife piping shrill defiance. They looked around for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the women at their churning and spinning wheels. Boys crowded to hear the music, and boys ran out to see the pretty trainers with their feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the 19th century." Of course these were not in a proper position to be shot at. "Where are your soldiers?" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply. "But we have come to take the town." "Well friends, it lies before you."—"But there is nobody here to fight." "No; we are all christians." Here was an enemy altogether unprovided for by the military schools. This was a sort of resistance no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bomb proof. The commander was perplexed. "If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the horses' heads to be turned about, and they carried the human animals out of the village, as guiltless as they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser.

Honesty the best Policy.—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured, in a field adjoining a certain wood where his hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed, that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am an aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that you have considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, that as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty dollars would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were trampled, the corn was the strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." He instantly recollected the circumstance. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for the loss?" "Yes, my lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising and I have therefore brought the fifty dollars back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable earl, 'this is what I like—he is what ought to be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer a check for one hundred dollars. 'Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell the occasion that produced it." We know not which most to admire, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing an act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—*English paper.*

The Slave Master Outwitted.—Zeek, it seems had been, "sold running," as the term is; that is, a purchaser had given a very small part of his original value, taking the risk of not catching him. In Philadelphia a colored man, named Samuel Johnson, heard a gentleman making inquiries concerning a slave, called Zeek, whom he had "bought running." "I know him very well," said Samuel; "as well as I do myself; he's a good for-nothing chap; and you'll be better without him than with him." "Do you think so?" "Yes, if you gave what you say for him; it was only a bite—that's all. He's a lazy good-for-nothing dog, and you'd better sell your right in him the first chance you get."—After some further talk Samuel acknowledged that he was his brother. The gentleman was undone to buy him; but Samuel protested that he was such a lazy vicious dog that he wanted nothing to do with him. The gentleman began to have so bad an opinion of his bargain, that he offered to sell the fugitive for sixty dollars.—Samuel, with great apparent indifference, accepted the terms, and the necessary papers were drawn. Isaac T. Hopper was in the room during the whole transaction, and the colored man requested him to examine the papers to see that all was right. Being assured that every thing was in due form he inquired, "and is Zeek now free?" "Yes entirely free." Suppose I was Zeek, and that was the man that bought me; could'nt he take me?" "Not any more than he could take me," said Isaac. As soon as Samuel received the assurance, he made a low bow, and, with additional fun in his face always roguish, said, "Your servant sir; I am Zeek." *Mrs. Child's' Letters from New York.*

Anecdote of the Pennsylvania Whiskey Insurrection.—The march of the Mechipersan Blues against the insurgents in 1794.—An anecdote is related of one of the citizen soldiers in this expedition, which is worthy of being recorded.—The person refered to was a German by birth, of the name of Koch, and was well known in Philadelphia, in his day, as a large outdoor underwriter. He died some ten or twelve years since in Paris, whither he had gone for the benefit of the clime a leaving a fortune estimated at $1-200,000. Mr. Koch, like young Shaw was a private in the Mechipersan Blues. It fell to his lot one night to be stationed sentinel over a baggage wagon. The weather was cold, raw, stormy and wet. This set the sentinel musing—After remaining on post half an hour, he was heard calling lustily,—Corporal of der guartz—Corporal of der guartz." The Corporal came, and inquired what was wanting. Koch wished to be released for a few minutes, having some what to say to Macpherson. He was grat fied and in a few minutes was in the presence of the general, well with Koch, wnat is your pleasure," asked Macpherson. "Why, general I wish to know what may be der value of dat d—d wagon over which I am shentinel? How the d—l should I know Koch?" Wel, some l'ng approximotive —not to be particular." A thousand dollars, perhaps." Very well, General Macpherson, I write a check for der money, and den I will go to bets."

"The advertisements of various medicines which are now in vogue, are equalled in the following extract from a late Cincinnati paper;

"One single pill worn in the pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to add rich flavor to apple dumplings, and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse-traps. One pill dissolver in a bucket of rain water, will be found a perfect water proof lining for canal embankments, placed in steamboat boilers they will effectually prevent their bursting. As for their medical qualities, they are justly entitled to be called '*Medicamentum Gracia Probatum*' id. est. a remedy approved by grace—they effectually cool St. Anthony's fire, stop St. Vitus' dance; they purify the pimples in the small pox and eradicate the red gum in the teething, and cure the black jaundice, blue devils, yellow, scarlet, or any other fevers, the thrush in children and the pip in hens, the staggers in horses and the night mare in women.

A Question in Navigation.—Suppose a canal boat heads west north-west for the horse's tail, and has the wind abeam, with a squall coming up in the south, would the captain, according to maritime law, be justified in taking a roof in the ship of the Line Pro- ice squadron after

Dr. Fuller's Counsels.—Honor the good that they may love thee; be civil to the bad that they may not hurt thee.

Be not niggardly in what costs thee nothing; as counsel, countenance, and the like.

Reward a good servant well; and rather quit a bad one, than disquiet thyself with him.

Mix kindness with authority and rule rather by discretion than rigor.

There is no need, that for the avoiding of a lie thou shouldest fall into indiscretion.

Never enter into hot disputes concerning points o religion or state affairs.

Live in perfect peace with all men and then thou wilt live the life of Angels.

I promise thyself not to live long in peace if thou converset with a liar.

Measure not men by Sundays without regarding what they do all the week after.

Wouldst thou not be a fool in others concerns, be not wise in thy own.

Observe thyself as thy greatest enemy would do; so shalt thou be thy greatest friend.

If thou would'st live till thou art old, live as if thou were to die young.

Have a perpetual amity for thy friend but love and esteem virtue more than him.

Reflect not on persons in promiscuous company, thou knowest not whom thou dost bight.

Let no obligation to thy friend induce thee to dispense with thy conscience, or do any thing unworthy for his sake.

Thirst after desert, not reward. He is got a great way that is got thus far.

"The hardest fend off."—There is a high perpendicular old rock raising itself sternly in the middle of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg. It is called Little Independence." One misty morning during the last war, the British squadron passed close to the old rock. Mistaking it for a vessel, the commander hailed it, but received no reply. He hailed again louder than before, but still the old rock was silent. "It's a Yankee ship," muttered the commander, "give 'em a broadside." The broads de was fired, but the shot poured back from its hard gray sides, amongst his own men. "That's your game is it," said the commander, "give them another;" and so they did; and again without a flash from its sides, and the old rock hurl back the British shot. And it was not till he was severely crippled and the light grew stronger, that he discovered what sort of an enemy he had encount-red. He then drew off to St. Jonhs' to refi., determined to besure of his enemy before he gave battle again.

Guano.—This manure, supposed to be bird's dung, is obtained from the western coast of South America, and the pacific islands where it has been in accumulation, the accumulation of centuries. In some places, it lies from eighty to one hundred feet in depth; feathers and eggshells are frequently found deeply buried in it. No less than forty-thousand tons have been shipped to England, during the last fifteen months, as a manure. It was used for this purpose, by the Indians, long before the conquest; and without it, the valley of Peru would be almost desolate. It is said to possess, in a highly, and almost incredibly concentrated form, all the properties of the vegetable and animal manure. It is pungent in the extreme, and if used in large quantities, burns and destroys vegetation, while in smaller proportions it vivifies and gives extraordinary rapidity to growth.

Attention has lately been drawn to the fact, that vast deposits of this substance are on the northern and western coasts of Scotland, and the adjacent islands. A Scottish cultivator having procured some last year from an island near Inch-Colin, says:

"The season was past to try it on vegetables; and not being a farmer, I used it in top-dressing a flower garden, where it had an astonishing effect. The feeding fibres of the plants came to the surface and laid hold of the small pieces as greedily as a hawk would his prey; it was interesting to observe the feeders of the dahlias coming to the surface a hundred at a time, as small as threads, attached to a small piece not bigger than a walnut. I had a delightful show of them, but will not have the pith of the guano until next summer."

It looks like dirty lime. Its principal element is lime; and whoever has seen much of pigeon-houses, and large hen-roosts, knows pretty correctly, we suppose, what is its general appearance.

Anecdote.—A collector of church rates in England, calling upon a Quaker who kept a dry goods store for the usual sum the latter said

"Friend, is it right that I should pay, when I never attended the established church?"

"The church is open to all," answered the collector; and you might have attended if you had a mind to"

The Quaker paid the money, and on the next day sent the collector a bill for broad cloth. The man came immediately, and in a great passion asked the meaning of it; declaring that he never had a single article from the store.

"Oh!" said the Quaker, rubbing his hands the store was open for thee and thou might have had the cloth if thou hadst a mind."

Death of Commodore Kennedy.—Commodore E P. Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk on the 28th of March last. He was at the time of his death in command of the ship of the Line Pennsylvania, flag ship of the Home squadron afloat.

Plainfield Bank.—The Plainfield Charter is not to be repealed.—We say the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine into its affairs. They report that they found every thing fair and above board—business transacted as banking business should be, and specie sufficient to meet all its notes. This is gratifying, for in these days of defalcation and repudiation, we desire to see New Jersey Banks stand firm. We are at a loss to know the reasons why the institution was selected for examination, having always understood that it was in safe and sound hands and no complaints were made against it; but we apprehend that some of the New York gentry have had a finger in this pie, and to retaliate themselves on Mr. Beach, the agent, they attempted to break the Bank. They have been foiled however.—*Trenton Emporium.*

Most of the papers in this State, and many in New York and Philadelphia make similar remarks, all attributing the crusade against the Bank to certain disaffected persons in New York.

Great Turn-out of New Omnibuses.—Our attention was yesterday drawn to a great display of Omnibusses, attended by a band of music, the procession consisting of some 10 or 12 splendid vehicles built by Mr. Vanderwerken of Newark, for Messrs. Reynolds & Wart, owners of the 11th and Broadway and Wall st. line. Mr. Vanderwerken deserves much credit for the elegance and splendor with which these omnibusses are constructed. Our readers will probably remember that his valuable establishment was consumed by fire, 4 or 5 months ago; a large stock, machinery, fixtures, building, &c. were entirely destroyed. He was not insured. But Phœnix like, this enterprising citizen has risen from the ashes! He has constructed a new substantial brick factory, of great extent, in which he has built the splendid establishment we yesterday. He has over a hundred orders for cabs, stage coaches, carriages, &c. and is building twelve more omnibusses for Messrs. R. & W. to be placed on their line in a few days. We heartily wish Mr. V. that success to which his enterprise and industry entitle him. If Newark can boast of many such go-ahead mechanics she will soon flourish as in 1836.—*Sun.*

A Case of Conscience.—Friend Broadbrim," said Zephaniah Strawhice to his master, a rich Quaker in the City of Brotherly Love, "thou canst not eat of that leg of mutton at thy noontide meal to-day."

"Wherefore not?" asked the good Quaker.

"Because the dog that appertaineth to that Son of Belial, whom the world call Lawyer Foxcraft, hath come into thy pantry and stolen it—yea, and he hath eaten it."

"Beware, friend Zephaniah, of bearing false witness against thy neighbor. Art thou sure it was friend Foxcraft's domestic animal?"

"Yea, verily, I saw it with my eyes, and it was Lawyer Foxcraft's dog—even Pinch'em."

"Upon what evil times have we fallen!" sighed the harmless Quaker, as he wended his way to his neighbor's office. "Friend Foxcraft," said he, "I want to ask thy opinion."

"I am all attention," replied the scribe, laying down his pen.

"Supposing, friend Foxcraft, that my dog had gone into my neighbor's pantry, and stolen a leg of mutton, and I saw him, and could call him by name, what ought I to do?"

'Pay for the mutton—nothing can be clearer.'

"Know thou, friend Foxcraft, thy dog, even the best men denominate Pinch'em, hath stolen from my pantry a leg of mutton of the just value of four shillings and sixpence, which I paid for it at market this morning."

"O, well—then it is my opinion that I must pay for it;" and having done so, the worthy friend turned to depart.

"Tarry yet a little, friend Broadbrim," cried the lawyer; "Of a verity, I have yet further to say unto thee. Thou owest me nine shillings for advice."

"Then, verily, I must pay thee—and it is my opinion that I have touched pitch, and been defiled."

Iron Ships.—The citizens of New York, are respectfully invited to call at the works of Messrs H. M. Dunham & Co., foot of 23d street, North River, and examine the Iron vessel built by order of the United States Treasury Department for the Revenue service, being the first completed under an order for six vessels of this description. She is a beautiful model, and for finish of workmanship is a specimen of the style in which her builders execute their orders. Alongside of her can be seen a smaller iron steamboat, building for Sound navigation, being the third iron vessel this firm has built within a year, thereby showing the growing importance this branch of business is assuming in the consumption of iron. Preparations are being made and the vessel will be launched without delay. Persons desirous of seeing her to the best advantage, will, therefore, lose no time, as she will certainly be launched some day this week.—*Sun.*

Four Hundred Slaves to be Shot.—Capt. Clarke, of schr. Patuxent, arrived at New York from Matanzas, Cuba, reports that 400 slaves connected with the late conspiracy were in irons, and would be shot in a few days. One of them had poisoned a whole family in Matanzas. Numbers are daily tried and immediately shot. A regiment of troops had just arrived from Havana for the purpose of scouring the country. Business on some of the plantations is completely at a stand.

Silk.—It is gratifying to learn that the cultivation and manufacture of American Silk is making rapid strides. A Boston paper refers to samples submitted by Mr. Barbour, of Oxford, Mass. Those samples, says that paper, "are of Silk, satin, velvet, sewing ribbon, &c. and our gratified surprise at their strength the blending of colors over a pattern. rial for vests requiring no fur as good as any imported velvet and satin needed of the French.

Congress.

Saturday, March 30.—Senate not in session.

In the House, an answer was received from the War Department, to the resolution of Mr. Clinton implicating Gen. Scott, which answer exonerated the Gen. from all blame.

On Monday and Tuesday, the House was engaged on Territorial business—no pending bills were disposed of in Committee, and all but two passed.

In Senate, memorials against any interference in the Tariff contines abundant.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the Military Academy, was taken up, and 5 orally passed with amendment.

Wednesday, April 3.—In Senate.

Memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas, and against any interference in the existing Tariff.

The bill making appropriations for Fortifications was taken up, and more liberal appropriations were urged for Southern and Western forts.

In the House, the bill proposing to put into market the Internal improvement lands came up in order, and was ardently supported by several members. The bill provides that no discrimination shall hereafter be made in the sales of public lands—none to be reserved from sale in consequence of their being mineral lands. All to be sold at $1.25 per acre.

Thursday, April 4.—In the House, the Army Appropriation Bill passed. 109 to 36.

Largest Axe Factory in the World.—The editor of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Hartford Ct., gives an account of his visit to Collinsville, about 15 miles from Hartford, famous for its manufacture of axe. There are seven shops devoted to the various processes the axe must undergo before it is finished for the market, and in all are employed one hundred and forty-five men, who turn out eight hundred axes every day. Notwithstanding this enormous supply, it is not equal to the demand. A new process has been discovered by which a hundred axes can be tempered at once, and that, too, after they have been ground.

Important Invention.—Mr. James Liggett, of Ladiesburg, Frederick co. Md. has just completed the working model of a machine which is considered by many to be the greatest discovery of the age. It is the application of the power of the screw to wheel mechanism, whereby the gain of power is so great that, with a screw weighing from one to two and a half tons, a man would be able to propel a train of cars on a railroad with as much force and velocity as is now attained by the locomotive. It occupies but a small space, and can be applied to any kind of wheel machinery. By reason of the infirmities of age, together with pecuniary embarrassments, he has been thus far unable to have an effective machine constructed and he wish now is to call public attention to the subject, in the hope that some enterprising person may be induced to embark in the matter.

Religion.—*What is it?*

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Is it to go to church to day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down,
Be dealing slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a phiz that scowls at sin
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus misspend our precious time?

Is it for sect and creed to fight,
To call our zeal the rebel right,
When what we wish is at the best,
To see our church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the Christian dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
To treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?

Oh, no! religion means not this;
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is—
Its precept this:—to others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill repeat,
And scorns with human woes to sport—
Of others deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or else keeps still.

And does religion this impart?
Then may its influence fill my heart;
Oh! haste the blissful joyful day,
When all the earth may own its sway.

Dread'ul Accid nt.—A Mad Ox.—Yesterday (Thursday) morning about 11 o'clock, a Mad Ox rushed furiously down Mercer street into Canal where he knocked down two ladies who were crossing Mercer street, one of them being seriously injured. He then rushed furiously down Canal street, goring a gentleman who was in his way, and turning up to the side walk, where he knocked down two more ladies—one of whom he tossed on his horns, dislocating her shoulder and otherwise injuring her. Being by this time arrived opposite Laurens street, he turned up that street a few steps, where he knocked down a little boy about 6 years old, trying first to gore him, and then jalling upon his breast and crushing him with his knees—so that the poor boy is doubtless dead before now. Leaving his works of death, the infuriated animal returned to Canal street, where he knocked down another boy, wounding him severely, and the ran at the best and shop stand of Mr. Walker, the show window of which he partly demolished. From here he turned into West Broadway, up York street, and precipitated himself into a cellar used as a stable, the door of which was fortunately open—where he was finally secured. The whole scene was one of confusion, terror and disaster such as seldom before has been witnessed in the streets of a City.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Apples two years old.—Cornelius Williamson, of Raritan township, in Somerset co. brought to our office on Saturday last, a number of apples perfectly sound, which he informed us were a fair sample of some which he had died on hand for two years!—*Flemington Gaz.*

Wolsertine Poetry.—The following directions were on a letter received at the Post Office in this town.—*Jerseyman.*

"Hallo! Uncle Sam! is that bag let me get! Should me know I'm out she'd be in a sweat. Im' book'd for the Hersey's—hid driver set me down,
At "Alick St Louis', in Old Morristown."

A Rich Prize.—An old building, about to be pulled down, in the Bowery, was sold for $30 to two Irishmen, on condition they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing open some of the wainscoting, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a money jug; content of jug, it is said, $9,000 in old coin. The walls of the building where the Arabian boys used to step and disguise the merits of their fast trotters.—*Sun.*

The Maine Legislature has abolished Militia Trainings. The enrollment and organization will be continued as heretofore.

Strange.—Mr. Hague, the astrologer, in his Horoscope for May, 1842, predicted that Mr. Tyler would have reason for complaint when he became 53 years and 11 months old! It appears that he had reached that age to a day when the lamentable event on board the Princeton took place.—*Boston Post.*

Five theatres in New York took in only $1500 one night last week. Not enough to pay expenses. We are glad to learn that the drama is declining in this country, and it has been going down for several years.

Penny Postage.—A gentleman recently returned from Europe, states that the influence of the penny system of postage throughout Great Britain, in improving the intellectual, moral and social habits of the humbler classes, is truly wonderful; that hundreds of thousands are learning to write for the pleasure of corresponding with their friends. The effect of reducing postage from a shilling to a penny, in increasing the number of letters, is well illustrated by the anecdote of a person writing to his son in London:—"Remember, my dear boy, not to forget to write to me often, for every letter saves me eleven pence!"

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and afterabout two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, do so to imitate. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Sperific. If you are not, the trial which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to satisfy customers.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

I. R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is often often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. But the least persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resorts Dr. Allens's Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians" for which all mankind have a thankful cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Silver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied it is the best medicine for Liver viruses in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the afflicted. J. D. Richardson, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York—Also
By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.
SHEPPARD & MORGAN,
42 FULTON STREET, New York,
Will have constantly for sale

Alum,
Argol,
Antimony,
Archil,
Annotto,
Bleaching Powders,
Blue Vitriol,
Bichromate,
Bl ack Gum,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Copperas,
Copper dust,
Cream Tartar,
Chemic,
Fuller's Earth,
Gum Senegal,
" Powders,
Glue,
Indigo,
Extract,
Litharge,
Lac Dye,
Madder,
Nut Galls,
Oxalic Acid,
Prussiate Potash,
Pearash,
Potash,
Sal Ammoniac,
Sugar Lead,
Sumac,
Sulphuer,
Tin,
Turmeric,
Tartaric Acid,
Verdigris,
Wood,
Whiting, &c.

ACIDS.
Aqua Fortis,
Aqua Ammonia,
Muriatic,
Muriate Tin,
Nit. M. Tin,
Nitric Acid,
Oil Vitriol,

DYE-WOODS
Barwood,
Cam Wood,
Fustic,
Hoche Wood,
Hyper Nic.,
Logwood,
Peach Wood,
Red Sanders,
Barbary Root,
Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cercoon, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. April 1st, 1844.

Miss Ellen Angelman,
George W. Ayres
B
Leroy Belden
Alfred Berry
E. L. Blue
Charles Blanchard
Thomas D. Badgeley
Elizabeth Barclay
C
Miss Jane Currence
Miss Margaret Crash
D
Daniel Cory, 2
D
Phebe Disbrow
J. S. Derby & Co.
Nathaniel Drake Manning,
Mary T. Davis
David L. Dodge
F
John Fraxay
Sarah Fruzee
M. Freeman, Esq.
Theodore Freese
R
Robert le Greedy
Pierre Gilis
H
Daniel P. Huff
Rev. D. T. Hill, 2
John Hargreaves
Bishop Daniel Hill
Eld. D. T. Hill
K
Elias Kirkpatrick
M
Benjamin Manning
John Manning
Lebbeus L. Martin
Wm. P. Morton
John Munson
P
Rachel W. Pound
R
John Ryon
Squire Runyon
Julia Runyon
Sarah Randolph
S
Joseph Swanhill, 2
Elizabeth Stelle,
Miss E Swain
Mary E. Shotwell
John Stiles,
W. & A. Stiles
V
Mary A. Vermeule
John Vaurijer
Thos. Vail
W
David C. Wyc,
Bethuel Ward
Z. Wilcox

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE! SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of New and Useful Books, now in course of publication in the CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 100 pages and upwards, and will be furnished at 6¼ cents; in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

JAMES MONROE & CO., Publishers, 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books, in the various departments of Medicine, History, Education, Belles-Lettres, Poetry, &c. &c. written by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price charged for each volume will place it within the reach of every one. Prompted by a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,
(LIBRARY EDITION,)
EDITED BY EPES SARGENT,
Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and observations, forming Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer, Payne, &c. complete in 50 weekly numbers, at 12½ cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costume of the characters as will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in itself.

JUST PUBLISHED;
No I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY,
OR THE
CHOICE POEMS,
Edited by Epes Sargent,
THE LIGHT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected by Epes Sargent, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

Any respective of the Drawing Room Library.

The works included in this series will be either original or such as are not to be procured, except at extravagant prices, in any other shape. There is a class of readers who delight in the poetry, which may be called felicitous in literature but which never side their way to the shelves of our book-stores, pre-occupied as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is legion.

Indications of a growing taste in the public mind for better things—for higher specimens of achievement in the domain of thought—for more investigating, if not serious reading, have come to us in large numbers. To minister to this taste—to contribute to the supply of its demands—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of proof of our credentials in entering upon the task of editor and not as a sample of what we intend to give we commence the series with a selection of the Poems, it being the first which can be said to our charge. Our other publications, and verse, will appear in future numbers. But in the meanwhile the series will be enriched with works of more positive interest, which cannot but impart to it a lasting value.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12½ cts. each. Every page and table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a neat uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can cancel his own taste in regard to the works which he includes in his bound collection, and small subscribers can remit for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. For one dollar eight numbers will be sent. Price 12½ cents.

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This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of eminent persons, male and female, now in the course of publication in a popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage of being true records.

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New Works recently published by J. Monatt & Co. 174 Broadway New York.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM, Its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the later discoveries in the science, principally derived from a recent work by Wilhelm Lowe, with a variety of interesting new and important facts never before published in the United States; by Rev. Chauncey Sherman, author of "Facts in Mesmerism," &c. Price 25 cents.

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargeant, author of "Velasco, a Tragedy," &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers.—Price 12½ cents.

No. 1. JOHN, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Sergeant at Law. From the author's latest edition, with the stage directions, Description of Costumes &c. 12½ cents.

No. 2—BAZIO, a Tragedy. In five acts. By Sheridan Knowles. From the Author's latest edition, with the stage directions, &c. 12½ cents.

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INFANT TREATMENT—with direct instructions for self-Correspondence in Labour, curing, and diseases of pregnancy. Addressed to mothers and nurses. By Mrs. Hardy. Price 75 cents. Illustrated with numerous engravings. Recommended and adopted by the Medical Faculty of the United States, by a Physician of New York. Under the approval and recommendation of Valentine Mott, M. D. Price 75 cents. Bound in cloth, and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

CAUTION ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT—The diseases of the eye, the use, the abuse, and remedies of spectacles. By John Harrison Curtis, Aurist and Oculist to the New York Hospital.

THERMAL CONDUCTION POPULARISED—Being Practical on the treatment of many diseases, &c. &c. With numerous improvements and discoveries in Practice in the treatment of many diseases. By George Le Pierre, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. First American, but the second London edition, greatly enlarged. Price 12 1-2 cents.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS—Their origin, peculiar tenets and present numbers. By John Evans, LL. D. From the Fifteenth London edition. Revised and enlarged. With the addition of the most recent statistics relative to the religious sects in the United States by the American Editor. Second American edition. 37 cents; bound in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or Dunlap's Triumph—A Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame Eugenie Foa. Lovely Indeed. Copyright, with an engraving from the most interesting stories ever written for the young and conveying a host of useful information. Price 12½ cents.

A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES—Being instructions in knitting, netting and crochet, containing the newest and most fashionable patterns. Price 12½ cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instruction in all kinds of canvas work, with thirty new and exquisitely engraved patterns. Price 12½ cents. Bound in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents. Families whose daughters are fond of fancy work will find this a valuable companion.

THE NEW BALL ROOM GUIDE; or the Etiquette of Dancing, containing the figures of all the favorite cotillions, quadrilles, &c. danced at the Queen's Ball in London, and the Assemblies where dancing is practised. Price 12½ cents.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES—A manual of the most approved rules for conduct in society, married and unmarried ladies. Revised by an American Lady. Price 12 1-2 cents.

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J. MONATT & CO. have in course of publication an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY
KNOWLES'S ELOCUTION
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Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges. By James Knowles, author of "Elocution of Virginius," "William Tell," &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instruction in the United States by Epes Sargeant—384 pages—price 50 cents bound in leather, forming one of the most complete and valuable work ever published in the United States. Attached to the work will be found the principles of Charles Astbon, L. L. D., Honorable W. C. Preston, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, in regard to its use.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement with its editorials from this paper, March 30th, and forwarding a marked copy, twelve times conspicuously in the inside without abridgement, and sending their papers to the "Drawing Room Library, 174 Broadway, New York," will be entitled to one copy of each work issued above, which will be delivered to order.

J. MONATT & CO.
174 Broadway New York.

☞ Periodical Agents will find this a very favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted for the sale of our works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern works as have become the most perfect objects of restrictions of copyright in England, have not yet appeared in any collection of importance of the British drama. The dramatic chef d'œuvres of Talfourd, Colman, Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer, Tobin, Morton, D'Israeli, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Jerrold, and others certainly possess that degree of interest that as old selected library should be without them; and yet several of these works have never been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of an entire drama, or of a sufficient portion to constitute as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 3, 1844.

Connecticut Election.—Connecticut being one of the doubtful States, the result of this election has been looked for with some anxiety. That result is now known, and we have to record that the Whigs have completely triumphed, being sure of both houses of the Legislature and the Governor. The returns were all received last Wednesday evening, the election having taken place on Monday, and they show that in the Senate, the Whigs have a majority of 8 and 1 vacancy, and in the House a majority of 19, with 26 no choice. The last Senate consisted of 9 Whigs and 16 Democrats, and the Democrats had 36 majority in the House. The Whig candidate for Governor falls 109 short of an election, (the Abolition candidate receiving 1668 votes) but he will be elected by the Legislature. Last year the Democratic candidate lacked 67 votes of being elected by the people for the same office. This being about the commencement of the Presidential campaign, gives much encouragement to the Whigs

Our State Constitution.—An able writer is publishing a series of communications in the Newark Daily Advertiser, showing in bold relief the glaring imperfections and errors of the Constitution under which New Jersey has so long lived. Wrong principles and provisions of an important character exist in every branch, Judicial, Executive and Legislative, and though these three departments should be kept entirely distinct, they are all mingled together. The Governor, they are all mingled together. The Governor and Council are sincere in all three Departments. It is truly wonderful a reform was not before made.

The members elect of the Convention to form a new Constitution is composed of our most talented and largest experience, having among them no three ex-Governors, an ex-Senator and Cabinet Minister, five or six ex-Congressmen, a Chief and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and most of the ablest lawyers of both parties.

Mr. Calhoun entered upon the duties of his office as Secretary of State, on Monday last.

The Whigs pretend to be much in fear that our present very good Tariff law will be repealed by the present Congress. If the Whig party are indeed the Tariff party, the Tariff is in no danger, for the Whigs have as decided a majority in the Senate, and will have for one or two years at least, as the Democrats have in the House, and of course it cannot be repealed without the consent of the Whigs.

☞ Alarming and disgraceful riots have occurred at Bro klyn between the Native Americans and the Irish.

Two gentlemen from England are about establishing themselves at St. Louis where they purpose manufacturing on an extensive scale queen's and porcelain ware. Earth, for the common earthenware, and for the vessels in which the queen's ware is burned, abounds in the vicinity of St. Louis. Pure clay equal to that used in England is found in several counties in the State of Missouri.

Bishop Hughes is a shrewd, sensible man, with intellect enough to have governed the ecclesiastical and temporal affairs of the Catholic church, in the days of her greatest power. He came to this country a poor gardener, and took service with old Bishop Dubois, who soon discovered that he was of such stuff as Bishops and cardinals are made of, and educated him accordingly. I do not believe they erect in the country can furnish an ecclesiastic so polite and farseeing as Bishop Hughes of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Mrs. Child.*

Ventilation.—The following describes the mode of ventilation employed in the "Wellington Rooms" Liverpool owned by a club of gentlemen:

Concealed in the ornamental work of the ceiling are apertures, communicating with an air chamber above, in which is a chimney-shaft, and in the draught produced by a furnace in this, the vitiated air is carried off without producing any disagreeable currents. Surrounding the whole room below, and forming the skirting, is a band of minutely perforated zinc only to be seen on close examination, which, by means of the air pipes, communicates with another air chamber in the vaults below.

Here the air, after being passed through water to remove its impurities, and being brought to any required temperature by means of steam pipes, is by a storm engine and a revolving fan, driven into the room. So perfectly does the system answer, that in the most crowded assembly, the temperature of the room can be maintained at any required degree of the thermometer, and the air is nearly as pure as a mountain breeze. So rapidly and yet so insensibly is the air removed, that the odor of a small quantity of rose water poured into the air chamber is in a few seconds perceptible in any part of the room.

He lives the longest who does the most to answer life's great end. It seems but little to speak of ten years or one time, yet how much might be done in that short space, for the world about me. How many minds might be reached and moved. How many truths might be fastened as with nails.

Connecticut and Rhode Island all right!

At a meeting of "*The Young Men's Clay Club, of Plainfield,*" held at Sco ch Plains on Feb. 24, 1844, the following were elected officers of the Club for the ensuing campaign.

Managers.—Patrick Clark, Shettleworth Adair, George Marsh, Gershom Little, Nathan Leonard, Graham Frazee, Clark Johnson.

Treasurer.—Stelle R. Randolph.

Vice Presidents.—Linus H. Miller, George W. Adair.

Secretary.—A. M Webster.

President.—Nelson Runyon.

The members of the Club, together with the Whigs of Westfield Township, are respectfully requested to attend a Meeting to be held at John W. Laing's Inn, Plainfield, Tuesday evening, April 16th. A full attendance of the Club is particularly desired, for the purpose of making some arrangements for a *Mass Meeting.*

A. M. WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

April 9th 1844.

An Ivory cane has been made in New Haven, to present to John Quincy Adams. It was manufactured by Messrs. Pratt & Co. and is thus described: The ivory appears perfect, without fissure or flaw, and the color the most delicate. The mounting exhibits rare beauty and workmanship. The engraving is very neat and perfect. Upon the top is inlaid in gold the American Eagle, holding in his beak a scroll, containing the words, "The Right of Petition Triumphant," under the talons a petition partly unfolded. The gold and around the cane has this inscription: "To John Quincy Adams: Justum et Tenacem, propositi virum"

A Most Righteous Verdict.—Messrs. Dow Chalmers, on New York, brought a suit against Colton, the Keeper of a Faro Bank, in New York, for the recovery of money won by Colton of their clerk, a young man named Davis, who, *after embezzling about* $6000, confessed that he had lost his employer's money at Colton's Faro Bank and to purchasing Lottery Tickets. Davis who was a witness on the trial, swore that he had at various times lost sums of from $100 to $400, also using in all to over $4000, at Colton's Gambling House. The Jury found a verdict of $4021 97 for the Plaintiffs.

Vessel and Crew Burned.—The schr. Jane Vickers, from Baltimore to Richmond, was burned on Thursday and every soul on board perished! The wreck was found burnt to the water's edge.

The Infant in Heaven.—Dr. Chalmers, furnishes the following touching expression of his pious feelings on the subject of infant death. It is expressed in simple and beautiful language:

"This affords, we think somethin more than a dubious glimpse into the question, that is often put by a distracted mother when her babe is taken away from her, when all the converse it ever had with the world amounted to the gaze upon it a few months, or a few opening smiles, which markers the dawn of feeble enjoyment; and ere it had reached perhaps the lisp of infancy, it all unconscious of death, had to wrestle through a painful agony with its powerful foe, and at length to be overcome by it. Oh, it little knew what an interest it had created in that home where it was so passing a visitant nor when carried to its early grave, what a tide of emotions it would raise among the few acquaintances it left behind it! On it, too, baptism was impressed as a seal, and as a gift it was never falsified. There was no positive unbelief in its bosom—no love at all for the darkness rather than the light—nor had it yet fallen into that great condemnation which will attach itself to all that perish because of unbelief, from their deeds are evil. When we couple with this the known disposition of our great forerunner—the love that he manifested to children on earth, how he suffered them to approach his person, and lavishing endearments and kindness upon them in Jerusalem, told his disciples that the presence and the company of such as these in heaven formed one ingredient of the joy that was set before him—tell us if Christianity does not throw a pleasing radiance around an infant's tomb, and unfold many points of hope to a fond, a fast solaced by the touching remembrance of a light that twinkled a few short months under his roof, and at the end of its little period expired; we cannot think we venture too far when we say that he has only to persevere in the faith, and in the following of the Gospel, and the very light will again shine upon him in heaven. The blossom which withered here upon its stalk, has been transplanted there to a place of endurance; and it will then, gladden the eye which now weeps at the affliction that has been sorely wounded; and in the home of him who if on earth would have wept with them, co we bid all believers present, to sorrow not even as to here which have no hope, but to take comfort in the thought of that country where there is no sorrow and no separation:

Oh, where a mother meets on high,
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then for pains and fear—
The days of woe she watched night—
For all her sorrow, all her pain—
An over-payment of delight!

Homœopathic Soup.—A great many good jokes have been cracked at the expense of the Homœopathists; but we do not recollect one more telling than the following recipe for making Homœopathic soup, attributed by the Brooklyn Advertiser to the late Dr. Post, of New York:

"Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot already on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water, boil the shadows over a slow fire for ten hours, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days."

Remember that time is money, but that it does not follow that a man is a capitalist who has a great quantity of it on his hands.

The Countenance.—Anxiety of temper has a great effect upon the countenance It is a foe to wrinkles of all kinds. A woman lately died at Peoria, over 70 years of age, and it is said her face was as smooth and her skin as soft as a young girl's. But she was a quiet, tranquil-hearted creature. Care never troubled her, and she had never been known to frown. Verily, indeed,

"How noiseless falls the foot of Time,
When it only treads on flowers."

Old 'Uns.—Mr. William Wincoop, of this town has, has three horses with which he does the work upon his farm, whose respective ages are 36, 38 and 40—making in the aggregate 114 years!—*Catskill Messenger.*

Prudence in all things.—The attention of the public has been repeatedly called to medicines professing to cure, as well as to prevent disease; but after repeated trials, none have been so efficacious as the vegetable compound, known by the name of

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills.

The purifying nature of the ingredients that compose these pills—their effects upon the system—their tendency to remove all undue billiary secretions—and their strictly renovating properties, entitle them to the consideration of the afflicted. The deepest researches in chemistry, aided by the indefatigable perseverance, has been the means of giving to the world the consecrated essence, power and virtue of vegetables, which have long been known as possessing purgative and healing qualities. The blending together, in a just and proper manner, of each and every ingredient, and the care and attention which is displayed by the proprietor in the selection, is a sufficient guaranty of their appropriate fitness in the medicine chest of every family. As purifyers of the blood, they have no superior, and their operation being so mild and pleasant, and their wonderful effect so quickly displayed, it is not to be wondered at, that so many make use of them. All that the proprietor asks is a fair trial.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

☞ Extract from a letter from a Member of Parliament, dated "Pittsburg, Canada, May 27 1843 :"

My Dear Sir :—

When in New York, last winter, I was afflicted and had been for more than ten years, with a distressing Asthma; I purchased two bottles of Allstar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished one bottle I felt much better. By the time I had taken the second I was quite well and have not since been troubled in the least.

My disease was formerly so bad that I could not attend to my duties in the House; but now, thank God, I am able to do my business regularly and I hope, next session, to attend to my parliamentary duties. I am, sir,

Your ob't servant.

H. GOUGE, Mem. of Prov. Parliament"

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

"The Plainfield Bank."

An Election for Fifteen Directors of said Bank will be held at the Banking House in this place, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April instant. The Poll will open at 2 o'clock, P. M. and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. Beach, *Cashier.*

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

E. Kirkpatrick Esq. $12, 10; Rev. S. J. Drake 3,50; Dr. Lewis Craig, 3,50; J. D. Titsworth, 2,27; I. R. Pangborn, Esq. 2,00; M. A. Laporduis, $2 00; R. Anderson, $1,75; Manning Sleight, 1,75; Charles Walton, 1,00; J. Thomson, 1,00; Dr J.W. Craig, 1,34; Dr. E. Runyon, 50; A. M. Webster, 50; J. Leonard, 41.

DIED

In Pisca away township, March 29th, Reuben Randolph, in his 78th year.

At New Brunswick, 2d inst. Rev. Wesley C. Hudson, of the M. E. Church.

At Elizabethtown, on 30th ult. Richard Per-

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April. 8th 1844.

GROUND PRASTER.

The Subscriber has commenced grinding Plaster, and will have it constantly on hand during the whole season, ground from the stone and free from dirt, and will be happy to supply for cash all who are in want.

CHARLES WALTON.

New Market. April 1, 1844. 76 3t*

Cash paid at all times for grain.

WANTED,

A First-Rate Now Milch COW not less than 5 or more than 8 years old, and gives milk as much as 10 months in 12, and very kind. A fair price will be paid one, as the above named, by

Jonathan Thompson.

Rahway, April 8, 1844.—3w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super sand,		4 94
Ohio,		4 99
Rye Flour,		3 56
Indian Meal,		2 94
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 06
Rye,		69
Corn, old bus.		48
Oats,		36

Townsend's School.

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
History, Geography and English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1m

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 1th of March, 1844, the Trains will leave Somerville, as 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other freight is taking, and the Freight Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

For Sale or to Let,

A HOUSE & LOT, adjoining lands of Joseph Wheeler, on the forks of the roads leading to Rahway and Metuchin, about a mile and a half from Plainfield. The House is comfortable, with access of Land.

March 25, 1844. LAING WEBSTER.

Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing betwe n the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without further notice. They will please call on Randolph Runyon, who is authorized to settle all claims and demands for or against said firm. RANDOLPH RUNYON,
FIRMAN WALKER,
EPHRAIM R. DRAKE,
DAVID GARDNER,
WILLIAM ESTILL,
WILLIAM SUTTON.

Plainfield, March 26, 1844.

The business will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of Randolph Runyon & Co. RANDOLPH RUNYON,
EPHRAIM R. DRAKE,
WILLIAM ESTILL,
WILLIAM SUTTON.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fences Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will allow more power with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to have one need not be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has a water power of 24 feet fall, 45 inches, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. for to the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged where the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for locking in and manufacturing Bonnet —also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop, situated in the Village of Green Brook, 3 miles from Bound Brook, on the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply at the subscriber on the premises.

June 22, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayres, deceased

vs.

Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, January 30th, 1845, by causing a copy of this Order to be set up at the most public places in the County of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, pursuant to this Order, he or she or they, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or their action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,

73—9w JNO. F. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

A Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

VARIETY consisting of Kashyle, Damasi Worsted, Cashmere, and De Laine shawls, just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Bronchial Wounds, Sprains, Bores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be known to be appreciated. It is unrivalled for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints, and we do not hesitate to recommend it with confidence to the public. It is by administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 199 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Imitation of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTREDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant character, such as Scalds, Bruises, Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory,) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald-Head, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had penetrated the bone through and through, so much so that the bone, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated about and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of T. Thomas at 1 Bridge Mondy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell as I run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming. Doctors Powers, Nelson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets. Multitudes of cases might be named, but enough for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now submitted to the use of the Medicines in the world for all diseases arising have their origin in a disordered stomach or bowels, as become almost universally accepted as the safest, surest, and consequently self-committed remedy ever produced. It would be well for the interest of physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics of the constitution of diseases been more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills remedy directly the stomach and bowels, restoring every to purity and disturbing forces to their healthful action, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Black Salve & Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled a long time with a cheese in affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and spending billions of dollars, through I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, appear to be of no avail. I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 20, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops

Effect astonishing—relieve from 2 to 10 minutes, when a set of attendants. One bottle will last a life in Penny Pyrmont. Also sold in large quantities within the last few weeks, one ordered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be relieved in from 2 to 10 minutes. One drop is from 5 to 10 minutes, the first and no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Allen, Scotch Plains,
Jacob C. White, Boundbrook,
Reuel Knight, Somerville,
And M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for
Plainfield.

Dec. 4 1843 1y

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, of Good Assortment just received. Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Dec. 11

RICHARD RICHARDS,

SOLE IMPORTER of
Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

AND DEALER IN

Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 182 Maiden Lane, New-York,

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Crockery.

CRATE Blue Liverpool and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by May 11th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

A Fringes and Gimps.

FRESH Supply just received by Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 3 cents. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company.

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution. JOSEPH C. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co (3tdly)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 31, 1843.

A French Merinoes.

FEW Pieces just received (including 1 Blue Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. J. Supreme Court

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Elizabeth, vs. Ezra Fairchild.

Fi. Fa. de bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. &c.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, and interest of the defendant of in and to the following Lots of Land and Premises situated, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey.—The First Lot beginning at a Stone in the Main street leading though Plainfield and James Ehorn's &c. corner, thence along said street north 44 deg. and a half, one chain and 51 links to a stone a corner of a lot belonging to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church thence along their line north 48 deg. west 5 chains and 86 links to a stone a corner of their corners, thence along their line and Henry A. H. Marsh's line, north 44 deg. east, 4 chains and 27 links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 48 deg west, three chains and 21 links to a stone and Abijah Titus' corner, then with his line south 42 1-2 deg. west, 2 chains and 82 links to a stone, another of said Titus' corners, then along his line north 7 deg. west, 60 links to a stone & a corner, then along his line south 83 1-2 deg. east, one chain and five links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 48 deg west, 89 links to the south bank of Green Brook, then the same course as the last to the middle of said Brook, then down in the said brook the several courses bearing a south west course and until it meets Janes Thorn's Jr. line, then with his line south 46 deg. east, until it crosses to the south shorly bank of said Brook, then with his line and still the same course as the last 6 chains and 5 links to the place of beginning containing 4 acres of Land, more or less.—Also three-fourths of an acre of land to be covered with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being so much of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendant by the Executors of —— Shepherd, dec'd, lying partly in the county of Somerset and partly in the county aforesaid containing three-fourths of an acre of land bounded eastwardly by lands of Jeptha Clawson and John Shotwell, and on the other two sides by land of Abijah Titus.

JAMES M. BURNET, Late Sheriff.

March 25, 1844 —6

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BLEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get about the house a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys became severely affected, and a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was turned acidly rotten, and my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I could not walk across the house, let alone to work, and continued part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, and tried many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, as myself, that I could soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. I first tried it on the 3d of March last. I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept straightening it up, and in a few days it was gone. I brought up, or near as I could, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling pieces of leather. I was then found for several days, something start and twicie in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling a black or beer scab. I brought up a great deal of these, and I supposed to die as the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took about 3 bottles of this Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength, and was able to ride out in the summer; and have felt well except a little weakness, still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

There is this remarkable fact, I state that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper desc ipt on of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered what no tongue can tell the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better verbally than by writing. I feel as I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has restored me from the verge of the grave, and has done much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see any who will call upon me and I feel they will be gratified in hearing from my own lips, the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in the section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BLEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County to Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law did depose and say that the facts above stated and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, are true, and further he saith not.

October 11 1843. V. R. GASTON.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOS. P. H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. J ULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities. (the grosser particles being separated by newly separated by newly invented machinery,) and therefore the nature of the system, suited to all constitutions for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are particularly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the mucous matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in the Head

'der. Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflamation,

or Stitches in the Side?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

a Universal Debility, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phtisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Ague in Evil,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alternative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually but yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are adapted to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Confined Bowels, Blotches in the Blood, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors,* as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the circulation, and by their secretions open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant for children, and being composed entirely of roots, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and Europe. They form part of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and only

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—308 Broadway.

Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings.

Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson.

Brooklyn,—Wm. Wyckoff.

New Market—Israel R. Coresil.

New Durham—Joel Tappen.

Metuchen—R. R. Freeman.

Westfield—Charles Clark.

Railway—John Penrson.

Boundbrook—S. Carhart

Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell.

Stone Mills—Noah Drake.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 398 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpache Lustre, with Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING, BROADCLOTHS VESTINGS; &c.

July 31, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 23, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by Sept 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carried off the flowers of the human family in this country, all of which by these would have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

Is it not then evident that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they see the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities. (the grosser particles being separated by newly separated by newly invented machinery,) and therefore the nature of the system, suited to all constitutions for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

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Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Looseness of Spirits?

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Westfield—Charles Clark.

Railway—John Penrson.

Boundbrook—S. Carhart

Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell.

Stone Mills—Noah Drake.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 398 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and

Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
" Alpacha Lustre.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 6d. to 1s.
8 " Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9d.
1 doz. black ribbed hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO

2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
3 " Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Vestings, Earlston Ginghams, diapers, stripes and Ticking.

ALSO

Green Coffee, from 8d to 9d per lb.
Burnt do from 8d to 1s. 3d.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,—Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red Leather by the piece or smaller quantity, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce. J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary, *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he continues to carry on the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar and Butter Cakes, of all kinds, Candies, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any persons having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for Shoemaking, Repairing, Shoes, hats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, also towns, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other claims whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but that payment be made to him by the 1st of April will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else any way.

17 J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan. 25, 1843

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country twice the disease proved nearly fatal to me.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,

in William's Law Office. 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the publicr F. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, in the New Styles, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the amount of suffering, and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, in the sufferer's behalf, to its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but that we have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are facts.

SURPRISING VIRTUE

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected a cure after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," the cures from Nesbitt's Balsam of Wild Cherry have been truly astonishing, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power to check the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had been tried.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases which have been done.

WHILE-LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in that of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attendance, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasioned by ulceration, with fever, and by step by step the fearful disease continued its course, all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the verge of the grave, she was induced to use one of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression, operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and a few weeks only were found necessary to her looes, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoy d for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be just and correct. J. C. WAITMAN.

Chester county, North Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from you, and though her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. They will please give the lesser two bottles more for.

Thy Friend, EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a pain in my right side for many years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies, and also been under several doctors' care, could find nothing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found it to do me more good than all that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOWMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with the complaint for nearly five years during which time also was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had daily wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and breast, and back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had to sit up to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dost. LEWIS CRAIG, at 50 cents per bottle.

D. BULLMAN.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of November ensuing, in the upper part of this village.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course $3
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography 4
E. Grammar and Geography, 5
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Natural and Experimental Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c. 6

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, 12
Use of Instrument, 2
Ancient and Modern Languages, each 2
Drawing and Painting, 2

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 28, 1843.

B. HUNT'S, COOPEYTTE OR VEGETABLE BI-LLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick head ache, dizziness in the head, Sour stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood, give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a pill or two in an Adult's six pills and candies in proportion. The Pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and in every instance where they have been used they have given satisfaction. The inventor would offer the following certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient.

Mr. J. C. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received the package of B. Hunt's cooleyte or Bilious Pills, which you sent me, and have made use of one in my presence for the last 3 months, and it completely cured me of a bad pain across the small of my back, and loins, intermittent, and in one case of Paralytic shock, with admirable effect, and can recommend it to the public with the greatest confidence and confidence.

JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now to this place, and I want you to send me one dozen of the cooleyte and 8 dozen of the Bilious Pills, and I will be able to make better returns. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, a dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for in the first case I could hear of no cordial but what had been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had all had medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health—the other is so far recovered as to be comfortable. You may rely on Mr. Hunt's pills and cordial as the effects that have come under my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in cases he has recommended in his directions, and in all cases they have been effectual in relieving the patient. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, concretion and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver and keeps up a healthy circulation of the gall. Mr. Hunt, you shall not be one dollar out of pocket by me. Your pills are to me

Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Village Subscribers, $1.50 per annum if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $1.75; and if not paid within six months, $2.00. Mail subscribers will be charged $2.00 per year, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for their $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines, or 112 letters,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Larger ones in proportion, and other words not less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without directions as to the number of insertions desired, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A sure and safe remedy for the Piles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, &c. &c. Also a sure and safe cure for the worst case of Ringworm.

Gil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article is healing, and to the scrofulous habit of the system for a very large number of diseases. It is also one of the most astringents in the materia medica, and is a great remedy for Piles, Fluxes, Diarrhœa, &c. &c. Also for Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c. &c.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

Balm of Columbia.

A most valuable remedy for Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c. &c.

Marking Ink for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Warranted not to stain the skin, but will dye the hair or whiskers any color desired, in a few minutes, and is perfectly harmless. It is a positive assurance that no one will be disappointed who will only make a trial of it. If not as we say it will cost us nothing.

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness of the Limbs, and Aches in the Back, Breast and Side. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Thin.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Eruptions, Sore Wounds, Bruises, Tetter and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and safe cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, or one to the Liniment only, and the other to be sold at 50 cents each.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

A simple and effectual remedy for Corns as to cause them immediately to fall off. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The most speedy and thorough cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 12½ and 25 cents.

Indelible Ink, very superior. 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by he above firm.

Jan. 1st 1844.—1y

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public, asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the owner of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from the original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS. Archer's Patent by
April 8. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. Honey to be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success. Sold Wholesale and Retail at 126 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant character, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Scrofula, or Inflammatory Sore throat, Ague in the breast, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald head, &c. &c.

F. Bishop, of Ontario county, N. Y. was cured by the use of a fever sore which had performed the limb through and through, above and below the bone, which when pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Preston, of Brister, N. Y. was cured by this salve in a most terrible abscess which had formed on the knee joint, which had become high and painful, and had destroyed above and below the joint, and which also pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

Mrs. Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 156 Cumberland st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee which soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Sherwood, Rodney Rogers, &c. all abandoned the case as incurable. This salve and this only applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets. Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for ill Diseases which have their seat intestinally. The opinion that most disorders have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except some few who are ill-informed, and who frequently self-controlled and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Physiology, or a treatment of diseases more in accordance with nature's laws. Much of the suffering now endured might be avoided. These Pills reach directly the diseased bowels, collecting every impurity and carrying it off. In Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and whenever medicine they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, they are unequalled. To be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ *cents.*

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, joints, muscles, groins, feet, &c. for long and lingering colds, coughs, colds in the head, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate and only of multitudes that might be given, will be sufficient here.

Plainfield, Jan.—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business. I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, and used it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS, New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when Cold, Cold Water, &c. fail. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Cowper & Wilson, South Plains,
Asa C. Clark, Bonway,
Henry Kilgore, Fox-hollow,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY GAITERS, a Good Assortment just received
Oct. 9, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Reid's Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

AND DEALER IN

Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 181 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and De Laine shawls, just received by *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Nov. 6, 1843.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.

A FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 6 cents. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 27. WEBSTER & MARSH.

From the New York Sun.

Hymn for the People.

By C. D. Stuart.

Not for crowns and gilded places
Where life's pageant feet have trod,
Leaving deep and awful traces
In the noble mien of God!

He, who on his garments seareth
Not of guile, and not of stain,
On his brow a signet weareth,
Prouder than the diamond chain.

Lip to speak that never seareth
Boldly utter the bread of wrong,
Soul that day by day, but nearesth
Virtue's altar ever strong.

These with deeds of earnest trial,
Are the only marks I scan
On the shifting human dial,
Worthy of the noble man!

O'er your kings are skies serener
Than have beamed on harvest fields—
Is the earth beneath them greener,
Than for those for whom it yields?

If to stride the steeds of battle,
If to plunder realms oppress,
Sweeter sounneth than the rattle
Of the sickle bravely prest;

Then, the monarchdoms of ages,
Titles true are they to fame;
And the fable from its pages,
Are the kings of boasted name!

But if to be noble, we are
To be earnest, good and true,
Firmer fashed and ever freer
Titles, castles, Kings, adieu!

In the strength of God's own spirit,
Doing as we have and can;
Acting what we all inherit,
Then is each a noble man!

From Graham's Magazine for March.

Luck is Every Thing.

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

The course of true love, it is said, did never yet run smooth; and those who have had experience on that turnpike of the affections, or rather railroad, as it is now run over, beat testimony to the jolts, "running off," and smashing up alive, of which "poor souls" speak. We have no great taste, in this time of politics and perplexities, to dabble in "fancy stocks," and risk our reputation for gravity; yet the illustration of an aphorism of admitted truth, may be considered seasonable, and the moral deduced from the illustration may compensate some, for the time of reading it.

In the year 1814—we remember the time well because a part of the incidents of the story were connected with a great event, an event not likely to be forgotten—well, in the year 1814, a young man, who to a visionary mind, and a consequent want of employment, added a most desperate affection for a young lady, quite too good for him, if his business pursuits were alone considered, but just his match, if confiding affection, purity of mind, and innocence of purpose, are the reward of large endowments, strict integrity, and a desire for honest competence, without the means of obtaining it.

There was no more pleasing young man in the thriving village than Henry Bradford; and every body agreed with his neighbors, that he was the most agreeable person, and the best educated about. But he did not study law, he despised medicine, and did not take to the church (he had frequently thought of "merchandise," but that required a capital, which he could not raise and so he did not get ahead, though he was for ever on the brink of some wonderful success, which he certainly would have secured, if he had only entered upon the enterprise.

Mary Carver evidently fixed Henry Bradford; for knowing, that exceptingthis handsome person, pleasing manners, and good character, he had nothing to offer, she would not otherwise have been deaf to the offers of so many young men, whose character and position rendered them desirable to the family. These offers were repeated so often, and hints so strong were given to Mrs. and Mr. Carver, that it was deemed proper, after a serious deliberation in cabinet council, to admonish their daughter that Henry was in no business, and was not likely to be in a way to maintain a family.

Mrs. Carver opened the diplomacy with her daughter, and, after two or three conferences retreated under the laugh of Mary, who declared that she had no doubt that Henry would one day be rich enough to take care of both for he had had a dream that he should be. Mrs. Carver had no disposition to laugh in such a serious mission, and no desire to be angry with her daughter.

Mary, however, knew that when her father came to negotiate, she would have to use other arguments than laughter, and therefore admonished Henry of the approaching storm. Henry thought of it two or three days, an unusual time for him to devote to any thing like his personal affairs.

At length the family was honored by a formal offer from a clergyman in a neighboring town. He was learned, pious, rich and respected, and such an offer was not to be slighted. It was not slighted. Old Mr. Carver took the subject to heart, and Mrs. Carver gave her muslin cap a double clear starching upon the very idea of becoming mother in-law to a minister. Mary pondered these things in her heart. She saw the improbability of Henry's ever attaining a situation that would warrant matrimony. She was listening to her mother's account of his want of application to business, his apparent disregard of all the ordinary means of attaining competence and of his utter lack of what is called common sense; and the old lady concluded her homily with a remark that she believed Henry Bradford would think more of a dream of wealth twice repeated, than of the best prospects that ever presented business preferment.

"Mother," said Mary, "Henry is not a fool."

"No" said Mrs. Carver, hesitatingly, "he is not a fool, certainly."

"Why then do you talk so of him?" asked the girl. "But there he is coming now," continued Mary.

"Speak to him plainly, my child," said Mrs. Carver.

Mary made no answer, for she was a little mortified at the ludicrous turn which her mother had given to Henry's rather dreamy disposition, though she had never heard him build castles in the air out of such materials.

Henry came with his usual pleasing humor, and set down by Mar, and after a few words, he perceived that something was wrong.

"Mary," said he, "you have been reading the Sorrows of Werter."

'No, Henry, but I have been listening to mother's a srow—her lamentations over you. She says—

'Never mind what she says, Mary, as I perceive it is not very good; just listen to what I have to tell.'

'Well, what is it, Henry? I hope it is good.'

'Excellent, capital; it will be delightful.'

'Do then tell me what it is.'

'Why, last Sunday night, I dreamed that—'

'Dreamed!' exclaimed Mary, with a most dolorous sigh.

'Aye, dreamed.'

'Well, go on.'

'I dreamed that I had drawn ten thousand dollars in the Plymouth Beach Lottery.'

'Well, what then?'

'Why, I dreamed the same on Monday night, and on Tuesday night, and the number was 5, 4, 3, 2. Well, I sent right to Boston on Wednesday, and procured the ticket, and here it is; you shall keep it, Mary, and when I go up to Boston for the prize you shall go with me.

Poor Mary smiled mournfully and reproachingly. Henry left the house, and went home satisfied that he had made a right disposition of the ticket.

Day after day did Henry watch at the post-office to read the first report of the drawing but day after day passed without the desired information.

At length one of the young men was heard to remark that Henry Bradford had received some strange intelligence.

'Mary,' said Henry, 'here is your father's paper, and look the returns, No 5, 4, 3, 2—ten thousand dollars!'

Mary turned pale—the news was unexpected.

'Let's go to Boston,' said Henry, 'and get the money.'

'The prizes are payable thirty days after drawing,' said Mary, looking at the bottom of the ticket.

That night Mary told her mother of Henry's luck.

Mrs Carver seemed rather startled,

'Are you not pleased, mother?' asked Mary; 'do you wish to oppose other obstacles to our union?'

'Mary,' said Mrs. Carver, 'do you recollect the uncompromising hostility which your father has to lotteries—his utter abomination of money thus distributed? This prize money will be worse to him than poverty. Ever since they refused to make him a manager in Plymouth Beach Lottery, he has set down the whole as gambling, and every prize as the devil's gift for mischief; and to say the truth, most people begin to hold opinions with him.'

'Why, mother, every body did not ask to be made a manager in the Lottery.'

'No, no; but the people may, like your father arrive at correct conclusions from selfish considerations, and good opinions may become general without any special motive for change.'

The next day Mary gave back to Henry his ticket, with an account of the conversation with her mother.

Henry was mortified at the result; he understood and appreciated the feelings of the old folks,' and in any other person's case, he might have approved of it.

'But what does your father want?' said Henry.

'Does he suppose that the mode adopted to build churches, endow schools, and finish public works, is too impure to supply the needy purse of one who wishes to be his son-in-law? He is more nice than wise.'

'My father,' said Mary, 'may not think himself called upon to be as particular about what concerns the public charities, corporations, or individuals, as he is, and is bound to be, in what concerns the respectability of his own family.'

'But if I acquire wealth by lawful means—'

'Henry, father never asked that you should be wealthy; he thought it proper, and he makes it a condition of our marriage, that you should have some respectable business, since you have not wealth.'

'And your father is right,' said Henry, 'but how I am to get clear of the odium of my lottery prize, I can neither see nor guess.'

'Perhaps you will dream it through,' said Mary, archly.

'I can dream of nothing but schooners, brigs and ships,' said Henry.

'Oh, if you only owned a good vessel,' said Mary, 'I do not know but rather would almost forgive its coming as a prize.'

'A prize to a privateer,' said Henry, 'but not in a lottery.'

Henry wandered down towards the wharves, and unoccupied shipyards. The war allowed of little or no work among the ship builders. The hull of a fine brig lay at the wharf she had been launched a year, and there was none to purchase her. She was too clumsy for a privateer.

'Mr. Holmes,' said Henry, 'what is that vessel worth?'

'She is worth twenty thousand dollars,' said the owner and builder; 'she cost that as she is, and she will bring twenty-five thousand the very hour peace is declared.'

'Would you like the money for her at a cash price?'

'Nothing would be more acceptable. But there are not fifteen thousand dollars in the county.'

The remark of Mary about her father's respect for a ship owner had been running in Henry's head ever since they were uttered, and he beckoned aside the owner.

'Mr. Holmes,' said Henry, 'I have a commission to fulfil, and as you know I am not much of a business man, I must ask you to consider a proposition which I am about to make to you, and to answer me explicitly.'

'Let me hear the proposition.'

'I will give you ten thousand dollars for the brig just as she now is.'

'And the time of payment?'

'Within forty days. You cannot want the money sooner; the river is free, and you could make no use of the cash before that time.'

Mr. Bradford turned to Henry, and said 'you know, Henry, that I can make no loan, but the means of payment, and also that you are not a person likely to be employed as an agent in such business, and yet I have every confidence in your word.'

Henry explained fully to the ship owner the ship owner the state of his affairs add exhibited to him the lottery ticket, No. 5, 4, 3, 2.

'But,' said Mr. Holmes, 'there may be some mistake about the matter, or some failure of the lottery, by which I may lose.'

Henry explained his motives and wishes, and in two hours he held in his hand a bill of sale of the brig Helvetus which, as the papers were not obtained, he immediately remitted Mary. The condition was, that Henry was to hold the vessel 40 days, and if within that time, he should pay $10,000, she was to be his; if not, she was to revert to Mr. Holmes, who, in the mean time, held the ticket as collateral. The bill of sale as I saw it, bore date, Feb. 5th, 1815. Henry felt like a new man. He was a ship owner in a place where that character was a sort of aristocracy. He went day after day to look at his brig, wishing for the time to pass away for the prize to be paid; but he said nothing yet to Mr. Carver.

One evening, while Henry was talking with Mary, she asked him what he intended to do with his vessel when the forty days were up?

'Rig her, bend the sails, and then sell her or send her to sea.'

'Why, Henry, it took the whole of the ticket to buy the hull and the standing spars, and it will take half as much more to rig her and find her canvass; and besides that, how can you sell her for more than Mr. Holmes could.

Henry hesitated; he had not thought of that; but he did not doubt but it would come right yet. He was sitting the next day on the quarter rail of his brig, looking at the masts, well covered with snow and ice, and thinking of the better appearance she would make when the rigger had done his duty. At length he felt the hand of Mr. Holmes upon his shoulder.

'Henry,' said the latter, 'I am sorry to have bad news to tell you. Read that paragraph in the Boston Centinel.

Correction.—The Ticket which drew the highest prize in the Plymouth Beach Lottery was 5, 4, 3, 2, and no. as was erroneously stated lastweek, 5, 4, 3, 2. We understand that a gentleman of wealth in the southern part of this town is the fortunate holder.

'What do you say to that, Henry?'

'Only that the old gentleman will not now say that I have the wages of gambling.'

'No, nor will he give you the credit of being a ship owner,' said Mr. Holmes. 'You have been unfortunate, Henry, and I am really sorry for you,' continued Mr. Holmes, changing his tone considerably; 'and I regret my own loss, as I have need of the money; but as you cannot pay for the brig, you would but increase the bill of sale, and lessen destroy.'

Henry drew from his pocket the precious document, and, while he examined it from top to bottom, he said to Mr. Holmes: 'This affair has been to me like a dream, not only on account of my aspirations for Mary, which you are acquainted with, but day after day I have felt a growing energy for business, a sort of outward stay of the mind, a determination, with such a noble beginning, to proceed cautiously but steadily to do what I ought to have begun years since. Then Mr. Holmes, as the bill has yet some days to run before I can be chargeable with violation of contract, I will restore it to my pocket-book, as I cannot dream as I have done, I shall, at least, be awakened too suddenly.'

Mr. Holmes, of course consented to have no right to claim the vessel, and days should have expired; and Henry hastened to tell Mary of the new turn of affairs. Although Mary respected

to feel pleasure in Henry's new possession until she loved Henry too much not to feel deeply grieved at his latter disappointment.

'That dream,' said Henry, doubtingly — 'has not yet come to pass.'

Some days after that there was as usual a gathering at the post-office, at some distance from the ship yard, awaiting the arrival of the mail. The stage at the usual hour drove up, and the driver said, as he handed the mail-bag into the house, that he guessed there was better news today than he had brought since the victory on the Lakes.

'Another victory, Mr. Woodward?'

'No, not another victory, but Peace.'

'Can you tell me,' said a dapper looking young gentleman, as he stepped from the stage, 'where I can find Mr. Holmes, the owner of the brig Helvetius?'

'Mr. Holmes lives on the hill yonder,' was the reply; 'but it is thought he does not own the Helvetius now.'

'Has he sold her?'

'Yes.'

'I am sorry for that—who is the owner?'

'Mr. Bradford, that young man whom you see reading the newspaper.'

The stranger stepped into the house, and inquired of Henry whether he would sell the brig. Henry said that he would cheerfully part with her.

'At what price?'

'At the peace price.'

'Singe is ready,' said Mr. Woodward, the driver.'

'We will ride over to the village,' said Henry, and converse on the matter as we go along.'

Henry soon emerged from the stage coach, and hastened to Mr. Carver's.

'You look cheerful,' said Mary.

'I have drawn another prize.'

'Not another I hope!'

'Yes, and a large one; I have sold the brig for twenty thousand dollars to a Boston house and I am to be in Plymouth at four o'clock, to get my pay at the bank.'

But the brig is not yours, Henry. Surely you are not deranged—you could not hold the brig after the mistake of your prize was corrected.'

'There is just where you are mistaken, Mary. There is a bill of sale which allows of 40 days from date for the payment. Say nothing to any one,' cried Henry, and I will be with you before I sleep.'

'What's the matter with Henry?' said Mrs. Carver, as she entered the room: 'has he drawn another prize?'

'I guess not, mother,' said Mary, 'only dreaming again, perhaps.'

At nine o'clock Henry arrived from Plymouth with an accepted draft for ten thousand dollars, in favor of Mr. Holmes, and a bank book in which he had a credit for a equal sum; and the brig Mary made some of the most profitable voyages that were ever projected in Boston.

She was in the East India trade and on her return was noticed in the paper, (and it was usually announced about the same time that the respectable family of Bradford had an increase) Henry was wont to explain, 'that's a lucky thing.'

Some after that, twenty-five at least, as I was riding into Plymouth with Bradford and his grand daughter, I referred to the anecdote, and the conclusion that 'luck was every thing.'

'There may be something in luck,' said he, 'to the hope which I gathered while I held the ticket with the belief that I had a prize, the resolutions which I formed while sitting and gazing at the lofty stars of my brig, and the confining within the final peak, and the perfect love of Mary laid at her feet, I should have been rich without the brig; so you see, it was hope, contemplation, woman's virtue, woman's piety, and woman's love, that made me what I am. And let me add, friend C., that you and I owe more to women than the world credits to her. Let us, at least, do her justice.

A Roaring Orator.—Mr. President—I shall not remain silent sir, while I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expect us on this matter to any future time that was more suitable than now. He may talk, sir, of the Herculaneum revolutions where by republics is hurled into antartic regions, and the works of centuries refrigerated to 'ashes—but, sir, we can tell him indefatigably, that the consequence therefrom, multiplied subterraneously by the everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution than can the Niagara fall rejuvenate around those walls, or the howl of the midnight tempest constagrate a marble statue into ice.—That's what I tells them!"

Colt's Submarine Battery again.—We understand that Mr. Colt will, in the course of the present week, make another grand exhibition of his submarine battery, for the purpose of testing the practical utility of this new plan of fortification.

A ship of some 500 tons burthen has been procured for the purpose, and is now in the Potomac, between the Arsenal and the Navy Yard.

The ship is to be started under a full press of canvass, with a fair wind blowing up the river, and when once steady in her course, and her helm lashed, the officers in charge of her will leave in a boat. When they are in safety a signal will be given for Mr. Colt to blow her up, if he can.

Mr. Colt is to be at such distance from the ship as to be beyond the reach of her supposed projectiles, and the intention is to show that a hostile fleet in approaching a harbor may be destroyed before it can bring a gun to bear upon the objects assailed.

The experiment will be the finale of a series which Mr. Colt has been making under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by instruction of Congress and it if prove as successful as the minor experiments which preceded it, it will [illegible] spectacle, and worth a trip of 500 miles.—*Nat. Int. of Tuesday last.*

[illegible] of Paraguay put in practice Ex [illegible] producing rain one hundred years [illegible] to set fire to the prairies for

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The Texan Prisoners in Mexico.—We extract the following from the Intelligencer, of March 21, published at LaGrange, Fayette co. Texas. The Mr. Vail mentioned in the article is a son of Mr. Stephen Vail of this place.

All these prisoners have recently been released by the Mexican President, we believe through the intervention of Gen. Jackson.

Our Prisoners.—The situation of our prisoners in Mexico, which has claimed the attention of many of the editors in the United States, and in which so many of our citizens have so deep an interest, is likely at last, to receive that consideration which its importance demands. Too long has it been permitted to slumber, as cruelty and base oppression have already done their work in numbering many of our brave and lamented citizens with the pale nations of the silent dead. But many still linger in wretched captivity, which is rendered doubly severe from the sufferings resulting from a want of clothing and provisions necessary to render their situation less miserable from a long acquaintance with sorrow and want. The means for their relief is in our hands, and who can believe that a whole people will not unite in the exercise of traits of kindness, generosity and magnanimity, when the call is made by the voice of a suffering fellow citizen. We noticed in our last number the receipt of a 'bill of fare,' from one of the unfortunate prisoners in the Castle of Perota. Most gladly would we withhold it from the friends and relatives of the sufferers, did we not deem it our bounden duty to make known their actual situation. We submit a copy only of the document in our possession, giving it in the language of one who is still a prisoner.

'Provisions received from Capt. ——, for the Texian prisoners in Perota, per diem, for each man—

Half tin-cup of boiled potatoes,
2 spoons full of boiled rice,
10¼ ounces of bread,
3.16ths of an ounce of coffee, sweetened,
do do lard."

This constitutes the amount of provision for one day, for each man, upon which fare they subsist, and are compelled to work hard in the most laborious and menial occupations. Sometimes they are favored with from 3 to 5 ounces of beef, but upon such days (which they term beef days) they are denied potatoes. They are required to use the whole beef, excepting only the horns and the hoofs. The bones and the entrails are weighed out to them. In speaking of the beef, our prisoner remarks;

'Beef here has been of the worst kind—frequently diseased—sometimes nearly dead—and has been brought to the Castle so feeble, as to require support, being carried inside on sticks.—Some snake-bitten, which when killed, had not as much as a half pint of blood—blood was turned to a yellow water, in consequence of disease. Beans frequently rotten, and rice must-stinging.

"P. S. 4 ounces of pepper—red, and onions for soup—1 head of Collards for 62 men, per day Coffee was mostly manufactured out of corn, old and dried up, and burnt Tortillos, (a corn cake) sweet bread, &c. This is a fact.

Such, now is the situation of our prisoners, for whose relief a subscription paper has been started in this county, a copy of which we give below, with the remark that Fayette County will make a liberal donation.

"Citizens of Fayette.

Intelligence from all sources proclaim to us the melancholy information that our fellow citizens, now in prison in Mexico, are dying daily from disease, despair, and suffering for every thing necessary to comfort in health or sickness. Experience has proved that the Executive of the country turns a deaf ear to their sufferings, and thwarts every effort of the legislature to ameliorate their condition. What now is your imperative duty? Will you not step forward and extend to them the aid their situation demands, and their gallant patriotism entitles them to at your hands? Surely you will. Fayette County has always been foremost when patriotism called, and the courage was required. Come forward, then, and show to the world that you a path for our suffering fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens is a kindred feeling, and cannot call in vain for aid. If you cannot 'set the captive free,' you can alleviate his wants, and soften his feelings. You can show to him that his situation is not indifferent to you—his anguish not without sympathy. Come forward, then, and contribute your mite, whatever it may be. Messrs. Sinks, Vail, & Co. [illegible] kindly promise to receive themselves in this matter, and forward your contributions with the utmost despatch to them. Give freely. Justice, mercy and patriotism unite in the call,—conscience and duty will sanction and approve the gift."

The Chinese Bible.—The Protestant missionaries have united in an effort to bring out as perfect a translation of the Bible into the Chinese language, as their combined knowledge of the tongue will admit. The committees of the convention held to deliberate upon the point, have entered upon their several duties with the right spirit, and have mainly determined on the course they will pursue. The work is one of immense importance, and it is hoped it may receive the cordial support and attention of all classes of evangelical missionaries upon Chinese ground.—*Evangelist.*

English Chancellors.—Sir Robert Peel, who is fond of such subjects, mentioned a striking fact, in the number of men who have risen within the last 8 or 10 years, from the comparatively obscure social position in which they were born, to the post of Lord Chancellor—Lord Eldon, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst Lord Plunket, and Sir Edward Sugden. "When I recollect their obscure origin, and their comparatively obscure position in society, and see them elevated by the power of their talents to the highest civil situation next the throne, I say this is the proudest homage to the Democratic principles of the British constitution.

Miss Sedgwick says the shield of silence is the most effective defence against a thorough gossip.

Two miles of *Morse's Magnetic Telegraph*, from Washington to Baltimore, are now complet ed. The wires are conducted along the tops of posts running parallel with the railroad to Baltimore. By means of this telegraph news may be conveyed in an instant to Baltimore along the wires. The telegraph will be in operation before the adjournment of Congress. Recent experiments upon it are finished part leave no doubt of its complete success.

Flock of Sheep destroyed.—A flock of valuable sheep belonging to Wm. B. Hill, Esq. Upper Marlboro', Md., was destroyed by dogs on Sunday last. There were one hundred sheep in the flock, 80 of which were killed, and the remainder injured, probably beyond recovery.

A very great improvement is said to have been made in the manufacture of Iron, which by a single process, is at once converted from the ore into wrought iron, instead of passing first into pig iron. The whole expense in making the pig iron, is by this mode saved, and the cost of the article thus reduced some $20 a ton.

The steamboats Sun and Balloon, of N. York, have had a third wheel placed before their engines. The object is to turn the boat around in its own length.

Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, stated in a temperance meeting held at the Boston State House, that in 81 townships in that State, 13,000 drunkards have been restored to sobriety thro' the instrumentality of the Washingtonian effort.

The exports of Mexico for the year 1842, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted to but $1,500,000, yet Mexico contains a population of 8 millions. The exports of the United States during the same period amounted to $94,000,000.

Upwards of 15,000,000 yards of calico are printed in this country annually, which are sold at from 6 to 15 cents a yard.

An iron ship of 360 tons burthen was launched recently in New York. She is intended for the U. S. Revenue service, and is pronounced by judges to be one of the best models of naval architecture ever seen.

Indelible Ink.—The milk which exudes from a sumach is the best indellible ink that can be used. Break off one of the stems that supports the leaves, and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it becomes a beautifull jet black, and can never be washed out.

Fanny Elsler returned to Europe with a fortune of between 60 and 70 thousand dollars, having already sent to her family ten thousand dollars besides. This property she had invested in American stocks to great advantage, in her own name, and subject alone to her own control. At a later period she sold them at a large advance, and withdrew them to Europe.—*H. Wycoff.*

Beauties of Church and State—There is a clergyman of the Established Church in Ireland, the son of the Bishop of Ossory, who has been in the receipt for the last twenty years, of about $1600 from two parishes, in which there is not a church, or a single Protestant. The same individual is the incumbent of at least one other parish, no wonder that Ireland is rife for rebellion; or that Irishmen feel such an invincible hatred to Protestantism, when it is associated with the remembrance of wrong and outrage like this.—*Evangelist.*

A converted Jew, Isaac Anson, was baptized in New York, by Rev. Mr. Cone—the second Jewish convert to that faith in the country. Rev. Mr. Frey being the first.

True Bills in the cases of Poll Bodine and Waite, the first as principal, the second as accessory after the fact, in the murder of Mrs. Housen an, have been found by the Grand Jury of Richmond County (Staten Island) now in session. The trials will probably take place in June.

The Louisville Theatre has been sold under the hammer for debt.

There is so much opposition among the religious societies in a certain village in Vermont, that the weather vanes on churches point in one direction at the same time. This is what we call the height of prejudice.

Taking the Census.—The last census of Great Britain was taken in a single day! Of course, extensive previous arrangements were made to accomplish it. It was found that on the night of the 6th of June, 1841, 14,998,138 persons slept in England, and 911,603 in Wales, besides 6,016 who were travelling; total 15,911,757.

But this was the beginning of labor. The commissioners, with the 25,000 schedules before them, found that they had more than 100 millions of separate facts to deal with; requiring more than 340,000 distinct calculations, all of which had to be tested by a system of checks to prevent errors. The census of Scotland was taken on the same day and in the same manner.

Mutilating Shade Trees and Shrubbery is made a penal offence by an act of the Maryland Legislature—as it should be every where. A fine, not exceeding $20, is recoverable before a justice for the act of cutting or in any way defacing a tree in or near the city of Baltimore. According to the ancient principles of criminal justice, the culprit would have his ears cropped. It is often remarked that the vaunting Anglo-Saxons are the only race of civilized beings prone to this provoking wantonness. The mischievous propensity is unknown in France, Germany, Holland, &c. where nobody ever thinks of robbing a bush. A Frenchman would as soon cut his finger as a shade tree. Hence the profuse rural embellishments of their public grounds are the admiration of all visitors. They grow and flourish in perfect beauty from season to season, within reach of hundreds and thousands of daily visitors, of all ranks and ages without danger of losing a limb of a leaf, much less a flower. We are not so well taught, and our mainied summer shrubbery gives sad evidence of the hereditary taint—the predatory proclivity of piratical progenitors—no less than Lynch Law and Kidnapping. We Anglo-Saxons are certainly the largest liberty folks in the world.—*Newark Adv.*

Annual Report,

OF THE DIRECTORS OF

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

Lost by fire the past year, $1800 on the Paper Mill and Machinery of Osborn & Wilson.
Cash paid out for losses at last report, $5,745 85
Expenses and Interest paid at do 1,634 49
Cash paid Jacob Thorn, for loss of Dr. Freeman, 4 75
Expenses this year, 46 51
President and Secretary's Salaries, 105 00
Cash paid Interest on Premiums paid in 80 19
8,616 79
Amount put out on Bonds, Notes, &c. 9,290 55
Balance in Secretary's hands 383 61
$17,290 95

Contra

By Amount received for Interest, $13,674 89
Cash received for the eight annual Premiums, 2,093 71
Cash received for annual Insurances, 1,522 35
$17,297 95
Amount of Capital, $23,210 15
Amount received for Interest and Annual Premiums, 15,197 24
Amount due this Spring for Interest, 516 64
Interest due on Premium notes, 13 89
$15,727 77
Cash paid out for losses and expenses, as above, 8,616 79
$7,110 98
Deduct for Osborn & Wilson's loss, 1,800 00
Surplus Interest, $5,310 98

JACOB MANNING, President.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
March 11, 1844. 77 3w

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort —this medicine has proved even the 'Conqueror of Physicians' for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from its wonderful effects it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Hudson, August 1, 1843.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little victims every day of their illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York —and
By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent diseases of every kind from attacking any part of the body.
Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.
Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Bitters are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an impoverished and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and bilious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.
Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield,

☞ No humbug.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. New words not manufactures certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to worthless articles.
Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

For Sale or to Let.

A HOUSE & LOT, adjoining lands of Joseph Webster, on the forks of the roads leading to Rahway and Metuchin, about a mile and a half from Plainfield. The House is comfortable, with an acre of land.
March 26, 1844. LAING WEBSTER.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, April 16, 1844.

Town Meetings.—The Whigs carried Warren township, Somerset county, by an average majority of 8 or 10—excepting the office of Collector, to which the Democratic candidate was elected by 2 majority. The township has been generally Whig for several years back, though last fall the Democrats carried it by 19 majority.

In Somerville, the Democrats prevailed by some 30 votes.

In this township, a Union Ticket was formed, though comprising a majority of Democrats. It was much opposed, but was elected entire.

In Newark, the regular Whig Ticket was opposed by all kinds of tickets, but it prevailed by large majorities.

In New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, the Whigs prevailed as usual.

The Whigs of Middlesex claim a majority of the Freeholders in that county.

In Trenton, the Whigs achieved the greatest victory they ever gained in that city. They carried every Ward, and the city by 120 majority, though in 1840 their majority was 55 in the Spring, and in Gen. Harrison's election 102. Last Spring the whole Democratic Ticket for Council was elected by 40 or 50 majority. So says the State Gazette.

New York City Election.—The Whigs despairing of success on their own ticket, generally abandoned it, and voted the for the Native American or American Republican candidates—the party, therefore was successful. James Harper, once a Journeyman Printer, was elected Mayor by 4,803 over the Democratic and 880 over both Democratic and Whig. The vote on Mayor stood thus, Am. Rep. 22,951—Dem. 18,148—Whig, 3,943. Board of Aldermen, 12 Am. Rep. to 5 Dem. and 11 Am. Rep. to 6 Dem Assistants. The Irish were rowed up this time we are glad to say—the native Americans have taken the government into their own hand, and we hope they will keep it. The only Whig election in the city, who was on the Whig ticket alone, is Revo C. Hance, Assessor in the 2d Ward. He succeeded by a plurality of one vote.

Brooklyn.—The Democratic Mayor is re-elected by about 400 majority, though the whigs have carried two thirds of the Aldermen, and the entire Whig ticket in a majority of the wards. Three tickets were run as in New York.

Congress.—The proceedings of the week have been of so little interest or importance, that they are hardly worthy of particular remark. Petitions against any alteration in the Tariff continue to be presented in the Senate in great numbers. At present, there appears no probability that the new Revenue Tariff will even pass the House, certainly not the Senate—so our prosperous Tariff is out of harm's way. In the House last Wednesday, several propositions were made to go into Committee on the new Tariff bill, but all failed, one by a vote of 83 to 85, another by 90 to 92.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Wm. R. King, Senator from Alabama, was nominated Minister to France, and confirmed without opposition—Gov. Shannon's nomination as Minister to Mexico, was also confirmed.

On Thursday, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, informed the Senate that the experiments of Colt's Sub-Marine Battery, (the particulars of which will be found in another column) would take place on Saturday, the inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Harbor and River Bill was reported to the House from Committee of the whole appropriates $15,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Newark, N. J. which is much needed.

Raveg s of Small Pox—False Deception.—We learn from the Memphis (Tennessee) Eagle that the people of De Soto County, Mississippi are dreadfully afflicted with the Small Pox, by which they have been inoculated by steam doctor. An individual very improperly quarantined the latter by telling him that the only way to obtain vaccine matter was to take the Small Pox Virus and mix it with new milk.' The steam doctor, (who ought to have known better) did so and with the most lamentable results. Several persons have died of the disease. A traveling preacher obtained some of the same matter and inoculated some 20 or 30 persons. The result has been dreadful in the extreme. The whole country is in the most painful alarm and consternation. And all to gratify some contemptible fellow's desire to quiz, and the ignorance of a steam doctor.

Rufus Welsh of New York, has been at Pernambuco with his Circus company, having been six months in the Mediterranean, and visited Gibralter, Cadiz, Algiers, Genoa, Marseilles, Palermo, and Mahon, and crossed the Atlantic to South America, and at the last advices was performing at Rio with success. Certainly, an enterprizing man.

Pardons.—We are much gratified to learn by a despatch from Lord Stanley to his Excellency the Governor General, received by the last packet, and published in L'Aurore, that pardons have been sent out to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, for the whole of the Canadian Exiles.—*Montreal Herald.*

FIRE.—The Hatter's Shop of Abraham H. Harris, some 2 or 3 miles from Plainfield, in Warren township, Somerset county, was totally destroyed by fire with its contents, on Sunday night, the 7th inst. Estimated loss $1000, in building, hats, tools, &c.—insured, we understand, for $800 in Boundbrook.

Connecticut and Rhode Island all right!

At a meeting of "*The Young Men's Clay Club, of Plainfield,*" held at Scotch Plains on Feb. 24, 1844, the following were elected officers of the Club for the ensuing campaign.

Managers.—Patrick Clark, Shuttleworth A dair, George Marsh, Gershom Little, Nathan Leonard, Gershom Frazee, Clark Johnson.

Treasurer—Stelle R. Randolph.

Vice Presidents.—Linus H. Miller, George W. Adair.

Secretary.—A. M Webster.

President.—Nelson Runyon.

The members of the Club, together with the Whigs of Westfield Township, are respectfully requested to attend a Meeting to be held at John W. Laing's Inn, Plainfield, Tuesday evening, April 16th. A full attendance of the Club is particularly desired, for the purpose of making some arrangements for a *Mass Meeting.*

A. M. WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

April 9th 1844.

C'Connell.—The "agitator," hearing that Lord John Russell intended to enter fully into the state of Ireland, thought it to be prudent to ere near the noble lord to furnish him with facts. He accordingly started for England, where his sudden arrival produced a great excitement, and not a little enthusiasm. The people thronged after him, and drew his carriage to the hotel: but a single word from him scattered them peaceably to their homes. When he entered the House of Commons one of the speakers of the liberal party, who had just been defending the sincerity of O'Connell, called out, as soon as the deafening acclamations of the people outside gave him a chance to be heard, "There's your consecrated conspirator! (great cheering.) Just wise to treat the man who has been received in the extraordinary manner as Mr. O'Connell has been treated? (immense cheering.) Put him into jail!! (cheers.) How much safer will you be, if you do so? (cheers.) What security will there be if Louis Philippe comes, or war be declared against the country?" (A solemn and significant *silence on both sides of the house.*)

Seven Hours under Water.—In a diving bell recently at St. Pauw's, of London, went down to the bottom of the Thames, and remained 7 hours, & could hold all communication with the upper air without experiencing any of the unpleasant effects usually attendant upon such experiments to the great surprise of a number of distinguished men of science, who witnessed his performance without the knowledge of its novel application of a couple of well known facts in chemistry.—He took down in the boat with him two chemical substances—the one to absorb the carbonic acid gas as fast as generated by the lungs—also the other to give out oxygen gas to supply the place consumed. The first of the se is found in pure potash, which readily absorbs half its own weight *in carbonic acid gas*—the other in the sulphate of potash, which when heated, gives out a very large proportion of oxygen.

A Nice Device of Dishonesty.—A few days ago, a person in Boston hit upon the following plan for saving the wood. He held a bank note for $50, which he cut in two, and taking one portion to an accommodating acquaintance, informed him that he just received it by mail, the other being to follow in a day or two but he could not wait for its arrival. The friend in need, on receiving the half note advanced the cash; and then it is found the same on receiving the other half. Taking the hundred dollars to one of the banks he procured a note for that amount, and having escaped to the precincts of eating, actually obtained $200 on the 2 halves with which he decamped.

A Calm.—During a 'calm' of five days, time, or course, began, to hang somewhat heavily on our hands. Every topic of conversation that could be thought of, was started and exhausted; and yet the calm continued upon the deep, causing anything but calm resignation in the breasts of the seamen, captain and his passengers. Old father Time appeared to have come to a sudden stand still; or if he moved at all, it was at a snail's pace—scarcely perceptible.—We were dying with apathy and ennui. At last one of the passengers said—

'Gentlemen what do you think of the question now in debate between the Rev. Drs. Potts and Wainwright—Can there be a church without a Bishop?'

Ah! thinks I now we have hit upon a subject that will help us to murder our great grandmother Time, because, if such a question would consume two months in discussion by these learned and reverend gentlemen, it was but reasonable to suppose that we could exhaust several days in its debate. I was sadly mistaken, however; for at that moment, our priest hating Joker, Mr. Walker appeared on the quarter deck.

'What question was that?'

'Can there be a church without a bishop?' replied a fellow passenger.

'Certainly there can,' replied Walker; 'nothing can more easy, take away their pay, and you will see plenty of churches without a bishop very quick.'

This abrupt reply, and the peculiar tone in which it was expressed, elicited such a roar of laughter that it was expressed, elicited such a roar of laughter that the question admitted of no further debate.

Although honesty is the best policy, it will not avail in time of fire.

Dogs bark at the moon, but the moon shines no less on that account.

A joke is told of Velabreque, Catalini's husband, that, when Madame complained to him, at some concert, that the piano forte was too high for her voice—meaning, of course, in pitch—he sent for a carpenter to shorten the legs of the instrument.

Do not Fail to Remember that an unhealthy secretion of gastric juice and bile, causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia and inflamation of the stomach. To prevent such secretion, proper medicines should be used.

Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills. have proved to be a sovereign remedy, entering into the circulation, and thus coming in contact with the causes of the disease, correcting unhealthy secretions over all the system, and causing health to triumph over debility and disease. Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are pronounced to be, the most perfect and thorough searching medicine ever produced, being composed of the essential parts of the most invigorating vegetables, and fitly adapted to prevent undue secretions; they should be used by all who have a due regard for their health.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

☞ As the Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Peru, unconscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we strolled through our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain ingredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, form by far the most efficacious remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Liver affections known to the world; yet this is true. Wild Cherry bark and Tar have, indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be fully appreciated, because they were not fully extracted. Dr. Wistar has done this—and the Balsam of Wild Cherry which cognizes also an extract of Tar, is assuming every body, especially the M. D.s, by its wonderful efficacy in Asthma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stages of Consumption, &c. This Balsam is made from materials which NATURE has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious 'Balsams' &c. are afloat.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $18,20; Jacob Manning, Esq. 2,63; Randolph Manning, Esq. Detroit, 1,50; Rev. Mr. Kelly, 1,09; John Drake, 1,06; R. Anderson, 1,63; Hugh Townsend, ,75; Henry Hetfield, ,75; R. Townsend, ,68; H. H. Stasts ,50; John Laing, ,75; Catharine T. Vail, ,50.

MARRIED,

At Elizabethtown, March 20, Justus Morris to Mary P. Reeves.

On the 3d inst. by Wm. S. Johnson to Caroline, daughter of Samuel R. Winans.

On the 23d ult. Michael Bradly, of Patterson, to Mary Bradley, of Railway.

On the 24th ult. Charles Manning, of Piscataway, to Phebe Freeman, of Railway.

On the 28th ult. Ellis Leach to Catharine Doyle, both of Rahway.

On the 31st ult. Isaac M. Thompson to Mary D. Smalley, both of Westfield.

On the 31st ult. Minhard F. Kline, to Charity, daughter of the late Benj. DeCamp, both of Rahway.

On the 8th inst. Samuel Sloan, of New York, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Peter C. Elmendorf, of New Brunswick.

DIED

On the 30th of March, at Elizabethtown, Abby, widow of Ogden Harrison, aged 28 years.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this *School will commence on Monday*, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction; Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 13, 1844.—6m.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue at the Residence of the Subscriber near Plainfield, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 2 Cows, 1 Horse, 2 Farm Wagons, 2 one Horse, Wagons, 1 threshing machine, Ploughs and harrow, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, Windmill, 1 Corn Sheller, Harness, and other Farming Utensils, also a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Conditions of Sale made known on the day of sale, by ABRAHAM CADMUS.

April 16, 1844.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 16th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super extra,	$ 4 92
Ohio,	4 90
Rye Flour,	3 15
Indian Meal,	2 63
Grain.—Northern Wheat,	1 06
Rye,	69
Corn, 66 lbs.	55
Oats,	32

WANTED,

A First-Rate Now Milch COW not less than 5 or more than 8 years old, and gives milk as much as 10 months in 12, and very kind. A fair price will be paid one, as the above named, by

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, April 8, 1844.—3w

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 20, 1844.

GROUND PRASTER.

The Subscriber has commenced grinding Plaster, and will have it constantly on hand during the whole season, ground from the stone and free from dirt, and will be happy to supply for cash all who are in want.

CHARLES WALTON.

New Market. April 1, 1844. 7t 5t*

Cash paid at all times for grain.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in
Orthography and Reading, $2 25
Writing and Arithmetic, 2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar, 3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Single Entry, $ 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying, $ 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 3m

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue Black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Vesting—blue black and colored Silks, Monsseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Jackonets, Jeans, Carpet Warp &c. all of which will be sold low for Cashor Country Produce

Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

French Merinoes.

A NEW Pieces just received (including 1 Blue Black) by
Nov. 6, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE! SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES

OF New and Useful Books, now in course of publication ON THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 150 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States. Printed in paper covers 25 cents; bound in boards, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

JAMES MOWATT & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books in the various departments of Medicine, History, Education, Belles-Letters, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price charged for each volume will obtain for them an extended, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,

LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.

Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and Observations, Comments of characters and Stage Directions, to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-masks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general readers.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in itself.

JUST PUBLISHED:

No. I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY,

Edited by Epes Sargent.

THE LIGHT AND THE DARK—HUSBAND AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected, by Epes Sargent, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The works included in this series will be either original or such as are not to be procured, except at extravagant prices, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which may be called felicities in literature but which never find their way into the shelves of bookcases, and are consequently as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is Legion.

Illustrations of a growing taste in the public mind for better things—for higher specimens of achievement in the domain of thought—for more invigorating, if not more palatable intellectual nutriment, begin to appear. To minister to this taste—to contribute to the supply of the demand—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of presenting our credentials in entering upon the task of editor, and not as the mere puff of a publisher, we commence the series with a collection of our own Poems, it being the first which can be said to our charge. Our other writings in prose and verse, will appear in future numbers. But in the meanwhile the series will be enriched with works of a paramount interest, which cannot but impart to it a lasting value.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12 1-2 cts. each. A title page and table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a neat, uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can consult his own taste in regard to those works which he includes in his bound collection, and each subscriber can remit for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. For one dollar eight numbers will be sent. Price 12 1-2 cents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

To be completed in about fifty numbers, each number, or volume, to contain 150 pages and upwards. Published semi-monthly, at 25 cents per volume.

This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of the most prominent female characters who have never before been presented in a popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage of being true.—Now ready—

No. 1.—THE LIFE OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, (formerly Miss Burney,) authoress of "Evelina," &c. in two volumes, at 25 cents each.

No. 2.—LIFE OF GOETHE.—From his own autobiographical papers, and the notes of his contemporaries, in 2 volumes, at 25 cents each vol.

New Works recently published by J. Mowatt & Co., 174 Broadway.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM.

Its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the later discoveries in the science, principally derived from a recent work by William Lang, with a supplement, containing new and important facts never before published in the United States: by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, author of "Facts in Mesmerism," &c. Price 25 cents

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargent, author of "Velasco, a Tragedy," &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers—Now ready,

No. 1. ION, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Sergeant at Law. From the author's latest edition. With stage directions, Description of Costumes &c. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 2.—FAZIO, a Tragedy. In five acts. By Rev H. H. Milman. From the Author's latest edition. With the Stage directions. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 3. "THE LADY OF LYONS. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 4. *RICHELIEU.* By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2.

No. 5.—*THE HONEY MOON.* By John Tobin. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 6. *THE WIFE.* By James Sheriden Knowles 12 1-2 cents.

INFANT TREATMENT—with directions to mothers for self-management, before, during, and after pregnancy. Addressed to mothers and nurses. By Mrs. Hagwell. First American edition, revised, enlarged and adapted to habits and climate in the United States, by a Physician of New York. Under the approval and recommendation of Valentine Mott, M. D. &c. &c. In paper covers, 37 cts. Bound in cloth, and gilt letter 50. cents.

CURTIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT—The diseases of the eye, the use, the abuse, and rational treatment of Spectacles. By John Curtis, Esq. Artist and Oculist to her Majesty. Price 12 1-2 cts.

THERMAL COMFORT, OR POPULAR HINTS—For Preservation from coughs, colds and consumptions. With information upon some points of German Practice in the treatment of such cases. By Sir George Le Fevre, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. First American, from the second London edition, greatly enlarged. Price 12 1-2 cents.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS—Their origin, peculiar tenets and present condition. By John Evens, LL. D. From the Fifteenth London edition. Revised and enlarged, with the addition of the most recent statistical information to the sections of the United States by the American Editor. Second edition. Price in boards, 37 cents; bound in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or, Industry's Triumph—A Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame Eugenie Foa, Lucy Landon. Copyright, with an engraving. One of the most interesting stories ever written for the young; and conveying a be utiful moral. Price 25 cents

A FINTERGIFT FOR LADIES—Being instructions in knitting, netting and crochet, containing all the most new and most fashionable patterns. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instructions in all kind of canvas work; with thirty new new and exquisitely engraved patterns.—This contains all the engravings to be found in an expensive London work, just published, entitled "Berlin Work Book." The best work of the kind ever written on this subject. Price of the American edition 12 1-2 cents.

THE NEW RAIL ROAD GUIDE; or the Etiquette of Dancing, containing the figures of all the fashionable cotillions, quadrilles, &c. danced at the Queen's Balls A very useful little work in families where *dancing is practised.* Price 12 1-2 cents.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES—A manual of the most approved *rules* for conduct among married and unmarried ladies. Revised by an American Lady.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES SELF INSTRUCTOR IN MILLINERY, Mantaumaking, and all the branches of plain sewing an excellent little work, containing 14 illustrations. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES GUIDE IN EMBROIDERY AND APPLIQUE, Being instructions in embroidery on silk, velvet, lace, muslin, &c. and an appliqué, with sixteen beautiful engravings. Dedicated to Queen Victoria. Enlarged by an American Lady. 12 1-2 cent.

THE LADY'S MANUAL BOOK OF THE TOILETTE: or the art of beauty. A Manual of Fashion and Health—Containing receipts of all safe and salutary cosmetics, depilatories, washes, powders, ointments, &c. &c. An indispensable to every lady who would increase or preserve her personal charms. Price 12 1-2 cents. The usual discount made to periodical agents. For sale at the Sun office.

J. MOWATT & CO have in course of publication an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY

KNOWLES'S ELOCUTIONIST,

AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and academies. By James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instructions in the United States by Epes Sargent—pp. 252 pages—price 50 cts. bound. The "Drawing Room Library, 174 Broadway New York," shall be entitled to one copy of each work named above, which will be delivered to order.

J. MOWATT & CO.

174 Broadway New York.

☞ Periodical Agents supplied on the most favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted to canvass the works in every town and country in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern dramas of celebrity as in consequence of the restrictions of copyright in England, have not yet appeared in any collection of the British Drama. The dramatic *chef d'œuvres* of Talfourd, Croly, Sheil, Maturin, Bulwer, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, O'Keeffe, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Reynolds, and others certainly possess that degree of interest, that no well *selected library should be without them*: and yet few of these works have ever been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of an entire drama, of a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

No. 87 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	—
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis.
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nut. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Pustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hoche Wood,
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Wood,	Barbary Root,
Sulphate of Soda, in barrels		Quer. Bark, &c.

☞ a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cercons, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. April 1st, 1844.

Miss Ellen Angelman,		Bishop Daniel Hill
George W. Ayres		Bld. J. T. Hill
B		K
Elias Arelandbus,		Hon. Jacob
Leroy Belden		M
Alfred Berry		Benjamin Manning
E. L. Blue		John Manning
Charles Blanchard		Lebbeus L. Martin
Thomas D. Bedgeley		Wm. P. Morton
Elizabeth Barsley		John Mulleson
C		N
Miss Jane Cureme		Rachel W. Pound
Miss Margaret Crash		R
Daniel Cory, 3		John Ryno
D		Spicer Runyon
Phebe Disboriz		John Runyon
J. S. Darby & Co.		Sarah Randolph
Nathaniel Drake Manning,		S
Mary T. Dodge		Joseph Swanhill, 2
David L. Dodge		Elizabeth Stelle,
F		Miss M. Swanhill
John Frazay		Mary R. Shotwell
Sarah Frazee		John Sipes,
M. Freeman, Esq.		W. & A. Stites
Theodore Frazee		V
G		Mary A. Vermeule
Robutle Grandy		John Vauriper
Pierre Gille		Thos. Vail
H		W
Daniel P. Huff		David C. Weve,
Rev. D. T. Hill, 2		Bethuel Ward
John Hargraves		Z. Wilcox

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, the Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 5 A. M., and at 4 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that time; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of the boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, 1844, to *April 1st* next,

Between Somerville or Bridgewater and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forest Mill, near Plainfield.

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel;

called Rim Wheel. It has found by simplicity and durability now on record.

different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel in the market not excepted. All who have water power are wish to view it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABRAHAM GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use, has as well 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 10 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done. But the old prices will in all cases be charged where the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

To Rent.

A STORE and Building suitable for taking in and manufacturing Somoe—also a Dwelling and Blacksmith's Shop, all situated in the Village of Green Brook, on the road from Bound Brook, on the road to Plainfield. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 26, 1844. CATHARINE T. VAIL.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Stores, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

JOSEPH C. LUFBERY, President.

☞ By LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 31, 1843

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist, but what are more or less troubled with worms, and hundreds of cases would to be a supposed fever, scarletina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—within the truth lay the cause of Worms! and these would have been eradicated in a day by the use of the celebrated KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that those things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this generally could not be any possibility do harm—it could be used as a purgative—but the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mr. Hamilton, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent them a bottle of Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better by degrees and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, and worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In one of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and never found relief or refuge that really brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she enjoyed health from that time.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore a one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and he ingenuously treated for fever &c., unconscious of the existence of Worms, discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, large and small, and the child was restored to health.

Such instances of this kind might be cited to no purpose, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will convince even the most astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
June 2, 1843—ly

Opened this Day, and
Now on Hand,

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd
1 Piece fine Bose black Bombazine.
" " Lupeths Lustre.
8 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 1s.
" " Brown Sheetings, 5d to 9s.
1 doz. Black ribbed hose.
do. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO
2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
" " Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Twilled, Lasting, Lastado Ginghams, dispers, stripes and Tucking.

ALSO
Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Barrels do from 8d to 9d.
Sugar from 6d to 8d.

ALSO
A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO
Boots, Shoes, wax, Leather, Morocco skins, Linings, Red Leather by the side or smaller quantity, some thread for bookbinding, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash or country produce. J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 19, 1843.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY forms the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at the old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Round Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Fruit Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and retail. Families can be obtained elsewhere, and many things for sale cheaper.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber for bookbinding, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, vagon-making, floor, grain, hay, oats, cord, also to rent, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put them-selves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will be much obliged to them, as he is in want of ready cash which they have it in their power to spare. He hopes here-after to do business on the cash system, and intends to do cash business or none at all—so say all.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his consent.

Dec. 25, 1842.—1y

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

All readers reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest medicine in the World!

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 15 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation, and said to be eminent in the treatment of pulmonary complaints. Some two weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief and a single bottle has restored what I believe to be a radical and permanent cure.

For Asthmatic complaints, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs, I believe it to be the very best remedy in the world. I send this voluntarily, that the afflicted may profit by it, as I may which can in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH.

To Wistar & Law, Office 56 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above and believe he and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. P. A. FALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar G. aneral of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses left, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means
BY WHICH DISEASE
CAN BE THOROUGHLY EXPELLED FROM THE BODY,
is to
Purge
from the
System those
Acrimonious Humors
which are the real cause of every
Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities. (the grosser particles being separated by newly separated by newly invented machinery,) and their future free action, is described in all constitutions, for eradicating from the Body, *Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the Human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED
with
Asthma,
Cold, Cough,
Colic or Pain in the Side,
Shortness of Breath, Inflamation, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the cause whatever which causes the complaint, and is immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Shoulder, Hip or Knee Joints,
attended with swelling or inflamation,
Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS
will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER
from
Nervous Diseases,
Inward Weakness, Fits,
Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills
will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED
with
Quinsy,
Croup, Whooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthsic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS.
should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS
will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE
Small Pox,
Measles, Rings Evil,
Scrofula, Sc. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Ulcers,
or any
Eruptions of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN
with
Chollic,
Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Rising in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,
Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have occasioned the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Legs, Sore Throat, Cancers or Tetter worm*, as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, removes all secretions, opens the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or race the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN
Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills
are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being compounded of extracts, may be administered in any quantity. The directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS
are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed exactly on the principle of nature's own laboratory, they are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL
to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—
New York—338 Broadway,
Philadelphia—Girard Row Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County—
Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Stephen C. Burrill,
New Durham—Joel Tappen,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Railway—John Pearson,
Boundbrook—S. Barhart,
Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell,
Stone Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Totbass.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre, with Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING,
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.
WEBSTER & MARSH.
July 31, 1843.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Oct. 23, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats.

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, 17 Sept 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
N. J. Supreme Court.

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Elizabethtown, vs. Charles Fairchild.
Fi. Fa. De bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. &c.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to the following Tract or Lot of Land and Premises situated, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey,—The First Lot beginning at a stone in the Main street leading through Plainfield and James Chorn's Jr. corner, then along said street north 45 deg. east, one chain and 54 links to a stone a corner of a lot belonging to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, then along their line north 48 deg. west 5 chains and 84 links to a stone, another of their corners, then along their line and Henry A. H. Mettler's line, north 44 deg. east, 4 chains and 27 links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 48 deg. west, three chains and 21 links to a stone and Abijah Titus' corner, then with his line south 42 1/2 deg. west, 2 chains and 82 links to a stone, another deg. west, 2 chains and 82 links to a stone, another deg. west, 69 links to a stone for a corner, then along his line north 35 3-4 deg. east, one chain and forty-five links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 48 deg. west, 59 links to the south bank of Green Brook, then the same course as the last to the middle of said brook, then down the said brook the several courses bending to the line still and until it meets James Thorn's Jr. line, then with his line south 48deg. east, until it crosses to the abutherly bank of the Mill Pond, then with his line still the same course as the last 5 chains and 5 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres of Land, more or less.—About three-fourths of an acre of land is covered with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being so much of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendant by the Executors of Shepherd, dec'd, lying partly in the county of Somerset and partly in Essex, and bounded on two sides by lands of Jeptha Clement, John Shotwell, and on the other two sides by land of Abijah Titus.

JAMES B. BURNET, Late Sheriff.
March 25, 1843.—8

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, Peter Stryker Beekman, a resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being confined to my bed a long time, he pronounced me incurable, and left off attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I had a cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, so much so, that I could not bear pressure, so that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very weak, so that my flesh wasted nearly all gone. I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and for two years I was in a poor state of health. Different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could relieve me any material relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when I broke out with the Pulmonic Syrup recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys; I continued using it, and in a few days afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, 2 quarts of the most horrible matter you have ever seen, like phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better. I then found for several days something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scale or scabs. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup took the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all going. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I firmly believe that I am entirely cured, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to express the joy I feel at my deliverance of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more particular history of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell them more particulars than I have room for from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else, and I feel it my duty to the afflicted in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Bronckville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope they will be gratified in the testimony from my own lips, in behalf of one of the most wonderful cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.
Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having first been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by the Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.
W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman is as he has described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high readibability in the neighborhood.
W. B. GASTON.
October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 285 2m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. BULLMAN.

FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
Affections of the Liver, *Asthma*, Bronchitis, Pains or Weaknesses of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark; combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it deserves. Let the Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry be tried, and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved itself highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, but we have no doubt here found very use ful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most extreme remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stage of that fatal disease—Consumption, originating from Neglected Colds, it has proved with undeviating success, and hundreds are indebted they owe the restoration of their health to its timely use. In the last stage, or the form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering it has also proved highly successful, and not only obtains the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also restores and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever proposed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured more confirmed cases of obstinate colds, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond a doubt, we consider it unnecessary to publish a long list of them in this place, and only testify mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this valuable medicine has effected in per sons in which its powers are so fully shown is the case of Mrs. Austin.

"This Lady had been consumptive for several years and had been under the care of the most eminent Physicians the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, but nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, which would frequently continue for a long time, accompanied by a great deal of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and stopped so short that she continued its release, until she was almost suffocated. Her physicians gave her up as incurable, and to my great surprise I soon found her on the recovery. I found there was one ingredient in the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I had never used in any of my former practice, and that was the Tar Water, which I had used in cases of female weakness with great success, and I believe it is the principal ingredient in the Balsam that has effected the cure of Mrs. Austin. Chesterfield, Burlington county, N. J. F. C. WILKINS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1843.

Friend Wistar:—I give you the information to let you know that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and was in a very low condition, but now is quite smart. She has taken the two bottles you sent me from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she feels much better than she has done for a year. I will please give the bearer two bottles more for Thy Friend, EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 12, 1843.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles more of genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, and weakness in my system generally, and having tried numerous remedies and also been under several doctors, yet I could not find anything to relieve me until I got your Balsam. I have got one bottle from a neighbor of mine and found much benefit from it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, ROBERT HOMER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skillful physicians in Philadelphia, but received no benefit. Hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hoarhound and Tar, and every thing that offered to her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, and sickness of frequent pains in the stomach and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1843.

Dear Sir.—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is the old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was quite unable to leave her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam, and after taking a few bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to call for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown
and by Plainfield by Dept. LEWIS CRAIG.
Price—$1 per bottle.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayers, deceased
vs.
Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor do Public Notice to the Creditors of the said Obadiah Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this date, or by the 1st day of January, 1844, by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this County, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the space of that time is added if any Creditor shall neglect to bring in or her debt, demand or claim, within the said time of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,
73—3w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM B. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker.

INFORMS all concerned that he is at present happy to receive and execute orders in all the branches of the above business, as cheap, quick and as well as can be done in any other establishment in the State.

Nov. 13, 1843—1y

B. HUNT'S,
ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE
TI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, Jaundice, Dizziness, sick headache, dizziness in the head, dull nausea, &c. in short the pills purify the blood, give health and vigor to the whole system, in cases where physic is necessary, a potent one. As these pills are entirely vegetable in proportion. The Pills are perfectly safe in their operation—does not require any change of diet while using them, nor does it confine you from your business. The strictest attention would follow the following directions of many which have been received, and have given perfect satisfaction.

Mr. J. Campbell—Sir, Having

I received the [illegible] B. Hunt's zoophyte Pills [illegible] you sent me, and have made use of the [illegible] in my practice for the last 3 months and I will [illegible] that I have found them to be a valuable [illegible] in cases of [illegible] and [illegible] Pills [illegible] which I have used in my practice for [illegible] years. I am [illegible]

Yours, &c. JAMES S. MITCHELL, M. D.
Westchester, N. J. August 7, 1843.

P. S. I am now in this place and I want you to send me [illegible] Pills [illegible] and I will [illegible] and I have [illegible] J. C.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir, [illegible] for Mr. Hunt's [illegible] Pills [illegible] I have [illegible] and I will [illegible] I have [illegible] Pills [illegible] and [illegible] I have [illegible] Pills [illegible] and [illegible] I have [illegible] Pills [illegible] and

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1844. Whole number 379.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for these distressing diseases.
It never fails to give relief.

Oil of Tannin greatly reduced price
This article has been used in considerable extent in the section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft, pliable, waterright and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the considerable benefit of always having dry feet; it arrests corns and Harness by its use lasts much longer, and is much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller do ts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 37 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain water is put on the hair in the evening, and at night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, the darkest jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, change his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it, nor will the hair wash out in the least.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness of Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cause of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills.
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to command credit at sight.

Castor Oil, 18. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 50 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.
And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by he above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that the Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Argher's Patent, by
April 8. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 150 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had deteriorated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best physicians in the State.

John Tenton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, upon which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. His case had been given up by Drs. Parsons, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets. Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the ill educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the medical men of physicians how a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. The Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. In cases of Sick Headache, Fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for the cure of diseases in the side, back and bowels. Sores, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate of the cures of hundreds that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business. I applied to Dr. Allebasi, and received without cost. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few months, has effected a cure in one who will furnish a case of ordinary toothache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Hance, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DARK BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a fine Assortment just received
Dec. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received for
Dec. 11 WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edwin Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,
Celebrated Needles,
AND DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 181 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.
Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
A VARIETY consisting of Kasiyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and De Laine shawls just opened by
Nov. 6, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Fringes and Gimps.
A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.
FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs 6 cents.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

An Epigram.

A fool and a knave, with different views,
For Julia's hand apply;
The knave to mend his fortune sues,
The fool to please his eye.

Ask you how Julia will behave?
Depend on't for a rule;
If she's a fool she'll wed the knave;
If she's a knave, the fool.

☞ Out of the fulness of the heart, and emptiness of the pocket, some printer thus speaketh:

I hate tight lacing and loose conversation,
Abundant gab, and little information!
The fool who sings in bed and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking and who talks while eating.
These things I hate; yet more I hate to see
The printer cheated of his hard earned fee.

Northeastern New-York.

Mr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has given in the Observer, some further account of this unexplored region and the Long Lake settlers:

The grandeur and the number of mountains in this wilderness, is almost incredible; while the Lakes defy any attempts at description. Of these there are more than two hundred, whose names I know, and with whose location I became acquainted, counting none whose diameter is under about two miles, while some of them are fifteen, and eighteen, and twenty miles the longest way. Most of these lakes are embosomed among mountains, which seem to hang round them like rough but stern guardians. The highest of these, Blue Mountain lake, (or, as I believe, now called Lake Emmons, in honor of that distinguished geologist,) is over eighteen hundred feet higher than Lake Champlain. It would take a man in vigorous health, using all the strength and diligence which he could poss bly command, to visit all these lakes so as to obtain any tolerable correct notions of them, at least six months. My friend the Rev. *Mr.* Allen, and myself, visited only twelve of them in four weeks of wilderness life, aided by a most intelligent guide, enduring a fatigue that was great indeed. The scenery on these lakes is grand, and beautiful beyond anything of which I ever conceived. The lakes of Scotland have been celebrated of old, in story and in song; but the time will come, I doubt not, when these lakes will become the most interesting resort to be found in the country, for the great, the rich, the curious, and the fashionable. Most of them are surrounded by forests which grow down to the water's edge, and glass themselves in mirrors, which reflect every leaf; most are studded with romantic islands, covered with the mighty forest, where the eagle finds a home unmolested, unless, peradventure, the hunter causes the smoke of his camp to curl up among the trees, and scare him from his eyrie. The shores are a mixture of bold, iron-bound, and bays of sandy beach, like those of the Upper Saranac, Tupper Lake, and Long Lake itself, all of which are unique, majestic, and indescribable, like those of the Racket lake. Of all the sheets of water upon which my eyes ever rested,—and I say this after having passed through Lake George four times, and among the "thousand islands" of the St. Lawrence twice, under the most favorable circumstances,—none will compare with Racket lake, for sublime and mysterious beauty. Two hunters have selected this spot as their permanent home, where they have built the hunter's lodge of bark, and adorned it with the antlers of many an old stag, and many a trophy of the art and skill of man over the inmates of the forest; and if they have an eye to the grand or the beautiful, I did not wonder at their choice. Suppose you follow the Racket river up south from Long lake, now on its waters, now carrying your boat and baggage for miles through the forest, wearied and ready to sink down under the fatigue, yet at once you revive and forget it all, when you look forward for miles through what would seem to be an opening made by square and compass, through the forest, while through that opening you see the lake spreading out into space unknown at the time, with fairy-looking islands, that seem to float on the surface of these glorious waters. But Racket lake is not alone in its power to create deep emotions in the soul.

Suppose you are out on the Big Tupper's lake in your little boat, so frail and light, that your guide can carry it on his head for miles through the wilderness. You look up the lake, and see islands extending for miles in length, and then in the long distance, say ten miles off, you see a white pathway of the Big river, as he comes out of his dark solitude, and tumbles headlong down the everlasting rocks, leaping into the lake and lost for ever. Then your tiny boat floats under an island, whose perpendicular height of solid rock must be hundreds of feet, and which seems falling on you, while you know that the dark waters beneath your boat are at least 80 feet more! Or suppose you come up (South) Lake Champlain, and propose to enter this wilderness as the Indians used to do, by following one branch of the Au Sable, and going through "the Indian pass." Your journey is wilder and wilder, till you reach the magnificent gorge through which the Au Sable pours its mountain waters, and where the perpendicular rocks are one thousand feet high! Under these everlasting battlements you may stand and look upward in silent amazement; or you may go to the top, and creep out, and look off, shuddering and shivering, and feeling that you have hitherto known what emotion meant only by name!

Besides these spots which now occur to me, the hunters will tell you of some vastly more marvellous, but which, not having seen, I dare not describe. On the Blue Mountain lake, however, you will find a great curiosity in the islands whose foundation is white limestone or marble. Many of these rocks present beautiful arches, as regular and true as if chiseled out by man, and large enough to receive your boat, and conceal it from the eye without. These arches are formed by the action of the waters. The philosophy of its wearing in this particular shape I did not learn.

Payment of Black Mail—Funny Affair.—The N. Y. Republic, of a late date, contains a long letter from Mr. Henry Wycoff, the editor, in reply to a newspaper attack, in which he makes this curious statement:

It gives me pleasure to say that all classes of our people treated Mlle Ellsler, during her stay in this country, with that kindness and respect which her uniform good conduct entitled her to. She had the distinguished honor of being received by the first authorities of the land, and by many of our best families in every city she visited in the Union, as also by the nobility of Havana. Everywhere she deported herself with the strictest propriety, as is her wont, and everywhere received the most marked and flattering testimonials of good feeling, both private and public. There were some exceptions to this from certain well known and scurrilous journals, but the only one it is now necessary to mention was the New York Herald."

I had informed Mlle Ellsler of the disagreeable necessity of conciliating this odious paper, and she therefore consented to receive its Editor. He called 10 minutes after her arrival at the American Hotel, and offered his pen and journal unconditionally for her use. I accepted it on her behalf, and he straightway began the most extravagant "puffs," which he evidently continued for the profit they brought him in the increase of his circulation. During the summer of 1840, Mlle Ellsler made every courteous acknowledgement in her power, and received Mrs. Bennett, whom he had lately married, on various occasions. Before her departure for the Havana, the winter of the same year, Mlle Ellsler presented Mrs. Bennett with a rich gold bracelet of the value of a hundred dollars. Her surprise may easily be imagined at hearing afterwards that an abominable attack had been made had been made on her during her absence, and which were systematically repeated, till she left on the point of abandoning the country in disgust; for, in all her European experience, she had never met an individual so lost to decency, so sunk in debasement as this man, who had courted her notice, received her presents for his wife, only to repay both with inexcusable infamy.

I suggested to her the only apparent means to stay this vile storm of low abuse, and on her arrival in New York, in the summer of 1841, she bought at Story & Mortimer's, Broadway, a service of silver, a dressing case, and a number of jewels, consisting of ear-rings and necklace, of about the same amount, and presented them to Mrs. Bennett, who received them, of course, most willingly. This led, for a time, to a truce, and a few days after Bennett wrote a letter, which he dated London, and defended her against the very pack he had set on; but he took that occasion, such is his avidity for vituperation, to abuse several other meritorious artists, among others, the Seguins. Having been made to comprehend the reason upon which Bennett accorded his services, Mlle Ellsler kept up a pretty active fire of presents during her engagement, among others, two splendid dresses for Mrs. Bennett. And in return, "puffs" were regularly inserted, but of a character so vulgar and ridiculous, that Mlle Ellsler would rather have paid to escape them.

Before her departure for Havana, in Feb. 1842, and again presented Mrs. Bennett with a rich silver dressing case, bought in New York, and a writing desk of great beauty. But as I know his venal pen was given to scurility as the sparks fly upward, I intimated plainly that if he renewed his brutalities during her approaching trip to Havana, he might expect from me certain developements that would involve him fatally with the many honorable members of the N. Y. press he had so often and insolently outraged. He understood, and feared me. This time Mlle Ellsler escaped any further annoyance, but on her return to New York in '42 she renewed her presents, and even up to the hour of her departure from this country she was under tribute to this craving shark of the press. The last present was a gold pencil case to Bennett, who managed to encounter her just before her embarkation in Boston.

Industry, Happiness and Health.—We were forcibly struck a few days since, with a remark made by an old and affluent citizen. Speaking of his habits, and of his constant attention to something which occupied his mind, he said that he always felt better, physically and mentally, when employed in some useful pursuit; because in the first place, he knew he was discharging his duty as a member of society and a man; and, in the second, he was prevented from indulging in painful thoughts. This is sound philosophy. The idle, whether rich or poor—young or old, is far more apt, to be annoyed by disagreeable reflections—to feel moody and discontented—to be tempted into vice—to commit crime, than the individual who, no matter what his condition in a pecuniary point of view, seeks to keep both mind and body properly employed, and thus to shut out all feverish desires, and pernicious phantasmagoria, which idleness is certain to call into existence. Every individual has a part to play in the drama of life; and their base is happiest, be he rich or poor, who, with a pure conscientiousness of right and wrong—virtue and vice, keeps his body in a wholesome state of exercise—always careful to be prompted in his movements by honor, honesty, and conscientiousness.

Touching Sea-Scene.

Dr. Parker, in his interesting book, "Invitations to True Happiness," gives a beautiful illustration of fervent gratitude for Divine forbearance, so justly due from the hearts of all men, yet felt by comparatively so few who are permitted to live on its exercise, year after year in impenitence.

"During a sea voyage, a few years since, I was conversing with the mate of the vessel on this topic, when he concurred with the view presented, and observed that it called to mind one of the most thrilling scenes he had ever beheld. With this he related the following story.

"I was at sea on the broad Atlantic, as we now are. It was just such a bright, moonlight night as this, and the sea was quite as rough. The captain had turned in, and I was upon watch, when suddenly there was a cry of a man overboard. To go out in a boat was exceedingly dangerous. I could hardly make up my mind to command the hands to expose themselves. I volunteered to go myself, if two more would accompany me. Two generous fellows came forward, and in a moment the boat was lowered, and we were tossed upon a most frightful sea.

As we rose upon a mountain wave, we discovered the man upon a distant billow. We heard his cry, and responded "coming." As we descended into the trough of the sea, we lost sight of the man, and heard nothing but the roar of the ocean. As we rose on the next wave, we again saw him, and distinctly heard his call.—We gave him another word of encouragement, and pulled with all our strength. At the top of each successive wave we saw and heard him, and our hearts were filled with encouragement. As often, in the trough of the sea, we almost abandoned the hope of success. The time seemed long, and the struggle was such as men never make but for life. We reached him just as he was ready to sink with exhaustion. When we had drawn him into the boat, he was helpless and speechless. Our minds now turned towards the ship. She had rounded to. But, exhausted as we were, the distance between us and the vessel was frightful. One false movement would have filled our boat, and consigned us all to a watery grave. Yet we reached the vessel, and were drawn safely upon the deck. We were all exhausted, but the rescued man could neither speak nor walk; yet he had a full sense of his condition. He clasped our feet, and kissed them. We disengaged ourselves from his embrace. He then crawled after us, and as we stepped back to avoid him he followed us, looking up at one moment with smiles and tears, and then patting our wet foot-prints with his hand, he kissed them with an eager fondness. I never witnessed such a scene in my life. I suppose if he had been our greatest enemy he would have been perfectly subdued by our kindness. The man was a passenger. During the whole remaining part of the voyage he showed the deepest gratitude, and when we reached the port he loaded us with presents.

But, my friend, Christ has done you no need to a more fearful peril, and has made an infinitely greater sacrifice for your rescue. He saw you sinking in the billows of eternal death. He did not merely venture into extreme danger to save you; he has actually suffered for you the most cruel death. Yet you have never manifested his feet, nor given any proper testimony of gratitude. What estimate will you put upon your depravity, when such goodness has for so long a time failed to subdue it?

Starvation and Disappointment.—Mr. George W. Kendall's history of the famous Texan Santa Fe Expedition, its adventures, perils, and captivity, recently published by the Harpers in two volumes, is among the most agreeable works the American press has produced this many a day. It happened to the expedition to be one of actual starvation. Mr. Kendall makes some amusement out of this, as the reader will see in the following anecdote:

In the meantime, our men were driven nearly to desperation by hunger. Little or no order could be preserved by the officers, the wolimeers scattering about in every direction, hunting for plums, grapes, and such game as might fall in their way. Few deer or antelope were seen, and they were so shy that it was impossible to shoot them; but in place of them every tortoise and snake, every lizard and creeping thing, was seized and swallowed by our famishing men, with a rapacity that nothing but the direst hunger could induce. Occasionally a skunk or a polecat would reward some unfortunate than the rest; but seven out of every ten of us were compelled to journey for a morsel of any thing to appease our

One amusing little anecdote I will here relate to show in the first place the extremities to which our men were reduced, and secondly to give my readers an insight into the character of the old campaigners. While

ing ground late one eve

ry of wood was found to kindle good substantial fires. While a knot of us were reclining around one of the fires, speculating as to our future prospects, a youngster brought in a spotted backed tortoise, alive and kicking, which he had been fortunate enough to find on the prairie.—Throwing it upon the ground, and placing the end of his rifle on the back of the animal to prevent its crawling off, he next asked an old hunter how to cook his prize. The answer was that he must open the coals and throw the tortoise in, cover it over, and allow it to remain for at least half an hour in the fire—a longer time would only serve to make the repast more savoury.

No sooner said than done; for in less than a minute the unfortunate tortoise was roasting alive beneath a bushel of coals. The countenance of the young man was lit with joy in anticipation of a meal which although at any other time it would have been revolting, he now coveted with that longing which starvation only can create. But it was a meal he was not destined to enjoy. The old campaigner, after telling him three or four times that his supper was not cooked, *finally found means to withdraw the youngster's attention from the coals*, and then to whip the animal out with his iron ramrod was but the work of a moment. Another moment and the well roasted terrapin was safe behind the back of the more elderly ranger and where the younster could not see it.

"Don't you think he's nearly done?" inquired the latter, now turning his head, and looking wistfully at the fast-expiring bed of coals.

"Pretty well cooked by this time—you can take him out," returned the old borderer, while he quietly watched the first speaker as he eagerly raked open the embers.

The movements of the youngster, as he first commenced opening the coals were slow and decided; by and by, as he neared the bottom of the smouldering heap, his actions grew more excited and hurried. The expression of his countenance may be easier imagined than described, as after having dug to the hard ground itself, he turned to the author of the trick, and in utter ignorance of the trick, exclaimed, "He's gone!"

"Gone!" slowly repeated the veteran border, er; "was he alive when you threw him into the fire?"

"Certainly—why?"

"Why?"

"Yes, why?"

"Because you must have thought the terapin mightily troubled with the simples if you supposed he would stay in the fire and be roasted to death, when he could easily crawl out and make tracks off!" replied the ranger.

Gloomily the youth dragged himself to his blanket supperless, while the old trickster quietly wended his way to a neighboring fire to pick the scanty meat from his illegot prize, and chuckle at his success in "doing the green horn" out of his supper.

FOREIGN.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The packet ship Sheridan arrived at N. York on the 14th inst—bringing the following intelligence, which is not of great consequence.

The Cotton Market, and commercial affairs generally, remained without change.

The price of potatoes has recently been doubled at Lancaster, in consequence of the injury caused by a late frost.

Louis Philippe and Court are to visit England in September—two months after the expected accouchement of Queen Victoria. The interview will take place in the Isle of Wight. It seems to be believed at the Tuileries, that after his visit to the Isle of Wight, Lous Philippe will persuade Queen Victoria to take an excursion to Paris.

The Emperor of Russia is to visit the Austrian Court at Vienna in May—when the Kings of Havaria and Prussia and the Prince Royal of Wirtemburg are also expected. These friendly royal courtesies are among the pleasantest fruits of a long peace.

Parliament was doing nothing of much consequence. On the 11th of March, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell presented 40 petitions from different parts of Ireland for the repeal of the legislative union between the two countries. He then gave notice that on an early day after Easter he would move for leave to bring in a bill to define the law of conspiracy, (hear, hear,) and the evidence applicable thereto; also, that he would after Easter move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal all the acts upon the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland passed since the union and to substitute other provisions therefor.

Her Majesty has ordered several amendments to the Articles of War relating to Duelling.—The purport of them is to subject all officers to the penalty of being cashiered, who, being concerned in, or privy to, a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceeding, or bring the parties to an honorable reconciliation; even seconds to a duel whose strenuous efforts at reconciliation may have failed, are to be subjected to *minor* punishment, at the discretion of a court martial.

Large meetings continued to be held in the Manufacturing districts, and the distresses of the poor and laboring classes were without mitigation.

On the 9th of March, a tremendous hurricane visited Glasgow and Paisley, in Scotland.

The wreck of the U. S. steam-frigate, Missouri, has been sold for £4,500, to the owners of the London steamer Wizard, which has apparatus for diving into 36 fathom water. The Missouri lies in about 6 fathoms. The job, it is stated, will be a profitable one to the contractors; the boilers alone being of stout copper, are considered worth from £1000 to £1200 old metal, and the fixtures for operating against the engines and boilers are very great, the decks having merely scantlings.

The Mail brings intelligence of battles between the Spanish forces on the 28th and 29th Dec. in which 4 or 5000 Hindoos were killed.

Much injury in the South of Hungary have adopted, by a majority of 81 votes against 3, a motion for the emancipation of the Jews.

9000 houses were destroyed at Adrianople, Turkey, by a sudden thaw which caused an overwhelming inundation.

Two Days Later, by another packet ship.

The particulars of the explosion on board the Princeton, created great excitement in London and Paris.

The Queen of England and Prince Albert are expected at Berlin on the 15th of May. The Emperor of Russia will arrive at about the same time, and will visit London in company with the Queen and Prince Albert.

According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 23d ult, the Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase *encouraging* the Jews to give themselves up to agriculture, and recommending the land-owners to employ the Jews in tillage. Every Israelite farmer is to be exempt from the conscription for ten years, and for fifty years from all tax on the land which he may own and cultivate himself with the assistance of men of his own religion. Every person who shall take into his service 200 Jews is to obtain the rank of noble for life; and every person who employs more than two hundred Jews is to be invested with hereditary nobility and all the privileges attached to it.

More than 50,000 families of Siberians, within a circle of 15 miles around Breslou, were dying of hunger.

GLEANINGS.

The End of the Slave Trade.—The British Government are about to send their steam-ships of War to the Coast of Africa, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Nothing but steam ships can possibly blockade the Coast *so as to prevent fast sailing clippers* escaping with their cargo of live stock.

The famous Jacob Barker, in later years, a resident of New Orleans, appeared on the floor of the Exchange in New York on the 13th inst. Thirty years ago he was one of the most extensive merchants of the city.

Lilly, the prize-fighter, has been sentenced to a fine of $500 for killing McCoy—at the present term of the Westchester co. Court.

From a table in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, furnished from the Treasury Department, it appears that the amount of specie imported into the United States in the year 1843, was $23,742,634 —17,254,47 in gold, and 6,082,075 in silver. This is $2,000,000 greater by about $6,000,000 than the *imports of any year* since 1821. The amount exported in 1844 was $8,118,399. This table shows a gratifying increase of the precious metals in the country, which will tend still further to give stability to our currency.

A large Roman Catholic Church is soon to be built in Buffalo.

The Next State Election to take place will be in Virginia, on the 25th inst The last Legislature contained 71 Whigs and 95 Democrats.—Two Congressmen are to be elected to supply the vacancies occasioned by resignation of Messrs Wise and Gilmer.

Mr. Critenden declared in the Senate lately that the present Senate would make no change in the Tariff.

Nations without Fire.—It is said that fire was entirely unknown to many of the nations of antiquity, and even at the present day, it is unknown in some parts of Africa. The inhabitants of the Marian islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire, and expressed the greatest astonishment on first beholding it—believing it to be some living animal which fed on wood.—The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Inlands were formerly equally ignorant.

A powder house in the vicinity of Norwich, Ct. was blown up on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst. seriously injuring four boys, aged 9, 10, 11 and 12 years, all of whom have since died. They broke into the house and commenced playing with the powder, when one of the ignited sparks flew under the house and set fire to the 100 kegs stored there, which went off in one tremendous explosion.

It is said that Cincinnati is growing faster in all business respects, as well as in population, than any of the Western cities.

It is said the wheat crop looks fine throughout Missouri, Michigan and Illinois, and that there is a prospect of a very abundant crop.

The population of Rochester in March, 1844, was 23,553, being an increase since 1841, of 2,386.

Hudson was visited by another destructive fire on the 9th inst. which *destroyed the machine* shop and buildings occupied by James T. Perry as the furnace occupied by John T. Hoes; and the tin and sheet iron establishment of Joseph McMahan. Total loss about $10,000.

A pine tree was cut the past winter, by Z. Nutting, on what is called Days' Academy township, in Maine, and hauled by J. E. Savage, of Clinton, of the following dimensions; length 89 feet, diameter at the butt 6 feet, and scaled six thousand and twelve feet!

Another Jew, Chs. Allishmer from Germany, was baptised into the Christian Church in New York, on Sunday, 14th inst. by Rev. Mr. Labagh.

Mammoth Ox.—An ox of extraordinary size and weight has recently been bought from Hardy Co. Va. to Baltimore. His weight, carefully ascertained, is within a small fraction of four thousand pounds; but his form nevertheless, is symmetrical and pleasing to the eye. It is the intention of his owner, says the American, to have him slaughtered at the time of the great Whig May Convention.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Institute, Mr. Partridge presented to the Society a small box, made from the skins of potatoes by hydraulic pressure. The box was highly polished and neatly finished. The cutest Yankee might examine it, and guess for a week, and then be unable to tell the material from which it was manufactured. It is of German make.

An Enraged Elephant.—Raymond's Menagerie left yesterday morning for Camden, on the way to West Jersey. Before the elephants left the city, the keeper of "Columbus," was compelled to chastise the animal to subdue his refractory spirit. He made use of a long stick with a hook at one end, with which one of the elephants ears was lacerated. After crossing the Delaware, and while on the way to the Camden Ground, Camden, the enraged elephant seized the stick with his trunk, broke off the hook, and attacked his keeper, and threw him to a considerable height and distance. A second keeper then came up, and endeavored to overcome the rage of the furious animal, but this man he also seized, mangled and tossed in the air. A large dog then flew at the elephant and soon quieted him. Both the keepers are seriously injured, and some doubt is entertained for the recovery of one. Eminent surgeons of Camden were immediately sent for.—*Phil. Enq. 17th.*

Fruits of Slavery.—It is reported in the Havana papers of the 2d inst. that some of the negroes implicated in the revolts which have occurred on the sugar plantations, have confessed that a general insurrection was to have taken place on Good Friday, and that it was determined to kill all the white men on the plantations. It is further reported that at Matanzas a box of arsenic was found in a baker's shop, out of which a portion had already been mixed with the dough and baked. Fortunately none of the bread had been eaten out of curiosity. Almost all the laborers are in prison, which greatly delays the freighting of vessels.

Mr. George Lynch, of New Orleans, sent his slave, a mulatto boy, about 22 years of age, to the second municipality public jail, to have him whipped. When he was put into the yard, he raised a hatchet which he found there and sunk it into his skull.

Colporteurage in the Jersey Prisons.—During the last summer vacation of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Messrs. A. D. White and H. A. Brown, pupils of the institution, together with Mr. Robert Ogden Doremus, of the N. Y. University, spent ten weeks in the Pine region of this State, in the service of the American Tract Society. It appears by their report that they visited 1967 families; sold 1200 volumes, amounting to $296 49; supplied gratuitously 453 families with 433 volumes and 240,000 pages of Tracts, amounting to $72 50. Recent efforts having been made for the circulation of the *Scriptures*, they found but 57 families destitute of the Bible.

At Manchester, N. H. a company is now erecting a large mill, 440 feet in length; and two other mills of the same size, each containing 26,000 spindles, are to be immediately commenced. The charter under which the company are building these mills, was granted in 1837, but owing to the depression of business generally, and manufacturing in particular, the work has not been commenced till now. The mill already commenced is to manufacture muslin delaines, the other two for cottons, to each of which a printery is to be connected, for printing calicoes and muslin delaines.

Mr. Berrien's Views of the Tariff.—During the recent speech in the Senate, Mr. Berrien, of Geo. in reply to the allegation that the Tariff was oppressive, and he would resort to facts not theory, and in comparing our present condition with what it was previous to the enactment of the Tariff, he took these things to be undeniable:

1. The credit of the Government was prostrate and it has been redeemed. Its bills were protested. Its Treasury notes were below par. It sought a loan and could not obtain it, either *here or in Europe*, but upon terms which were humiliating to a great nation. It could not go into the market and borrow money on terms as would be accorded to a responsible individual. All this has been changed. Its stock is above par The Government has ample means to credit that it could command on loan any amount of money it might require.

2. The Treasury was empty. It is now replenished, has an increasing income probably adequate to its wants, and the means, it need be, of additional.

3 The commerce and navigation of the country have increased.

4. Its agricultural condition has improved.

5. There has been a marked improvement in the price of our great staple.

6. A reduction in the prices of almost all if not absolutely of every article of consumption.

7. To crown the whole, every branch of industry has been stimulated to increased activity, and confidence has been restored.

These said Mr. Berrien, are undeniable facts, not theory. More than this, he heard not the voice of complaint from any quarter. The North by far the largest consumer, did not complain; in the South they were starting manufacturing establishments of their own, and their staple articles of export had improved in price, while articles of consumption had fallen. Mr. Berrien concluded with a noble, earnest and patriot appeal to sustain as it is a measure which experience had shown to be fraught with such incalculable blessings.

The trial of Thomas Marsh for the murder of Phebe Cheddock is still in progress. The counsel for the State, having gone through with its witnesses, rested yesterday, and the defence was ably opened this morning by J. J. Chetwood, Esq. He cautioned the Jury against the influence of adverse rumors which must have reached them all, and asked nothing for the prisoner but a fair and impartial trial. No new matter, he remarked, had been introduced by the State —nothing that had not been proved on former trial, and then proceeded to shew by what evidence the prisoner expected to establish his innocence. The learned counsel made a strong statement of his case, and on concluding proceeded to call the witnesses for the defence, which will doubtless occupy the remainder of the week. —*Newark Adv. of Friday Evening.*

A writer in the New Orleans Herald, (a Van Buren paper) in a series of able articles against the Annexation of Texas, reasons with force and learning that there is no constitutional power for such a measure.

A letter from New Orleans dated April 8th, says—Our Texas fever has abated. The holders of bonds and money are much disappointed at the unfavorable prospects as to annexation. The great body of our citizens are either opposed or indifferent on the subject.

The Globe publishes a letter signed by all the members of the Texas Congress, expressing briefly a willingness to be annexed, as they say nine-tenths of their constituents are.

Diabolical outrage and Death.—Three men are in jail in Schenectady, in this State, on a charge of causing the death of a woman named Jane Gillespie, of Oswego, on 23d ult. The Selector says, they took the woman from a wigon and compelled her to follow them to Albany, on foot through the mud. Arrived there, they took her to an unoccupied house in Governor's Lane, near the river, where they remained all night, violating and otherwise abusing her. On the morning of the 23d, at about 7 o'clock, screams of distress were heard to issue from the house—and, those who arrived there, witnessed an awful spectacle—the woman lying on the floor her clothing entirely burnt from her, and she literally roasting alive! She was immediately taken to the almshouse, where she was properly cared for, and she lingered till the next morning in great agony, when she expired.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint. Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured, as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, before due season resorts Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound has proved even this "Consumption" which all physicians in New York city use this medicine in cases of consumption. D. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many lives ones, with very few days illness. Parents should not forget that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 88 Maiden lane, N. York, and also by M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. Call an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases arising their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York. M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against the article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured and worthless articles.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York. M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Perces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eunoks, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. Those having water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF Plainfield, N. J. Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as good as either. He will deduct 10 per cent. from the above prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, April 22, 1844.

The Annexation of Texas.—The Treaty for the annexation of Texas was signed by the President and sent to the Senate for ratification on or about the 13th inst. Its leading provisions as we learn from the Washington correspondence of the Newark Advertiser, are as follows.

It is summary in character and explicit, and it is said that the documents which are to accompany it are not voluminous.

It provides for no assumption of the debts of Texas, beyond the amount of the proceeds of the sales of her lands, which are to be transferred to the United States.

The annexation is to take place in the first instance simply as a Territ ry of the United States and not as a State.

The institution of Slavery is to be left an open topic to be hereafter decided by Congress when the Territory shall ask permission for admission into the Union as an independent State.

The Treaty is to be ratified within 30 days by the U. S. Senate—in default of which it is to be no longer binding upon either of the negotiating parties.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War, has published a long letter to the people of his late Congress District, Pa. in defence of the annexation. He thinks such an event would be vastly beneficial to the United States, as was the annexation of Louisiana. He says extension of territory always strengthens the Union,—that Slavery will be confined to the Gulf shore in Texas, and be voluntarily abolished in Maryland, Virginia, &c. He thinks it would give a vast extension to trade, and a new market to most manufactures that we produce. It the annexation does not take place, he thinks those advantages will be monopolized by England.

Mr. Benton strenuously denounces the annexation, as got up by Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun for the promotion of their own aleasure and ambitious purposes. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are opposed to the annexation, and Mr. Tyler hopes to accomplish it thereby endeavoring to secure to himself the election to the next Presidency.

It is said that two-thirds of the Senate cannot be induced to ratify the Treaty.

Warren Township.—We did not rightly understand our informant in stating last week, the whig majority at 8 or 10—it was from 20 to 30.

The Whigs carried Morristown by 23 majority—for a few years past it has been democrat by very small majorities.

The New Trial of Thomas Marsh for murder commenced last Monday at Newark, and occupied till the week. It took two days to obtain a Jury. The Court has forbidden the publication of the evidence until the case shall have been decided; Judge Nevius presides. Benj. Williamson and John Chetwood are Counsel for the State—and for the Prisoner, Gov. Pennington, Asa Whitehead, and J. J. Chetwood.

A Mass Convention of the Whigs of New Jersey will be held at Trenton, on Wednesday the 29th of May ensuing.

The contemplated experiments with Colt's Sub-Marine Battery took place at Washington on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst as previously announced, and with complete success. The first battery in the range of those intended for the destruction of the ship exploded a short distance from her larboard bow; the second somewhat nearer; and the third took effect immediately under her foremast, throwing the bow of the ship some ten feet out of water, and shattering the whole vessel forward of the mainmast to atoms,—the remaining portion sunk in one minute to the bottom. Mr. Colt accomplished all that he purposed doing, and gave practical evidence of his ability to defend our harbors from invasion.

Ten thousand spectators were on the banks of the river, besides many in two steamboats and several small sailing craft on the water to witness the experiment. President Tyler was on board of one of the steamboats.

We have seen the Report of the Bank Commissioners of Ohio, submitted to the Legislature of that State the 27th of Feb. last. We see nothing in it of particular interest to our readers except a portion relating to the *New Hope and* Delaware Bridge Company. It appears by the report that this concern was sold last summer to the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Columbus, Ohio, and a large amount of its notes taken to Ohio for circulation. The Mechanics' Savings Institution own a majority of the stock or a controlling influence in the Company, by which they paid ten or fifteen thousand dollars. This proceeding is severely and justly condemned by the Bank Commissioners.

The Mayors of the following cities are present: London, Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow, and Washington. Also, the Mayor elect of New York, is a printer.

Congress.—Nothing has been done, but a good deal said. Among the petitions against any interference with the present Tariff, was one from Virginia.

This day, at 12 o'clock, will be launched at the foot of 33d street, New York, a beautiful iron vessel, 106 feet long, intended to ply on the Sound between New York and Derby.

Good News.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Union says there cannot now be a doubt but that ample provision will be made by the present Legislature to meet all the engagements of the State.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 25th.

Opening of the Erie Canal.—The Albany Argus announces the opening of the Canal on Tuesday, with the most gratifying business prospects and extraordinary activity in Albany. The ice was two weeks earlier than last year. There were cleared at the Albany collector's office 66 boats, and the toll received amount of toll ever taken in one day at that office.

Keep your Children out of the Street.—A son of Richard I. Johnson, 8 years old, was killed in Albany last week by a team running away.

A new steamer on the Erie-son principle, to be called the Robert F. Stockton" is to be launched at Wilmington on Thursday next.

Rearing Apple Trees.—A gentleman in Boston has published a beautiful plan for one of the best sorts of apple-trees which have neither sprung from the seeds, nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving out an inch or two of the shoot which it pushes out roots, and the potato gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit without being grafted.

Reflections.—Grain one sentiment is always conspicuous. No honest woman is ash of her virtue; no brave man vaunts his courage. The merchant who talks about his wealth, is about to break; the man who prates of his honor, has most certainly been guilty of some concerted meanness. Good wine needs no bush. Virtue is so delicate to be much handled; honor too proud to exhibit itself to the public gaze: chastity is a jewel too precious to be displayed in the market-place. When we hear a politician talks of his integrity, we think that it is already a little cracked; when he indulges in pompous phrases about his devotion above the ordinary rules of fashion of party, we feel certain that he is preparing to desert when his services produce small returns; and when a politician proposes to himself annuity for life out of the public treasury, we suspect that he is seeking a place for himself or some of his kindred. The worst people in the world are sentimental declaimers. They aggravate wickedness by hypocrisy; they would enjoy the profits of vice with the reputation of virtue. Master Bluid and Joseph Surface are our special aversion. Neither we admire a gay rake or a dashing *prodigate*; *but that we deem* genuine humility the foundation of virtue, and modesty the ground and crown of honor.—[Washington Spectator.

A certain judge in Vermont used to charge his jury, that "things of a doubtful nature were very uncertain."

It requires a great deal of confidence in a man to eat chesnuts in the dark, or sausages at any time.

However astonishing it may appear, it is certain that a mite in cheese is as regularly organized as an elephant.

Births and Deaths.—We leave others to meditate on the apparent connection which subsists between earth in times of day, and the epochs of our appearance and disappearance upon the world's great stage. That they stand in an unobserved captive of close kindred is obvious from the following facts. It has been shown by Burgh a physician of Hadnburgh, on a diligent comparison of some of bills of mortality, that *the mortality of births, as well as deaths, occurs* between midnight and six o'clock in the morning. He has found indeed, that out of one thousand deaths, 421 happen during these six hours; 230 in the forenoon; 178 in the afternoon; *and* 171 between the latter and midnight—and again, that but a similar number of births, 312 occur between midnight and six o'clock in the morning; 219 between six and the noon; and noon; 256 during the afternoon, and 256 in the interval between the latter and midnight. Is it possible to conceive that these facts should be the result of mere accident? or, is it not more rational to conclude that nature, in those her operations, is subject to certain laws, which have not hitherto been detected.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known there will be and now are found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. We caution the public against imitations appeared in Rochester, N. Y., last winter; and in other parts, another article somewhat resembling Dr. Wistar's Balsam in name is sold. We ask we the public of these schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our just rights. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a new medicine, and more efficacious than any other known. We have the written signatures of such men as Recorder Talmadge, Counsellor Williams, and John Power, D. D., of New York; H. Gouge, Esq., Member of Parliament, and scores of others, to prove that it has cured Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. &c. after the physicians's skill has ceased to benefit.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Medical Experience.—Among the many additions made from time to time, to the medical department of science, which having gained a lasting fame and reputation, may be enumerated the Vegetable Extract Pills, from the laboratory of Steinburn. No formal eulogy is demanded to make their virtues still further known to the world, the proprietor being willing to rest their merits on facts alone. Their pre eminent qualities and their prominent action upon the human system, in the eradication of disease, is fully proved by the multitude of cures which have been performed through their instrumentality. being prepared from the finer and purer parts of plants which are celebrated for their mild purgative qualities, and the utmost attention being paid to the judicious blending together of the different constituents, warrants us in asserting, that they are the best calculated for the sufferer, of any now before the public. They act like a charm, removing every vestage of disease, and speedily restoring the system to a healthy tone of action. Let the afflicted give them a trial, and the truth of our assertions will be fully apparent.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Wallace, $6,00; Jacob Manning, Warren, $2,00; Smith Webster 1 50; Wm. Laing 1,00; E. Eno, 88; Peter Runyon ,75; Wm. Gamberton ,63; Insley Boice, ,63; W. W. Davison, ,50; R. Townsend, ,87; Nelson Pope, ,50; Peter Moore, ,50.

MARRIED.

At Lyons Farms, on the 10th inst. Sylvester P. Looker to Miss Sarah Jane Thompson.

DIED

In Warren township, on the 14th inst, Henry Lines, in the 97th year of his age.

In New Brunswick, on the 9th inst. Harriet Romeyn, wife of James Bishop, Jr. in the 25th year of her age.

At Brooklyn, N. Y. on the morning of Friday the 6th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth McLafferty, aged 58 years.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW STORE!

H. A. CORY

Has just received from New York a large and well selected assortment of Seasonable Goods, which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash or approved country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell goods cheap. Remember the new store, next door to Nathaniel Drake's.

H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good wanted for all kinds of country produce.

March 22, 1844.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by
April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Shotwell, Executors &c. of Elias Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, this Court do limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor after such day limited for bringing given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said Executors.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and by advertising the same in the four of the like space, in a newspaper published in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said period, as herein offer public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

A. V. D. SUTPHEN Clerk.

April 23, 1844. 15 9w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 93
Ohio,		4 99
Rye Flour,		3 15
Indian Meal,		2 63
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		1 06
Rye,		60
Corn, 56 lbs.		55
Oats,		34

Townsend's School.

THE first quarter of this School will commence on the 29th inst. Mr. Townsend has recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

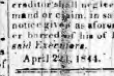
Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absences except in cases of protracted sickness.

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1m

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.



ON and after Monday, 15th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and at 1 4, P. M. and

Leave New Brunswick at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through to Somerville or Bonnellstown and Elizabethport, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait for the arrival of this boat to take all the freight which arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Bonnellstown and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this *School will commence on Monday, the 22d of* April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those *preparatory to admission into* College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Annual Report,

OF THE DIRECTORS OF

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

Lost by fire the past year, $1800 on the Paper Mill and Machinery of Osborn & Wilson.

Cash paid out for losses at last report,	$5,745 85
Expenses and Interest paid at do	1,634 49
Cash paid Jacob Thorn, for loss of Dr. Freeman,	4 75
Expenses this year,	46 51
President and Secretary's Salaries,	105 00
Cash paid Interest on Premiums paid in	80 19
	8,616 79
Amount put out on Bonds, Notes, &c.	8,200 55
Balance in Secretary's hands	383 61
	$17,290 95

Contra

By Amount received for Interest,	$13,674 89
Cash received for the eight annual Premiums,	3 093 71
Cash received for annual Insurances,	1,522 35
	$17,297 95
Amount of Capital,	$23,210 15
Amount received for Interest and Annual Premiums,	15,197 24
Amount due this Spring for Interest,	516 64
Interest due on Premium notes,	13 89
	$15,727 77
Cash paid out for losses and expenses, as above,	8,616 79
	$7,110 98
Deduct for Osborn & Wilson's loss,	1,800 00
Surplus Interest,	$5,310 98

JACOB MANNING, President.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

March 11, 1844. 7t 3w

WANTED,

A First-Rate Now Milch COW not less than 5 or more than 8 years *old, and gives milk as much as* 10 *months* in 12, and very kind. A fair price will be paid one, as the above named, by

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, April 8, 1844.—3w

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good West and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and *Flushing Over Coats. To Good Hands the best of* encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

GROUND PRASTER.

The Subscriber has commenced grinding Plaster, and will have it constantly on hand during the whole season, ground from the stone and free from dirt, and will be happy to supply for cash all who are in want.

CHARLES WALTON.

Now Market. April 1, 1844. 7t 4w

Cash paid at all times for grain.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING *in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J.* April 1st, 1844.

A

Miss Ellen Angelman,
George W. Ayres

B

Leroy Balden
Alfred Berry
E. L. Blue
Charles Blanchard
Thomas D. Badgeley
Elizabeth Barclay

C

Miss Jane Currens
Miss Margaret Crash
Daniel Cory, 3

D

Phebe Dickorz
J. S. Darby & Co.
Nathaniel Drake Manning,
Mary T. Davis
David L. Dodge

F

John Frazay
Sarah Frazee
M. Fiteman, Esq.
Theodore Frazee

G

Robotle Gready
Pierre Gille

H

Daniel P. Huff
Rev. D. T. Hill, 2
John Hargraves

Bishop Daniel Hill
Eld. D. T. Hill

K

Elias Kirkpatrick,

M

Benjamin Manning
John Manning
Lebbeus L. Martin
Wm. P. Morton
John Monson

P

Rachel W. Pound

R

John Reno
Squire Runyon
John Runyon
Sarah Randolph

S

Joseph Swanhill, 2
Elizabeth Sisile,
Miss E. Swanhill
Mary E. Shotwell
John Stiles,
W. & A. Stiles

V

Mary A. Vermeule
John Vauriper
Thos. Veil

W

David C. Wewe,
Bethuel Ward
Z. Wilcox

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 *FULTON STREET, New York,*

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	
Antimony,	Lithurge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Blanching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineel,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hedie Wood,
Chermic,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" " Powders.	Verdigris,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Wood,	Barbary Root,
	Quer. Bark,	&c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cercoons, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Jet black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold for Cash or Country Produce.

Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE!—SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of New and Useful Books, now in course of publication on THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 150 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded to any part of the United States. Some in paper covers 25 cents; bound in board, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

JAMES NOLTY & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books on the various subjects of Medicine, History, Biography, Belles-Letters, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and will be issued at a rapidity by no such volume will obtain for them, as issued, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN DRAMATIC LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.

Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and Observations, Costumes of characters and Stage Directions; to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The Stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus not only be superior to the other, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work *in itself.*

JUST PUBLISHED;

No I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY, Edited by Epes Sargeant.

THE LIGHT AND THE HEAVEN; THE HEART-HOUSE: AND *OTHER POEMS.*

Now for the first time collected. by Epes Sargeant, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The works included in this series will be either original or such as are made to be presented, at very extraordinary prices, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which may be called felicities in literature but which never find a place in the shelves of our libraries, preoccupied as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is Legion.

Indications of a growing taste in the public mind for better and higher specimens of belleslettres in the domain of thought—for more invigorating, if not more palatable intellectual nutriment, begin to appear. To minister to this refined appetite, to supply the craving of the demand—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of presenting our credentials in entering upon the field, we begin not with a prospectus, but we intend to give, we commence the series with a collection of some few Poems, it being the first which can be said to come after the fashion of the day.

Each volume will contain about 150 pages, and will be issued every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12 1-2 cts. each. *A title page and table of contents* will be given when each volume is complete, and the uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can consult his own taste in regard to those works which he may desire to form the bound collection, and will subscribe for an event for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. For one dollar eight numbers will be sent. Price 12 1-2 cents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

To be completed in about fifty numbers, each number, or volume, to contain 150 pages and upwards. Published semi-monthly, at 25 cents per volume

This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of eminent persons, male and female, which have appeared in the past, and are now in popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage of being true—New readers.

No. 1.—THE LIFE OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, (formerly Miss Burney,) authoress of "Evelina," &c. in two volumes, at 25 cents each.

No. 2.—LIFE OF GOETHE. From his own autobiographical papers, and the notes of his contemporaries, in 2 volumes, at 25 cents each vol.

New Works recently published by J. Nolty & Co., 174 *Broadway.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM. Its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing *Practical instructions*, and the latest discoveries in the science, principally derived from a recent work by William Lang with a supplement, containing new and important facts, never before published in the United States by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, *Author of "Facts in Mesmerism."* Price 25 cents

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargeant, author of "Velasco," "Peter Pendy," &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers.—Now ready.

No. 1. ION, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Serjeant Law. From the author's latest edition. With stage directions, Description of Costumes &c. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 2.—FAZIO, a Tragedy. In five acts By Rev H. H. Milman. From the Author's latest edition. With the Stage Directions. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 3. THE LADY OF LYONS. A Play By Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2 cents.

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INFANT TREATMENT—with directions for medicine for self-management, before, during, and after pregnancy. *Addressed to mothers and nurses.* By Mrs. Barwell. First American edition, revised and enlarged and adapted to habits and climate in the United States, by a Physician of New York. Under the approval and recommendation of Samuel Mott, M. D. Price in paper covers, 25 cts. Bound in cloth, and gilt letters 50 cents.

CURTIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT—The diseases of the eye, the use, the abuse, and choice of spectacles, &c. By John Harrison Curtis, Aurist and Oculist to her Majesty. Price 12 1-2 cts.

THERMAL COMFORTER FOR POPSE'S RHEUMATICS—For Preservation from coughs, colds and consumptions. With information upon some points of German Practice in the treatment of such cases By Sir George Le Fevre, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. First American, from the second London edition, greatly enlarged. Price 12 1-2 cents.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS—Their origin, peculiar tenets and present condition. By John Evans, LL. D. From the Fifteenth London edition, revised and enlarged, with the addition of the most recent statistics relative to the religious sects in the United States by the American Editor. Second edition. Price, in boards, 37 cents; bound in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or, Industry's Triumph over Idleness. A Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame Legrand Du Mont Lorey Landon. Copyright with an engraving. Being the most interesting stories ever written for the young; and conveying the truthful moral. Price 12 1-2 cents.

A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES—Containing instructions in knitting, netting and crochet; containing all the newest and most fashionable patterns. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX OF FASHION—Containing instruction in all kinds of fancy work, with thirty new and new and exquisitely engraved patterns.—This contains all the engravings in the most expensive London work, just published, and entitled "Every Lady's Book;" the latest and best of all the works on this subject. Price of the American edition 12 1-2 cents.

THE NEW HALL ROOM GUIDE—or the Etiquette of Dancing, containing the figures to all the favorite cotillions, quadrilles, &c. &c. Price 12 1-2 cents. Bound A very useful little work, in families where dancing is practised. Price 12 1-2 cents.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES—A manual of the most approved rules for conduct on all occasions and unmarried ladies. Revised by an American Lady.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES' STAR INSTRUCTOR IN MILLINERY, Mantuamaking, and all the branches of plain sewing an excellent little work, containing 14 illustrative engravings. Price 12 1-2

THE LADIES' HAND BOOK OF THE TOILETTE—or the art of beauty. A manual of Cosmetics and Healthful Counsels, for all and every salutary cometics depilatories, washes, powders, ointments, &c. An invaluable work for every lady who would improve or preserve her personal charms. Price 12 1-2 cts. A liberal discount made to periodical agents. For sale at the Sun office.

J. NOWATT & CO. have in charge of publication an important Educational work upon the above plan.

NOW READY.

KNOWLES' ELOCUTIONIST, AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges, by James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instruction in the United States by Epes Sargeant—324 pages—price 50 cts. bound *in leather, being much cheaper than any similar work now published in this country.* An attached to the work will be found the opinions of Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Honorable W. C. Preston Hon. Gulian C. Verplank, in regard to its merits.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement with six months from this date, March 16th, 1844 including this notice, will be entitled to a copy of the work bound above, which will be delivered to order.

J. NOWATT & CO.

174 Broadway New York.

☞ Periodical Agents wanted in every town for favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted for the sale of our works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern dramas of celebrity as in consequence of the restrictions of copyright in England, have not appeared in any collection of specimens of the British Drama. The dramatic productions of Talfourd, Darley, Sheil, Maturin, Bulwer, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, Israeli, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Jerrold, and others, certainly possess that degree of interest, that as all selected library of the kind, has been, and yet few of these works have ever been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of one dramatic drama, of a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company.

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.

JOSEPH C. LUDLAM, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 13th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

French Meringes.

A FEW Pieces just received. (including 1 Blue Bird) by WEBSTER & MARSH.
June 6, 1843

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE
CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,
is to
Purge
from the
System those
Acrimonious Humors
which are the real cause of every
Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities, (the grosser particles being separated by newly separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription suited to all constitutions for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED
with
Asthma,
Cold, Cough,
Consumption,
Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Looseness of Spirits?
THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the mucous matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Shoulders, Hip or Knee Joints,
stranded with swellings or inflamation,
or Stitches in the Side,
THE EXTRACT PILLS
will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER
from
Nervous Diseases,
Inward Weakness, Fits,
Palsy, Palpitations of the Heart?
Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills
will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED
with
Quinsy,
Croup, Hooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,
THE EXTRACT PILLS,
should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers such as scarlet, typhus, yellow and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE
the
Small Pox,
Measles, Rider's Evil,
Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Ulcers,
or any
Eruption of the Skin,
the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN
with
Cholic,
Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Rising in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,
Costiveness,
or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the
VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative powers are always ready to expel the humors, which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Looseness and Spitting Blood, Loss of Appetite, Dropsical Swellings, Stone in the Head, Sweated Feet, Legs, &c. Ulcerous Swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, in the organs out of which they are conducted under them into the system, removed all secretions, spoyed the poisons and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weaken the constitution, as is the case with mercurial and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills
are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered to them with the utmost confidence are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILAS
are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe, and the cures of their having formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are safe

ALL PORTFUL
to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—
New York—338 Broadway;
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.
And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County:
Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,
Bonnelytown—Nelson Runyon,
New Market—Israel R. Cowell,
New Durham—Joel Tappen,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Crane,
Railway—John Pearson,
Boundbrook—S. Carlile,
Mid Hebrook—E. V. Sherwell,
Stone Hill—Noah Dunham,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union—Peter Sprague.
STAINBURN'S CLACKENER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpacha Lustre, with a Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.
July 31, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings just received and by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Oct. 21, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by
Sept 11, 1843. D. TULLMAN

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. J. Supreme Court.

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Elizabeth, vs. Ezra Parrichild.
Fi. Fa. de bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. &c.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs I shall expose to Sale for cash, at Public Vendue at Laing's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the defendant of in and to the following Lots of Land and Premises situated, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey,—The First Lot beginning at a Stone in the Main street leading through Plainfield street known as Union Avenue, at the corner, then along said street north 45 deg. east, one chain and 51 links to a stone a corner of a lot belonging to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church thence along their line south 45 deg. west 3 chains and 84 links to a stone, another of their corners, then along their line and Henry A. H. Martin's line, north 46 deg. east, 4 chains and 27 links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 48 deg. west, three chains and 21 links to a stone and Abijah Titus' corner, then with his line south 42 1-2 deg. west, 2 chains and 82 links to a stone, another of said Titus' corners, then along his line north 47 deg. west 60 links to a stone for a corner, then along his line north 35 3-4 deg. east, one chain and forty-five links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street south 48 deg. west 59 links to the said Land, now or late of Green Brook, then the same course as the last to the middle of said brook, then down the said brook the several courses bearing a south west course and until it reaches James Thorn's Jr. line, then with his line south 48 deg. east, until it crosses to the southerly bank of the Mill Pond, then with his line still the same course as the last 6 chains and 5 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres of Land, more or less.—About three-fourths of an acre of land is covered with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being so much of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendant by the Executors of John Shepherd, dec'd, lying partly in the county of Somerset and partly in Essex, and bounded on two sides by lands of Jeptha Clawson and John Shotwell, and on the other two sides by land of Abijah Titus.

JAMES B. BURNET, Late Sheriff.
March 25, 1844.—8

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.
One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and state of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, which soon had symptoms, this pain was very sick, which my physicians pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was right and dry, dizziness in my head, my voice was very much affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was constantly stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone, I continued to get worse, was unable to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced taking it, and by the use of one bottle I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on the use of it, and afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of tough, solid substance, resembling curd. I took no more of them found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up a mouthful or half a mouthful of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case; any one that would call on me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I think it has done more and done much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, at present time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I think they will be gratified in hearing from my own lips, the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in the section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.
Dated Octobes 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1842.
W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described in the declaration by him made, is correct; further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood. W. B. GASTON.

Middlesex 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 28S 9m

Just Received.

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at the season of the year. D. TULLMAN

THE VISTA BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

GREAT REMEDY

FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery in No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vacant chairs of the fireside and the tress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been offered or admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

Surprising Virtues

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and scarcely a case of Lung Disease after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with the most incredible quantity of worms, large and small, and the cures were as numerous as the patients.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in from three to six weeks.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away the most innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be given to an almost infinite extent, but it is believed one trial for 25 cts will show any one, with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have *Dr. Kolmstock's* Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Opened this Day, and *Now on Hand,*

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
" " Alpacha Lustre.
2 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 1s.
8 " Brown Sheetings, 5d. to 9d.
1 doz. black ribbed hose.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A handsome assorted colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO
2 pieces Wool-dyed Cloths, low priced and very cheap
1 Piece Fancy Cassimere, in the newest style.
Vestings, Eaglston Ginghams, diapers, stripes and Ticking.

ALSO
Green Coffee, from 6d to 9d per lb.
Burnt do. from 8d to 2s.
Sugar from 6d to 9d

ALSO
A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware.

ALSO
Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Shoe thread, Shoe pegs, Sole leather, Calfskins, shoe thread, and shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce.
J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and the public generally that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Biscuit, Boston Crackers, Ginger Nuts, &c. &c. for sale and Retail, as Cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the late firm of Pound & Cowell, for bakeing, or for hats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, ale tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement on or before the 1st day of May next.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but for the present he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or anything else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business for the future, and thanks for past favors.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.
Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 28 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the city, I found no relief, the disease seemed yearly to fix itself more firmly upon me. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a perfect and permanent cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent where I got it, that others may be benefitted as I have been, and consider it my duty which I owe to sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH.
in Williams's Law Office, 56 William st.

We are acquainted with the above gentleman, the certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.
Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. TULLMAN.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family, while in reality, nine out of ten of those deaths would have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!!

Is it not a painful thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this very safe and only possibility of a cure do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it! Let every parent that is in doubt, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for nine days with worms, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

Mrs. CLARK, a poor widow woman near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady was called in to prescribe for the family and immediately sent Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A Family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had been pronounced by a highly eminent physician to be in a confirmed consumption. Two large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and and resort to it in New York, where she finally by using it in incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is now used in every quarter of the globe, and the certificates of its virtues are numerous as the sands of the sea shore.

Caution.—Be sure to buy this article unless it have *Dr. Kolmstock's* Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Essex Orphan's Court

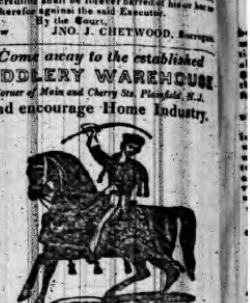
Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Sheldon Ayer, deceased,
vs.
Debtor to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that said Executor do Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of the Deceased, to bring in their claims, demands against the same, within one year from the 30th day of January 30th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for four months, and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived, for the same space of time; and any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the time aforesaid of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.
75—9w

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness Maker,

HAVING all confidence that he can at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders that may be favored with, on reasonable terms, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

B. HUNT'S,

ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a patent for which was obtained, they are superior. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and will create any sickness at the Stomach nor pain in the bowels. The inventor would offer the following extract from a letter, as a reason why he offers the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received the package of B. Hunt's medicine and delivered it to the persons. I have used some of them in my practice for the last 2 months in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular; and in one case of a child 3 years old, troubled with worms; and I recommend them to the public with the greatest confidence.

JAMES N. MITCHELL, M. D.
Westchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir, I want you to send me 4 dozens of the cordial and 4 dozen of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt two dozen bottles of cordial and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised for persons I cannot boast quackery, but as I had always found the cordial to be a good one, I thought I would try them. I had a child three 2 years old, which had been all medicinal aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them to be a good one. I have since used them in my family and other in so far restored as to be considerable. You say as agent for Mr Hunt, you would like any effects that have come under my particular notice, and that I do not deceive the public. I have used it and have he has recommended it in his directions, and am aware of female weakness with astonishing effects. I have also used it in my family in the stone, and other complaints, and can say with confidence of the good and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps from the effects of the gall, he gives a portion of the bile which is necessary for digestion, and returns it into the blood system. I should recommend the use of one or two cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating, for a few days, when a portion of all will be required. I have used it when I was to go to parties, and no family be without them.

Sept. 15, 1842. D. C. JOHN McCARTER, M. D.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I have used two dozen bottles of the cordial and two dozen boxes of the pills of Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills, and I find them to be a good medicine. I have used it in my family and in my practice for the last 2 months, and find it to be a good medicine. I have used it in my family and in my practice for the last 2 months, and find it to be a good medicine. I have used it in my family and in my practice for the last 2 months, and find it to be a good medicine

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 16. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1844. Whole number 380.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing taken less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease. It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for some years past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemaker says there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use. It keeps the invaluable blacking of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller a 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the next morning will change the color of the Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair of the color most desirable. It is the only article we can use that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle Rash, Eryal pelas, Boils, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As great in every respect as any in the market. 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

***Castor Oil.* 12½. 6d.**

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the most sure cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indelible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by Jo above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use, can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public, asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original recipe now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound." The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Arcber's Patent, by the [illegible] WEBSTER & MARSH.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is invaluable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHICH faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, Burns or red; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Agae in the face, Chilblains, Scald Heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Talbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Tallon, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a pain in the knee, which had become high ly inflamed, *and had maturated above and below the knee*, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chamberst. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as incurable. This salve was tried, applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among those ill educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics: the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills, each directly the stomach and bowels, relieving every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, Dyspepsia, &c. they will be found in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, whooping-cough, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervious affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business. I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect, until I got a bottle of Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS HUGHS—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 30 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be relieved in the course of three drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, South Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by WILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, a fresh supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,

SOLE IMPORTER OF

Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,

Celebrated Needles,

ARE DEALER IN

Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

No. 163 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

A VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and Delaine shawls, just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.

FARMER'S Almanac, 3 cents single, or 3c. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanac 3 cents.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
Sept 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

From the Dublin (Irish) Nation.

Blue Your Time.

Bide your time!—the more is breaking,
Bright with Freedom's blessed ray—
Millions from their trance awaking,
Soon shall stand in stern array;
Man shall fetter man no longer,
Liberty shall march sublime:
Every moment makes you stronger
Firm, unshrinking, bide your time.

Bide your time!—one false step taken
Perils all you yet have done;
Unfastened—erect—unshaken,
Watch and wait, and all is won;
'Tis not by one rash endeavor
Men or States to greatness climb—
Would you win your rights forever,
Calm and thoughtful bide your time!

Bide your time—your worst transgression
Were to strike, and strain in vain;
He whose arm would smite Oppression
Must not need to smite again!
Danger makes the brave man steady—
Rashness is the coward's crime—
Be for Freedom's battle ready,
When it comes—but bide your time!

From the New York Evangelist.

The Unanswerable Argument.

SCENE I.—THE PASTOR'S STUDY.

'Have you conversed with our infidel and scoffing friend, Mr. R——, on the subject of religion, to day?' said the venerable and anxious pastor to a neighbor who sat near him.

'I have, and at great length, but was unable to make the least impression upon his mind.—You know that he is a man of extensive reading and is a perfect master of all the ablest infidel writers. He regards the fortress in which he has entrenched himself as impregnable—well fortified against every point of attack. You know his ready wit, and when he finds he cannot talk you down, he will laugh you down.—No arguments can stand before him, and no argument for the truth of the Christian system can weigh a feather with him. I can say no more to him. He made my errand the butt of ridicule for the whole company.'

'Then you consider his case hopeless?'

'I do indeed. I believe him to be given over of God to believe a lie; and I expect to see him fill up the cup of his iniquity to the very brim, without repentance, and to die a hardened and self ruined man.'

A Short pause ensued, during which the infidel, amid the many changes of heart and mind which were going on around him, and looked on with a scornful eye upon the whole scene, proud of his position, and confident in his strength, and able, as he believed himself to be, to resist every influence, human and divine, which might be brought to bear upon him.

The pastor had often approached him, and had as often been repulsed. As a dernier resort, he had requested his able and skillful neighbor, a lawyer of piety and talents, to visit Mr. R——, and endeavor to convince him. But it was like attempting to reason with the tempest, or still the thunder or soothe the volcano.

'Neighbor,' said the pastor to his learned and pious friend, 'have you no additional arguments to offer to Mr. R——? You know he comprehends and able argument as well as any of us, and *you and I have often seen how his cold will kindle* under the influence of a compact and well drawn argument. Now, with giving him no time to reply, and so without awakening his pride, or his passion, could you not beg him to give you audience, while you go over with him the proofs on which the Christian system rests?'

'I have done that already,' said the neighbor, 'and he heard me through, and heard me patiently; and then pounced upon my arguments like the tiger upon his prey. Then he wound up with bitter reproaches, which make me dread to an counter him again. "There is the Methodist," said he, "who is all for noise; and his noise is his religion. There is the Presbyterian, who is all for orthodoxy and order, and his orthodoxy is his religion. There is the Baptist, who is all for Jordan and deep water, and his water is his religion. There is the Episcopalian, who is all Prelacy and the liturgy, and his Prelacy and the liturgy is his religion. Now cause the Methodist to change places with the Presbyterian, and the Baptist with the Episcopalian, and they will feel as if their religion was not worth having; or rather, will feel as if they had no religion at all. The accidents and peculiarities of a sect constitute the religion of the sect. These accidents and peculiarities taken away, the sect is destroyed. Now do not tell me that I am to lay my soul on such a rotten foundation as this, on pain of eternal perdition if I do not. I've seen through the whole of you and you are all built upon the changing, shifting quicksand, that changes with the flood and tide." This he said with great bitterness. Then a smile passed over his features, and he burst into a laugh. 'Joe Smith was no fool. I'll tell you, friend, (linking on to the changes, and ringing them till you have tinkered a new denomination into existence) is not half as hard as ringing the changes on this anvil, and tinkering this iron into new shapes,' said he, a demoniacal sneer upon his face. 'What say you shipmates,' and he looked round to his fellow workmen, 'shall we set up a new church—and will you have me for the pastor?' We will let the lawyers well, and no doubt they will join us.'

You may well suppose that I retreated, for I could stay no longer. Neither can I visit him again.'

SCENE II.—THE ELDER'S CLOSET.

There was a fire blazing upon the hearth in that little room. The wind was howling without, the snow was whirled in eddies, and was swept with violence against the casement. It was a cold night in January. In that secret and retired chamber, where none but God could hear, was poured out a voice from a burdened soul. The elder was upon his knees. His bosom heaved with emotion. His soul was in an agony. That voice of prayer was continued at intervals through the livelong night. In that room was a wrestling like that of Jacob. There was a prevailing like that of Israel. It was replete with the Most High for an unwonted display of his power and grace, with the confidence that nothing was too hard for the Almighty. It was a night of prayer, of entreaty of *importunity. It was prayer, as a man would pray* for the life of a friend, who was on the eve of execution.

SCENE III.—THE PRAYER MEETING.

The meeting was still and solemn as eternity. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was a cheerful evening, and the astrals threw their mellow light over the dense assembly.—Now the song of praise resounds from all parts of the room, and there is a heart in the utterance which belongs not to other times. Now the voice of one and another ascends in prayer, and such prayer is seldom heard except in the time of genuine revivals of religion. The silent tear steals down many a cheek. The sincere laudable sigh escapes from many a bosom. An intense interest sits on every countenance, and the voice of prayer the voice of all. One after another arises, and tells the listening company what the Lord has done for his soul.' There stands Mr. R——, once the infidel—now the humble believer in Jesus. He is clothed in a new spirit. His face shines as did the face of Moses when he had seen God face to face. He is a new creature in Christ Jesus. Old things have passed away, behold all things have become new.

'I stand,' said Mr. R——, 'to tell you the story of my conversion.' His lips trembled slightly as he spoke, and his bosom heaved with suppressed emotion. 'I am as a brand plucked out of the burning.' The change in my views and feelings is an astonishment to myself; and all brought about by the grace of God, and that unanswerable argument. It was a cold morning in January. The sun was just rising, and sending his dim rays through the fleecy clouds The fire was burning, and I had just begun my labor at the anvil to my shop, when I looked out, and saw Elder B—— approaching. He dismounted quickly, and entered. As he drew near, I saw he was agitated. His look was full of earnestness. His eyes were bedimmed with tears. He took me by the hand. His breast heaved with emotion, and with indescribable tenderness he said, 'Mr. R——, I am greatly concerned your salvation—greatly concerned for your salvation,' and he burst into tears. He stood with my hand grasped in his. He struggled to regain self-possession. He often assayed to speak but not a word could he utter, and finding that he could say no more, he turned, went out of the shop, got on his horse, and rode slowly away.

"'Greatly concerned for my salvation,' said I audibly, and I stood and forgot to bring my hammer down. There I stood with it upraised—'greatly concerned for my salvation.' Here is a new argument for the truth of religion, which I have never heard before, and which I know not how to answer. Had the elder reasoned with me, I could have confounded him; but here is no threadbare argument for the truth of religion. Religion must be true, or this man would not feel as he does. 'Greatly concerned for my salvation'—it rung through my ears like a thunder clap in a clear sky. Greatly concerned! I ought to be for my own salvation, said I—what shall I do?

'I went into my house. My poor pious wife, whom I had always ridiculed for her religion, as I called it, exclaimed, 'Why Mr. R——, what is the matter with you?' 'Matter enough, said I, 'I am sure enough'—filled with agony and overwhelmed with a sense of sin. 'Old elder B. has rode two miles this cold morning to tell me he was greatly concerned for my salvation. What shall I do! What shall I do!'

"'I do not know what better you can do,' said my now astonished wife, 'I do not know what better you can do, than to get on your horse and go and see the elder. He can give you better counsel than I, and tell you what you must do to be saved.'

"No sooner said than done. I mounted my horse and pursued after him. I found him alone in that same little room, where he had spent the whole night in prayer for my poor soul, where he had shed many tears over such a reprobate as I and had besought God to have mercy upon me.

"'I am come,' said I to him, 'to tell you that I am greatly concerned for my own salvation.'

"'Praised be God,' said the elder. 'It is a faithful saying and worthy of acceptation, that Jesus Christ came to save sinners, even the very chief,' and he began at that same Scripture, and preached to me Jesus. On that same floor we knelt, and together we prayed—and we did not separate that day till God spoke peace to my soul. I have often been requested to look at the evidence of the truth of religion, but, blessed be God, I have evidence for it's truth here"—laying his hand upon his heart—"which nothing can gainsay or resist. I have often been led to look upon this and that argument for the truth of Christianity, but I could overlook and set it thought, completely demolish and annihilate them all. But I stand here to-night, thankful to acknowledge that God sent an argument to *my conscience and heart*, which could not be answered or resisted, when the weeping elder came to me to tell me how greatly he was concerned for my salvation. God taught him that argument, where he spent the night before him in prayer for my soul. Now I can truly say I am a happy man. My peace flows like a river.'—My consistent, uncomplaining wife, who so long bore with my impiety and unbelief, now rejoices with me, that by the grace of God I am what I am—that whereas I was blind, now I see.—And here permit me to say, if you would wish to reach the heart of such a poor sinner as I, you must get your qualifications where the good old elder did, in his closet, and as he did on his knees. So it shall be with me. I will endeavor to reach the hearts of my infidel friends through the closet and by prayer.'

He sat down; overcome with emotion, amid the tears and suppressed sobs of the assembly. All were touched; for all knew what he once was, all saw what he had now become.

"Time on his noiseless wing, pursues his rapid flight." Years have gone by—and the good old elder has been numbered with the dead.—But the converted infidel still lives; an earnest, faithful, honest, humble Christian. His whole subsequent life has borne abundant evidence to the reality of that great change which he described soon after his conversion, in a prayer-meeting, and many are the individuals who have been rescued from the jaws of perdition through his instrumentality. As he had much to be forgiven, so he has felt that much love from him would be but a poor requital. Could you see him now as the writer has often seen him, and look upon his earnest honest face, as he speaks of what the Savior has done for him—could you follow him in his walks of usefulness, which are frequent—could you see his meek, but decided and bold profession of his unchanged love for Jesus, you would have no reason to doubt the reality of the religion, the profession of which he *adorns by a holy life and a godly conversation.*

The principal facts of this case of conversion, are as they have been related above, and they teach us this very important lesson, that truth felt, is more powerful in its influence over other minds, than truth spoken, and if we would reach the hearts of unbelievers, we must have hearts ourselves full of concern in their behalf.

How efficient and successful would be the efforts of Christians, if they could be directed with the spirit and temper, the desire and prayer which were shown in this single example. If we wish to know how to do good, here we may learn the secret of success. God will give us a message where we have a heart to carry it to an unbelieving friend. ERODEX.

The Beggar Scotch Poet.

The Westminister Rev w for December, contains a well written and eloquent article on 'Poems by William Thom.'

Mr. Thom is a weaver in Inverary. He has struggled with the hardest poverty. Yet not the griping power of want could chill the enthusiasm of a manly nature, or repress the outbreak of the higher and more generous feelings of the heart. He stands out now a living type of that combination which ought always to exist between the labor of the hand and, the labor of the head, and which is destined yet to be more fully exemplified in our race. Toil is an essential of progress.—It is the germ of all high attainment. And when the hard handed laborer feels that the better feelings within him may be cultivated—that his intellect may be fed, strengthened, enlarged by study and thought just as his frame is developed by bodily exercise—this combination will exist, and the artizan will become, like the weaver of Inverary, not only a worker at the loom, but an instructor among men—an embodiment of the good and true in and around him, giving vent to what he feels or thinks, for the benefit and blessing of man.

William Thom is now about forty five years of age. His stature is short, and his legs stunted, like one of those whose childhood was not generously fed, but there is breadth in his shoulders and clearness in his complexion, indicating a hale and tough constitution. Light auburn hair, now silvering, covers a large broad head with ample brow, firm set mouth, and light blue twinkling eyes, full of the sensibility and the keenness of the man. His dress is that of his class—the corduroy trousers, the blue short coat with brass buttons, and the silk hat being the only smartness peculiar to the portion of those who follow the sedentary trades.

He was the son of a widow [illegible] was run over by a nobleman's [illegible] crushed his foot and ankle [illegible] ple for life. For this m[illegible] generously gave the m[illegible]

alone in the world, Mr. Thom sunk from one degree of poverty to another till he was forced to beg for a subsistence. How could he help it—compelled to support a family of six persons on five shillings a week. Hear him give a specimen morning.

'Imagine a cold spring forenoon. It is eleven o'clock, but our dwelling shows none of the signs of that time of day. The four children are still asleep. There is a bed cover hung before the window, to keep all within as much like night as possible; and the mother sits beside the bed of her children, to lull them back to sleep, whenever any shows an inclination to awake.—For this there is a cause, for our weekly 5 shillings had not come as expected, and the only food in the house consists of a handful of oatmeal saved from the supper of last night. Our meal is also exhausted.

My wife and I were conversing in sunken whispers about making an attempt to cook the handful of meal, when the younger child awoke beyond its mother's power to hush it again to sleep, and then fell a whimpering, and finally broke out in a steady scream, which of course rendered it impossible long to keep the rest in a state of unconsciousness. Face after face sprung up, each with one content exclaims, 'Oh, mother, mother, gie me a piece!' How weak a word is sorrow, to apply to the feelings of myself and wife, during the remainder of that dreary forenoon?'

When it came to the worst he left the key of his habitation with his landlord took his family, and started off. On the third night, (Saturday,) amid the pelting of rain and the piercing east wind, William Thom left his family by the way side and went to a farm house to obtain shelter for the night. Being repulsed, he says:

'I returned to my family. They had crept closer together, and except the mother, were fast asleep. 'Oh, Willie, Willie, what keepit ye?' inquired that trembling woman. 'I'm doon fu'o' Jeanie,' she added; 'ana she wassoun like.' Let's a' to the cauld.' 'We've nae way to gang, lass,' said I' whate'er come o' us. Yon folk winna hae us.' Few more words passed. I drew her mantle over the wet and chilled sleepers and sat down beside them. My head throbbed with pain, and for a time became the tenement of thoughts I would not now reveal. They partook less of sorrow than of indignation, and it seemed to me that the same world was a thing any man to be hated; and on the whole, the poorest had one like me could get out of it the better for his sake and my own. I felt myself, as were, shut out from mankind—enclosed—praised in misery—no outlook—none! My miserable wife and little ones, who alone cared for me what would I not have done for their sakes at hour? Here let me speak out—and be ard, too, while I tell it—that the world does ot at all times know how unsafely it sits; when separ ius loosed honor's last hold upon the heart ewinen transcendent nobleness lay in the dust—when every unsympathizing plooker is deemed an enemy—who then can mit the con-equence? For my own part I confess that, ever since that dreadful night, I can never hear any extraordinary criminal, without the wish to pierce through the mere judicial views of his career, under which, I am persuaded, there would often be found to exist an unseen impulse—a chain with one end fixed in nature's holiest ground, by which he can to his last link.

'I will resume my story. The gleaming light was scarcely sufficient to allow me to write a little note, which I carried to a stately mansion hard by. It was to entreat what we had been denied at B——. This application was also fruitless. The servant had been ordered to take in no such notes, and he could not break through the rule. On rejoining my little group my heart lightened at the presence of a serving-man, who at that moment came near, and who divining our wretchedness, could not pass without endeavouring to succor us. The kind words of the worthy peasant sank deep in our hearts. I do not know his name; but never can I forget him. Assisted by him, we arrived about eleven o'clock at the farm house of John Cooper, West-town of Kinnard, where we were immediately admitted. The accomodation, we were told, was poor—but what an alternative from the storm-beaten way side. The servants made us in bed at once, and we were permitted a short time to warm ourselves at the bothy fire. During this interval the infant seemed to revive; it fastened heartily to the breast, and soon fell asleep. We were next led to an out house. A man stood by with a lantern, while with straw and blankets we made a pretty fair bed. In less than half an hour the whole slept sweetly in their dark and almost roofless dormitory. I think it might have been between three and four o'clock when I awoke and rose! Oh, that scream! I think I can hear it now. The other children, started from sleep, joined in frightful wail over their dead sister.—Our poor Jeanie had unobserved by us, sunk during the night under the effects of the exposure of the preceding evening, following as that did, a long course of hardships, too great to be borne by a young frame. Such visitation could only be well borne by one hardened to misery and wearied of existence. I sat awhile and looked on them: comfort I had none to give—none to take. I spake not—what could be said?—words? Oh, no! The worst is over when words can serve us. And yet it is not just when the wound is given that pain is felt. How comes it, I wonder, minor evils will affect even to agony while paramount sorrow oversees itself, and stands in stupified calmness! Strange to say on the first becoming aware of the bereavement of that terrible night, I sat for some minutes gazing upwards at the fluttering and wheeling movements of a party of swallows, our fellow lodgers, who had been disturbed by our unearthly outcry. After while, I proceeded to awaken the people in the ge, who entered at once into our feelings, and ery thing which Christian kindness could as proper to be done on the melancholy A numerous and respectable party of m bled that night to assist at the fu obscure corner o Kinnard church- orite little Jeanie.

onday we wandered onwards purpose or end. Nor knew our couch might be, or rave. 'Tis but fair to ren never were ill off, during the day time. One thing which might yet contribute to this was, that our appearance as yet was respectable, and it operated as if the people saw in us neither the shrewd hawker nor the habitual mendicant, so that we were better supplied with food than had been our lot for many a month before. But oh, the ever recurring sunset. Then came the hour of sad conjecturing and sorrowful outlook. To seek lodging at a farm before sunset, was to ensure refusal. After nightfall, the children, worn out with the day's wandering, turned fretful, and slept whenever we sat down. After experience taught us cunning in this, as in other things—the tactics of habitual vagrants being to remain in concealment near a farm of good name, until a suitable lateness warranted the attack.'

'Gin a' trades fail me, Gweed be thankit, I can beg,' is a Scotch saying, and poor Tom felt the necessity of it to keep off the tyranny of the spectre starvation. In England he was driven to the extremest necessity. Where to find a night's lodging, and without means to pay for a supper for his wife and children, he determined to try the effect of his flute upon the good people of Methven, where he was. He says:

'Musing over these and many other considerations, we found ourselves in a beautiful green lane fairly out of the town, and opposite a genteel looking house, at the windows of which sat several well dressed people. I think that it might be our bewildered and hesitating movements that attracted their notice—perhaps not favorably. 'A quarter of an hour longer,' said I' and it will be darker; let us walk out a bit.' The sun had been down a good while, and the gloaming was lovely. In spite of every thing, I felt a momentary reprieve. I dipped my dry flute in a little burn, and began to play. It rang sweetly amongst the trees. I moved on and on, still playing, and still facing the town. The 'flowers of the Forest' brought me before the house lately mentioned. My music raised one window after another, and in less than ten minutes put me in possession of 3s 9d of good English money. I sent the mother home with this treasure, and directed her to send our eldest girl to me. It was by this time nearly dark. Everybody says, 'things just need a beginning.' I had made a beginning, and a very good one too. I had a smart turn for strathspeys, and there appeared to be a fair run upon them. By this time I was nearly in the middle of the town. When I finally made my bow and retired to my lodging, it was with four shillings and some pence in addition to what was sent before. My little girl got a beautiful shawl, and several articles of wearing apparel. Shall I not bless the good people of Methven? Let me ever chance to see a Methven weaver in distress, and I will strive to lay hands with him. Those men—for I know them, as they know me, by instinct—these men not only helped me themselves, but testified their gratitude to every one that did so. There was enough to encourage further perseverance, but I felt after all that I had begun too late in life ever to acquire that ease and grace, indispensable to him who would successfully 'carry the gubernuna on.' I must forego it, at least in a downright street capacity.'

But yet deeper affliction was in store for him. His wife died. He felt the blow severely. And his feelings he poured forth in verse—so sweet, so natural, so gentle, that the reader at once sympathises with the poet. He knew the 'sad realities of the poor man's dwelling,' and the loss of the light of that dwelling, at once its comforter and its hope, leaving 'his bairns motherless' as few mortals may know it.

Yet amid all this suffering William has been true to his duty. The whisky cup had dashed from, and destroyed the life of a man. A nobler spirit directed Thom. He had caught the spirit of the Temperance reform, and had been thus taught to shun the poisonous draught.

We are glad to state that Mr. Thom's condition and prospects are much improved. In 1841 he thus describes to a friend his situation:

'I occupy two trim little garrets in a house belonging to Sir Robert Elphinstone, lately built on the market stand of Inverary. We have every thing required in our humble way; perhaps we are blankets spread a little to lightly during the last severe winter, but when we crept close together—that is gone—its summer now, and we are hopeful that next winter will bring better things.'

A new Cherokee newspaper is proposed by Wm. P. Ross. The prospectus says—'While it is intended to make the paper national in its political character, abstaining from all partisanship in the internal politics of the nation, it will nevertheless be open to full and open discussions of any measures of policy on the part of the United States, which touch upon or affect the rights and interest, not only of the Cherokee, but also of their red brethren.' The paper is to be published in English and Cherokee, once a week at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. The Cherokee Nation will be the proprietors of the paper—the editor's (Cherokee,) graduated with honor at Princeton College, N. J. A strong appeal is made and to the citizens of the United States for patronage, and we have no doubt that the paper will contain a variety of information in relation to the Indian tribes, which will prove highly interesting.

Important Mail Arrangement—*No charge for Postage*.—An Association of Mechanics, Merchants, Traders, &c., was projected in New York last week under the title of the "United States Benevolent Mail Association," having for its object the transmission of letters, free of charge, throughout the whole Union, as rapidly as by the United States Mail. We understand that the patriotic enterprise is undertaken by the citizens of New York, under an impression that Congress—relying upon the suggestion of the Post Master General—will not reduce the postage. The Sun adds:

Respect for existing laws has induced the citizens composing the Benevolent Mail Association to carry out their plans, merely as a charitable organization, and not as a money making company. The Association will be modelled after the Benevolent Societies of the day. A donation of so much per annum will secure the right of membership. We suppose that monthly and weekly members will be received on liberal terms. Indeed, we believe it is the intention of the Association to carry letters for all persons indiscriminately, relying upon the benevolence of their fellow citizens for support. The gratuitous services of shop keepers or hotel proprietors in the interior towns and villages will ensure the establishment of Sub-Post Offices everywhere.

GLEANINGS.

Exemplary Damages.—At the Circuit Court in Onondaga Co. John S. Gardiner recovered of O. S. Bassey, both wealthy farmers, $1500 damages for the seduction and abandonment of his daughter under pretext of marriage.

There is a strong war feeling getting up in France against Mexico. The principal cause of complaint is the infidelity of Mexico to France in all money matters. The Siecle preaches a crusade right off. It proposes to send two regiments right off, taken from the army in Africa, to assist the Texans.

Of seven or eight children who bed strayed into a field near Montreal, Canada, and eaten of wild parsnips, four had died, and others were not expected to recover. Shortly after death, they became black, and covered with lumps.

Real Benevolence.—The record of donations to the New York Orphan Asylum, acknowledges the receipt from one lady, (married) in annual gifts about 50 pairs of shoes per year, 712 pairs of stockings for the orphans, all her own knitting; and from another lady (unmarried) 250 garments made by her own hand.

☞ We notice among the Regulations issued by the Lessees of the Morris Canal, Messrs. Mills & Sykes, a provision that no Boats are to be passed on Sundays, without special orders—a wise example, which should be generally followed.

A fortnight's later news from China was received at New York on Saturday by the Natchez, which sailed from Canton 14th of January. Mr. Cushing was not expected till February. Trade was going on as usual; and there was no news of consequence. The fever and ague prevailed distressingly along the river.

American Museum N. Y.—No less than 20,000 persons visited the Gianis at the Museum last week. The manager will continue the exhibition through the present week, and has made arrangements to give two performances every day—one at half past three P. M. and one at eight.

Distilleries.—There are 10,306 in the U. S.—of which New York has 212, & Pennsylvania 203. Delaware has none. North Carolina 2802, Louisiana 6, Ohio &c. New York produces 11,973,815 gals.; North Carolina 1,051,979 gals. Massachusetts has 37 and makes 5,177,919 gallons.

☞ *A Coroner's Inquest* was held on Wednesday last on the dead body of Gilbert Underhill, found dead at his residence in Vernon Valley, Caldwell, in this county. The jury after a very careful investigation came to the conclusion that he died in a fit.—*Newark Adv.*

The people of Iowa have decided in favor of forming a State Government. Delegates are to be elected next August to a convention, which is to assemble in October to form a constitution. At the next session of Congress, Iowa will apply for admission into the Union as a State.

The Boston Post relates that the 'Klay Klub' of that city waited on Mr. Webster recently, with an invitation to speak before those "same old Coons." That Mr. W. looked as sour as he might be supposed to do, were a person in the act of stealing his pot of chowder—that he hummed twice, squinted right and left as often—looked straight ahead, and replied, "call your Club after Washington, and let that man in Kentucky unmask himself on the Texas question, and I speak." The "Klub" took time to deliberate, and so did Webster.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican minister has suspended his relations with our Government. He will go to New York, and there remain until the Senate considers the Texan Treaty. The ultimate course will be decided by a vote of the Senate on the Treaty, or by instructions from his government.

A Branch Mint in New York is asked for by a memorial to the Senate, from the Chamber of Commerce. It sets forth there is an extraordinary supply just now of fair gold and silver, and that hence the moment is more propitious to give a specie currency of a national character adequate to its wants—that a great portion of specie on deposit in the Banks is foreign gold, principally British sovereigns, which, although made a legal tender at a fixed value, ought not, if they could be substituted for the American eagle. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Iron Steamers.—Mr. Tomlinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now erecting in his ship yard at that place, two iron steamers. The first and largest is a government steam frigate, 177 feet in length.—The other is a merchant vessel, building for Lieut. McLaughlin. The plates of iron used in their construction are beautifully moulded to form by the pressure of screws, without the marks of a hammer; and the joints, it is stated, are fitted with all the precision attained in wood. The Government frigate will, it is thought, cost from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Dubuque Transcript states that that region of country will soon do a large business in raising sheep and wool for market, provided we keep reasonable duties on the woolen goods of foreign countries.

The Creek Indians are raising rice of the best quality in Arkansas. Ere long rice enough not only for home consumption, but for exportation, will be raised in Arkansas.

The Hudson and Delaware Canal company have deepened their canal, throughout its whole extent, one foot, at an expense of $100,000.—They have built 250 new boats, which carry 45 tons each, and coal can be delivered at Rondout for $2,50 per ton.

FOREIGN.

Nineteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. but the intelligence is not important, except that Cotton has fallen three farthings a pound on the middling and lower qualities, and a half penny on the finer descriptions.

The Acadia brought a full cabin of passengers, and her mails weighed a ton and a half.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, and one of Bonaparte's generals, is dead, aged 80 years. His son has ascended the throne under the name of Oscar the Second.

O'Connell had made a circuit through the principal towns in England, exciting the sympathies of the people.

A Treaty with the Germanic Customs Union has been concluded by Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin. The effect of the Treaty will be to reduce the present duties on tobacco and rice imported into Germany from the United States and on the other hand to afford facilities for the introduction into the United States of the several branches of German manufactures for American consumption. The treaty has yet to be ratified by the other states of the Customs Union as well as by Congress.

The British trade with China is increasing very rapidly. Upward of eighty vessels have left the London docks for China since the 1st of March, all carrying out full cargoes.

No fewer than five great lines of railway, embracing altogether 1500 miles in their extent, having received the sanction of Government, and are to be commenced forthwith.

An Organ Large as a three Story House!—Mr. Erben in New York is erecting the organ for Trinity Church, which is 53 feet high, 27 wide, and 32 deep. The whole number of pipes in this monster organ will be 2169, divided among 43 draw stops, eleven of which are to the pedestal. The largest metal diapason pipe which will be visible in the centre of the organ's front, is to be five feet in circumference and 28 feet long. The organ is to have four keyboards, or ranks of keys. Its entire weight is estimated to be more than forty tons.

The case is to be of oak, in the rich Gothic style of architecture, designed by Mr. Upjohn, the architect of the Church. Its cost will be $10,000.

No less than 5 ships have been added to the whaling fleet, during the past week.

☞ Chinese Hair Eradicator, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Without persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are materially affected, but produce season resort to Dr. Allens's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Consumption" for which all mankind must have reason and cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and Consumption, and do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. Richardson, M. D.

Unionville, August 1, 1844.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York—Also

By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield,

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent diseases of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to worthless articles.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

THE UNION,

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Business, throughout the length and breadth of the Land is in as prosperous a state as could be desired, and that in all branches. This encouraging things fully proves to our satisfaction, the wisdom benefit of a protective Tariff, and the soundness of a National Bank. The assertion of the Whigs of the North in regard to the anticipated effect of the present Tariff, are now fully realized—and the low rates of exchange between the parts of the country, and the soundness of the Currency, fully sustain the assertions of the Democrats that a National Bank is entirely unnecessary.

Anti-Annexation Meeting.—A very large and most respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, opposed to the Annexation of Texas, was held in the Broadway Tabernacle last Wednesday Evening. The venerable Albert Gallatin presided, and amongst the twenty four Vice Presidents, were the following noted and influential men:—James Harper, Morris Franklin, W. C. Bryant, Wm. B. Astor, Hiram Ketchum, James G. King, &c. &c. Also a letter from Chancellor Kent was read, strongly condemning the Annexation.

Numerous and strong resolutions in opposition to the measure, were adopted by acclamation. We hope the influence of the meeting will be very great, and for the country's benefit.

That Whig Senate.—Although we are no politician, we must say that we strongly and confidently rely on our Whig Senate, to prevent the great and alarming anticipated evils, the abolition of our protective Tariff, and the annexation of Texas.

Congress.—As usual, nothing worthy of record has been done, and the sooner it adjourns, the better will it be for all parties. The discussion on every subject turns into a debate on the Presidential Question, or the comparitive merits of both parties, and Messrs. Clay and Van Buren. Last Tuesday afternoon, in a debate on the alleged bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay many years ago, a disgraceful personal conflict took place, the particulars of which, we suppose, would be of no benefit to our readers to know, and the least said on such themes the better.

The Postage Reform Bill passed to a 3d reading in the Senate on Wednesday. The rate of postage for single letters are thus fixed:—Not over 30 miles, 3 cts.; not over 100 miles, 5 cts.—do 300 miles 10 cents; over 300 miles 15 cts. The franking privilege is much reduced, and of it the Postmasters are entirely deprived.

On Thursday, the death of Hon. Pierre De Bossier, member of the House from Louisiana was announced. He died at Washington on Wednesday evening, after a long illness, aged 46 years. The speaker alluded to the striking and remarkable fact, that the death of seven members of the present House of Representatives, and three members of the Senate, had been announced during the first session of the 28th Congress.

Mast. Alexander Hamilton Bregue—Aged but thirteen years.—We are happy to learn that this young artist, who obtained the first premium for specimens of *Sepia*, and other drawings, at the Brooklyn Institute, on the 25th of February last, is about giving lessons, and may be consulted, at the residence of his father, No. 81 Orange street.

The above we copy from the Brooklyn Evening Star. The services of this talented young man and of his father are engaged by Mr. Cox to give instruction to the classes of the Plainfield Female Institute, as will be seen by his advertisement.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned at Trenton on Wednesday. Among the appointments for this State, we notice the following:—

Rahway, V. Shepherd.—Plainfield, R. Westbrook.—Dover, H. B. Kelly.—New Brunswick, I Kayes.

New York Town Elections.—The returns of the Supervisors, elected at the elections this spring in the State of New York, sum up as follows:—Van Buren, 457—Whig, 403—Native, 171.

Destructive Tornado in West Jersey.—During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening last a tornado, which commenced a little south Philadelphia crossed the Delaware and rushed with much fury for about ten miles through New Jersey. Its course in the S. W. and took a N. E. course, its breadth being half a mile. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail, and its route over Philidelphia Neck is strewn with trees, fences &c. Signs and awnings up Front and Second streets were blown away, and the western windows of the houses were shattered by the hail stones.

The first new Methodist Church in Wartan village was damaged $4000,—the gable end being crushed in and the roof carried some 100 yds., which broke a boy's leg.

The Princeton steam frigate was thrown on

her beam ends, the guns being violently thrown from their places much to the hazard of the vessel.

The Tornado presented a fearful scene as it crossed the Delaware somewhere below Kaighn's Point. Fortunately no vessels were within its track, but the smoke pipe of a steamer near by was carried off. In South Camden, barns, fences &c., were swept away. Its roar through the Jersey woods is said to have been terrific.

Several frame buildings near Newton Meeting House were blown down. An apple orchard, belonging to Isaac Collins, containing nearly 300 fine trees, was *completely ruined*, and a team was upset in a moment. The pear and other early crops were destroyed.

In Philadelphia and vicinity a terrible Hail Storm raged for a few minutes on Wednesday afternoon. In the heart of the city, though severe, it was nothing to the hurricane for a few miles South. In the neighborhood of the Point House, hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell in profusion. The roof of the "New Bathoeda" meeting house in Warton street, Southwark, was blown off, and in falling struck a boy, whose leg was broken, and a small girl, who was instantanily killed. A wagon, standing on the Point House road, was overturned—trees uprooted, and chimnies blown from the houses.

Acquittal of Marsh.—The trial of Marsh for the murder of Phebe Chaddick concluded on Friday afternoon, in the acquittal of Marsh. The verdict of "Not Guilty," was received with intense interest and excitement. There are two indictments still remaining against him, for the murder of the two children, for which he is still in prison. A motion has been made to discharge him from these indictments, as the murder was committed by the same act for which *he has been tried and acquitted.*

Annexation of Texas.—The latest intelligence from Washington, shows that the annexation is improbable in the extreme. Great statesmen and good men of both parties and from all parts of the country are opposed to it.

Counterfeit $2 notes on the New York Stock Bank have been put in circulation. On the upper left hand corner the genuine reads, 'Secured by the pledge of public stocks.' The counterfeit reads, 'Secured the pledge Public Stocks.'—The Register on the genuine is D. Campbell; on the counterfeit it looks like D. Cudrphue.—*Tribune.*

"My wife,' said a critic; 'is the most even tempered woman I ever saw—one is always mad.'

Shortly after the recent hail-storm in Utica, multitudes of fresh water lobsters were discovered in several contiguous lakes and brick yards on John and Jay sts. They were mostly about a finger's length in size, and live in piles two or three inches deep. We are informed that three pecks fell were picked up in a single garden.

Robbing the Clergy.—Four clergymen, of the Convention now in session at the First Baptist Church, Second st. and Lagrange Place, sating together in the second row of the seats from the pulpit, had their pockets picked of a some dozen rolls of bank notes on Wednesday afternoon. One of them the Rev. Mr. Colgate, Treasurer of the American Foreign Bible Society, was robbed of $125, funds of the Society. Another the Rev. M. Matthias, lost a sum of money and a number of valuable papers.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Death of Rev Mr. Carey.—We learn with regret, that the Rev. Mr. Carey, whose ordination by Bishop Onderdonk created so much excitement some months ago, died on his passage to Havana, when just within the Harbor.—*True Sun.*

A London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that Dr. Samuel L. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, now in London, has published a work on "Calotic," which is producing a great sensation there.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Darien, Genesee County, N. Y., June 29th, 1843.—I have been afflicted with a very bad Cough for the the last four years—sometimes so severely that I would raise nothing but clear blood; and, one year, I was troubled so bad that I was not able to labor at all. I have been attended by eminent physicians, and have taken a number of different kinds of the most approved medicines in the country—all of which gave me no relief whatever. Some few months since I commenced using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and can cheerfully say I derived more benefit from one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam than all the medicines I have ever used.

LOUISA CHADWICK.

Miss Chadwick has lived in my family most of the time for 2 or three years, and I am well acquainted with the facts drawn up in the above statement, which I believe to be correct in all respects—and I am assured that it was through the agency of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that she received such benefit.

STEPHEN KING.

Supervisor and Postmaster, Darien.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Wonderful in their Nature.—Considering the statements which have been made, of the excellent medical effects of the Vegetable Extract Pills, prepared by Stainburn, and their successful results upon the human system, it is not to be wondered at, that they are in such extensive use by the afflicted. Based upon true scientific principles, and composed of ingredients that rank high with medical men,

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,

are performing cures which astonish the most incredulous. Rheumatism, Dispepsia, fever, and a fact almost every disease give way to their powerful and benign influence. The invigorating and searching qualities of the different articles which enter into their composition, have a tendency to remove all impurities of the blood, destroy undue biliary secretions, and promote insensible perspiration, thereby renovating the system, and producing health, strength and activity.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. H. Coward, $10,00; H. A. Cory, 8,34; J. L. Hoch, 4,44; Rev. J. A. Wood, 2,70; Benj. Manning, 2,65; J. P. Deming, ,76; Jesse Thorn, ,75; Webster & Marsh, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. Henry Miller, of Brooklyn, to Harriet Genung.

In Somerville, 17th inst. LaRue P. Vredenburg to Blandina Bruyn, second daughter of the late Wm. C. Elmendorf.

On the 17th inst. James G Brady, of Norwalk, Ct. to Sarah A. LaRue, of New Brunswick, N. J.

DIED

In Brooklyn, Piscataway township, on the 23d inst. Sarah Laing, widow of David Laing, aged 77 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 17th inst. Anna Maria, cohsort of the late Addison Pra t, in the 25th year of her age.

In New Brunswick, on the same day, Sarah, child of Jacob V. Brokaw, aged 8 years.

In New Brunswick suddenly, of Apoplexy, on the 22d inst. Lewis Jeffers, an old inhabitant of that city.

At the Village of Piscataway, on the 22d inst. Absalom Arnold, an old and respectable citizen of that place.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Department	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric,	4 00
Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr* Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,—N. Y. Super canal,	5 06
Ohio,	4 92
Rye Flour,	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 69
Grain—No. 2 Red Wheat,	1 10
Rye,	71
Corn, 56 lbs.	53
Oats,	30

WANTED,

A First-Rate New Milch COW not less than 5 or more than 8 years old, and gives milk as much as 10 months in 12, and very kind. A fair price will be paid one, as the above named, by

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, April 8, 1844.—3w

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N.B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalant in goods.

H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April 8th 1844.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Shotwell, Executors &c. of Else Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, *to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the Creditors of the said deceased, shall bring their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said Executors.*

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from the time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

A. V. P. SUTPHEN CLERK.

April 22d, 1844. 15 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eucks, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREEN Millwright, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has saw'd 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged where the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

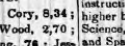
The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. *These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give* instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention is not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 6 00
An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.



ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4 P. M., and Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

Leave New York at 1 P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; otherwise not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

GROUND PRASTER.

The Subscriber has commenced grinding Plaster, and will have it constantly on hand during the whole season, ground from the stone and free from dirt, and will be happy to supply for cash all who are in want.

CHARLES WALTON.

New Market, April 1, 1844. 76 5t*

Cash paid at all times for grain.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected on Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1m

Annual Report,

OF THE DIRECTORS OF

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

Lost by fire the past year, $1800 on the Paper Mill and Machinery of Osborn & Wilson.

Cash paid out for losses at last report,	$5,745 85
Expenses and Interest paid at do	1,634 49
Cash paid Jacob Thorn, for loss of Dr. Freeman,	4 75
Expenses this year,	46 51
President and Secretary's Salaries,	105 00
Cash paid Interest on Premiums paid in	80 19
	8,616 79
Amount put out on Bonds, Notes, &c.	8,290 55
Balance in Secretary's hands	383 61
	$17,290 95

Contra

By Amount received for Interest,	$13,674 89
Cash received for the eight annual Premiums,	2,093 71
Cash received for annual Premiums,	1,522 35
	$17,297 95
Amount of Capital,	$23,210 15
Amount received for Interest and Annual Premiums,	15,197 24
Amount due this Spring for Interest,	516 64
Interest due on Premium notes,	13 89
	$15,727 77
Cash paid out for losses and expenses, as above,	$8,616 79
	$7,110 98
Deduct for Osborn & Wilson's loss,	1,800 00
Surplus Interest,	$5,310 98

JACOB MANNING, President.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

March 11, 1844. 7 3w

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

87 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alom,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	Extract,	—
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Log Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	*Muriate Tin,*
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE WOODS
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hoche Wood,
Chemic,	Tutmeric,	Hyper Nic,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Vermillion,	Barbary Root,
Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.		Quer. Bark, &c.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Ceroons, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a great variety of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue Black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cashor Country Produce

Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, by sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE: SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of New and Useful Books, now in course of publication by THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 150 pages medium 8vo. and can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States. Price in paper covers 25 cents; bound in board, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

JAMES S. MOWATT & CO. Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books in the various departments of Medicine, History, Education, Belles-Letters, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting Library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price charged for each volume will obtain for them, as issued, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,

LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGENT,

Containing a collection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and observations, Costumes of characters and Stage Directions; to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus be rendered serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform, and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in itself.

JUST PUBLISHED;

No 1.—THE DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY,

Edited by Epes Sargent.

THE LIGHT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected, by Epes Sargent, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The publishers of the series will be either original or such as are not to be procured, except at extravagant prices, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which are too brief to find favor in the form which have either their way to the shelves of our book-stores, pre-occupied as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is Legion.

There is also a growing taste in the public mind for better things—for higher specimens of achievement in the domain of thought—for more invigorating, if not more intellectual, nutriment, begin to show themselves. To minister to this taste—to contribute to the supply of its demands—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

The high character of our credentials in entering upon the task of editor, and not as a sample of what we intend to give, we commence the series with a collection of our own Poems, it being the first which by the United States.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, and 150 pages each. The whole table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a neat, uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can cancel his order in regard to the whole work which he includes in his bound collection, and mail subscribers can remit for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. The one dollar eight numbers will be sent. Price 12 1-2 cents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

To be completed in 50 weekly numbers, each number, or volume, to contain 150 pages and upwards. Published semi-monthly, at 25 cents per volume.

This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of eminent persons, male and female, such as have not ever before been presented in a popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage of being true—for they are

No. I.—THE LIFE OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, (formerly Miss Burney,) authoress of "Evelina," &c in two volumes of 150 pages each.

No. II.—LIFE OF GOETHE.—From his own autobiographical papers, and the notes of his contemporaries, in 2 volumes, at 25 cents each vol.

New Works recently published by J. Mowatt & Co., 174 Broadway.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM. In Histories, Phenomena, Science, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the later discoveries in the science, principally derived from a recent work by William Lang with a supplement, containing new and important facts and illustrations by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, author of "Facts in Mesmerism, &c Price 25 cents.

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargent, author of "Velasco," Tragedy," &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers—Now ready.

No. 1. ION, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Sergeant at Law. From the author's latest edition. With stage directions, Description of Costumes &c. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 2—METASTASIO, Tragedy. In five acts. By Rev. H. H. Millman. From the Author's latest edition. With the Stage directions. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 3. THE LADY OF LYONS. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 4. *RICHELIEU.* By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2.

No. 5—*THE HONEY MOON.* By John Tobin. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 6. *THE WIFE.* By *James Sheridan Knowles* 12 1-2 cents.

INFANT TREATMENT—with direct posts to mothers for self-management, before, during, and after pregnancy. Addressed to mothers and nurses. By Dr. Ludwig Formey, First American edition, revised, enlarged and adapted to habits and climate of the United States, by a Physician of New York. Under the approval and recommendation of Valentine Mott, M. D. Price in paper covers, 25 cts. Bound in cloth, and gilt letters 50. cents.

CURTIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT—The diseases of the eye, the use, abuse, and choice of spectacles, &c. By John Harrison Curtis, Aurist and Oculist to her Majesty. Price 12 1-2 cts.

THERMAL COMFORT, OR POPULAR HINTS—For Preservation from coughs, colds and consumptions. With information upon some points of German Practice in the treatment of such cases. By Sir George Le Pevre, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. First American, from the second London edition, greatly enlarged. Price 12 1-2 cents.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS—Their origin, peculiar tenets and present condition. By Rev. John Evans, LL. D. From the Fifteenth London edition. Revised and enlarged, with the addition of the most recent statistics relative to the religious state of the United States by the American Editor. Second edition. Price, paper boards, 37 cents; bound in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or, Industry's Triumph—A Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame Eugenie Foa, Lucy Lindon. Copyright, with an engraving. One of the most interesting stories ever published for the young, and conveying a be utiful moral. Price 12 1-2 cents.

A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES—being instructions in Knitting, netting and crotchet containing all the newest and most fashionable patterns. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instructions in all kind of canvas work, with thirty new new and exquisitely engraved patterns. This contains all the engravings to be found in an expensive London work, just published entitled "Berlin Wool Work," the latest and best Guide to works on this subject. Price of the American in edition 12 1-2 cents.

THE NEW FRENCH ROOM GUIDE, or the Etiquette of Dancing, containing the figures of all the favorite cotillions, quadrilles, &c. danced at the Queen's Balls. A very useful little work in families where dancing is practised. Price 12 1-2 cents.

ETIQUETTE FOR LADIES—A manual of the most approved rules for conduct among married and unmarried ladies. Revised by an American Lady.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES' SELF INSTRUCTOR IN MILLINERY, Mantaumaking, and all the branches of plain sewing an excellent little work, containing 14 illustration engravings. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES GUIDE IN EMBROIDERY AND APPLIQUE, Being instructions in embroidery on silk, velvet, muslin, lace, cloth, marino, &c. and in applique work, with sixteen beautiful engravings. Dedicated to Queen Victoria. Enlarged by an American Lady. 12 1-2 cent.

THE LADY'S HAND BOOK OF THE TOILETTE; or the art of beauty. A Manual of Fashion and Health—Containing receipts for useful and salutary cosmetics depilatories, washes, powders, colorings, &c. An invaluable work for every lady who would increase or preserve her personal charms. Price 12 1-2 cents. The usual discount made to periodical agents. For sale at the Sun office.

J. MOWATT & CO have in course of publication an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY

KNOWLES ELOCUTIONIST, AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges, by James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instructions in the United States by Epes Sargent—324 pages—price 50 cts. Bound in muslin, lettered, being much the most popular work now published in the United States. Attached to the work will be found the opinions of Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Honorable W. C. Preston, Hon. Gulian C. Verplank, in regard to its merits.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement with in six months from this date, March 15th, 1844 including this notice, twelve times conspicuously in the inside without abridgement, and sending their papers to the "Drawing Room Library," 174 Broadway New York," shall be entitled to one copy of each work named above, which will be delivered to order.

J. MOWATT & CO.

174 Broadway New York.

☞ Periodical Agents supplied on the most favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted for the sale of our works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern dramas of celebrity as in consequence of the restrictions of copyright in England, have not yet appeared in any collection of acting plays of the British drama. The dramatic *chef d'oeuvres* of Talfourd, Grobly, Sheil, Maturin, Bulwer, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, D'Israeli, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Jerrold, and others, will be found in the series. Every lover of the drama will selected library should be without them; and yet few of these works have ever been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for perusal.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of an entire drama, of a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT B. LITTELL, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co (34-tf)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield, Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE *Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware* Just opened and for sale by D. BULLMAN.

May 15th, 1843.

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received, (including 1 Blue Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 6, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

N. J. Supreme Court.

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Elizabeth, vs. Ezra Fairchild.
Fi. Fa. de bonis et terris, et alias Fi. Fa. &c.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Laing's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of the defendant of in and to the following Lots of Land and Premises situated, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey.—The First Lot beginning at a Stone in the Main street leading through Plainfield and James Thorn's Jr. corner, then along said street north 45 deg. east, one chain and 51 links to a stone a corner of a lot belonging to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church thence along their line north 68 deg. west 5 chains and 84 links to a stone, another of their corners, then along said Church and Henry A. H. Marsh's line, north 44 deg. east, 4 chains and 27 links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 46 deg. west, three chains and 91 links to a stone and Abijah Titus' corner, then with his line south 42 1-2 deg. west, 2 chains and 69 links to a stone, another of said Titus' corners, then along his line north 7 deg. west, 69 links to a stone for a corner, then along his line north 35 3-4 deg. west, one chain and forty-five links to a stone in Water street, then along Water street north 46 deg. west, 50 links to the south bank of Green Brook, then the same course to the west to the middle of said brook, then down the middle of the several courses bearing a south west course and until it meets James Thorn's Jr. line, then with his line south 46 deg. east, until it crosses to the southerly bank of the Mill Pond, then with his line still the same course as the last 6 chains and 5 links to the place of beginning; containing 4 acres of Land, more or less.—About three-fourths of one acre of said Lot is covered with the Mill Pond, and is subject to the right of the Mill owners to overflow and inundate the same.

The Second Parcel being as much of the Tract hereafter described as lies in the County of Essex, conveyed to the defendant by the Executors of —— Shepherd, dec'd, lying partly in the county of Somerset and partly in Essex, and bounded on two sides by lands of Joptha Clawson and John Shotwell, and on the other two sides by land of Abijah Titus.

JAMES F. BURNET, Late Sheriff.

March 25, 1844.—td

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seventy years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to *my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick*, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then relapse again into bed, and be worse than ever. At last I began to cough, which was tight and dry, distressing to my head, my kidneys were severely affected and I had a severe pain and soreness in the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected; my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and my pain very great, and I felt as though I would die. And I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the day and night. I called at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any relief whatever.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me by a friend who had tried it. I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of phlegm. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible matter I ever could have thought existed in the human system, and a great deal of it was solid matter, resembling tripe, I mean fish tripe. I then found for several days, something more and more to raise, which was in the throat. I called on my physician and showed him what I had raised, and he being up something resembling black snakes or moth. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me and the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was going to work a thorough cure of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good and my bowels were regular. I could begin to gain enough—I have worked hard on my farm ever since, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time get as strong as ever I was.

This, in the first instance in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the great change in my health that I was in. I have suffered days and months of the most excruciating bodily anguish, and I would take great satisfaction in giving a more full statement of my case to any one that might call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it to paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and it has completely cured me. I know very well that I can give much more by me than all the doctors in existence, who have failed; I have no hesitancy in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I, the undersigned, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be obtained to give all who call upon me; and I hope that it will be profited in hearing from my own lips, what I have written above. I have purchased my remedies from the agent.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and made oath to the truth of the matter set forth in the foregoing statement, and acknowledged the same, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by — Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the matter of affidavit of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his reputation to truth, are good and further, that he is one of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Sold.

285 3m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousseline de Laines, and Ginghams, suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. TULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is by

Purges

from the

System most

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative properties, (the grosser particles being separated by a newly invented mechanism,) are most effectual, and therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for restoring to the Body, Disorder of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other sanguineous organs being deranged, that affect the human System.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Acute Pains,

Cold, Cough,

- Consumption,

Bleeding at the Lungs, Inflammation, or Ulceration of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities to remove the morbific matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from your Sufferings.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Head

&c. Hip or Side Pains,

attended with swelling or inflammation,

or Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief; and, by their operation action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Severed Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Delirium, or the Blues?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Colds,

Croup, Hoarseness, Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Fevers,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they never get a direct influence upon the disease, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that prove by intermittents to cause.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Measles, Rash's Pox,

Scrofula or King's Evil,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruptions of the skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so mildly contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Chalera Morbus, Dysentery,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Sinking at the Stomach,

Dysentery, Flux, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxation of any kind, make use immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Pain Killing Syrup is the best remedy known for Asthma, Consumption, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Shooting Pains in the Side, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, in the immediate use of which they are recommended, even the worst and most obstinate cases will soon yield to its healing influence.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the same confident safety. Being a concentrated extract of the finer parts of the most valuable roots, they are peculiarly adapted to the delicate frame of woman, as the combination, as in the case with narcotics and liquor combined.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allotted to be the best family medicine for the old and young, and being composed of vegetables, may be safely administered to any person, at any time, without fear of being followed, the disagreeable effects of mercury.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in Canada, both in the country and in Europe. From the fact of their being the most powerful yet mild purgative ever discovered, they are now universally used in preference to any other, proving an effectual and safe remedy.

ALL POSITIVE.

No medicine deserves and possesses the following testimonials, unless it is positive.

For sale, price 25 cents per box, (containing 20 pills,) by the following agents:

New York—Jones & Co., 139 Broadway.

Brooklyn—Hedges & Co., 3 Fulton street.

Jersey City—Hedges & Co.

Newark—Hedges & Co.

And by the authorized agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County:

Plainfield—Wm. Stockton & Co.

Bonnie Brook—Samuel R. Cornell.

Bonnie Brook—Joseph Hoagland.

Somerville—J. & J. Vroom.

Somerville—H. E. Hageman.

Westfield—Charles Parks.

Rahway—John Pearson.

Rahway—Wm. Bloomfield.

Middletown—C. V. Stillwell.

Penn's Neck—Daniel Hunt.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Bridgewater—Peter Vanderveer.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 139 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Alpaccas, some with a Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a Fresh Supply of

CARPETING,
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS; &c.

July 21, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of Heavy Brown Sheetings, just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 22, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened. Sept 15, 1843. D. TULLMAN.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in thirds-ds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of WORMS. Now to obviate this fatal error, we would state in a few words, that one of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How astonishing that thought that these things should be allowed who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, thereon only could destroy any power of life—but always do the disease—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent then in future ask themselves this question in truth and sobriety.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without any relief, when Ringold's KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Methodist Church, Water-st., had been ill for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to prescribed for the family, recommended Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a week.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the worst cases in the Orphan Asylum of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having exhausted a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in NEW JERSEY united several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had been dangerously ill for a month, and the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and was resort to the Vermifuge, which brought forth a large quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had dectored a family of children to some months, to no benefit. They were at last one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and started the rest with it to health in a week.

Numerous cases of similar nature were supposed to exist, and the persons cured for fever &c. &c. finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an immense quantity of worms. In all cases of worms, small, and the patients overcome with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to numerous extent to fill a column, but we think the above sufficient for any one with a common share of sense to call down and get one with a common share of sense to call down and get one with a common share of sense to call down and get

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 17. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 6, 1844. Whole number 381.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Linitment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the special benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 37½ and 12½ cents.

Balm of Columbia:

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12½ cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair every night, the first night or two it will be stained a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a guarantee assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. 50 cts per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Looseness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle Rash, Erysipelas, Itch, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, and every thing that requires external application. In bottles 50 cts.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad or of how long standing it may be. 37½ cts per bottle, and to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

An simple and effectual cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy until the quick cut cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 50 and 75 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844.—1y

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, in all of the most distressing cases of piles to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that the Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, (with genuine labels,) is known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Archer's Patent, by
April 8. WEBSTER & MARSH

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bures, Sore Eyelids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, now that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR HATTHUSON, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Tratton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become high ly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Kenson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. The salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics: the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, our of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir;—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Deborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Annin C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a too A assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,
Celebrated Needles,
AND DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 181 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.

Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and De Laine shawls, just opened by *WEBSTER & MARSH.*
Nov. 6, 1843.

Fringes and Gimps.
FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.
FARMER'S Almanac, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per dozen. Temperance Almanacs 3 cents. For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 15. WEBSTER & MARSH.

The reader will see by the subjoined impassioned appeal from one of our most distinguished poets, what fervid feelings have been excited in New England by the Texas question. We find it in the Boston Courier:

Texas:

The Voice of New-England.
BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Up the hill-side, down the glen,
Rouse the sleeping citizen,
Summon out the might of men!

Like a lion crouching low,
Like a night-storm rising slow,
Like the tread of unseen foe,

It is coming—it is nigh!
Stand your homes and altars by!
On your own free hearthstones die!

Clang the bells in all your spires!
On the gray hills of your sires
Fling to Heaven your signal fires!

From Wachuset, lone and bleak,
Unto Berkshire's tallest peak,
Let the flaming herald's speak!

O, for God and Duty stand,
Heart to heart and hand to hand,
Round the old graves of our land!

Whoso shrinks and falters now,
Whoso to the yoke would bow,
Brand the craven on his brow.

We have on'y left us space
For a free and fearless race—
None for traitors false and base.

Like the angel's voice sublime,
Heard above a world of crime,
Crying of the end of time,

In the proud ear of the South,
With one heart and with one mouth,
Utter Freedom's mighty oath:

"Make our Union bond a chain—
We will snap its links in twain,
We will stand erect again!

Give us bright though broken rays,
Rather than eternal blaze
Clouding o'er the foil-orbed blaze.

"Keep your land of sun and bloom,
Only leave to Freedom room,
For her Forge and Plough and Loom.

"Take your Slavery blackened vales,
Give us but our own free gales,
Blowing on our thousand sails.

"Live, as Paupers, mean and vile
On the fruits of unpaid Toil,
Locusts of your glorious soil!

"Live, if it be life to dwell
In your tyrant citadel,
Mined beneath by fires of hell!

"Our bleak hills shall bud and blow,
Vines our rocks shall overgrow,
Plenty in our valleys flow.

"And when vengeance lights your skies,
Hither shall ye turn your eyes
As the damned on Paradise!

"We but ask our rocky strand,
Freedom's true and brother band,
Freedom's brown and honest hand.

Valleys bp the slave untrod,
And the Pilgrim's rugged sod
Blessed of our father's God!"

From the Columbian Magazine.

George Washington Wilkins.

THE MAN WHO LIVED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

By H. Hastings Weld.

It has been queried whether party newspapers are or are not a public blessing. Mrs. W. Wilkins has no doubt that they are a domestic nuisance.

It has been doubted whether caucus, spontaneous or newspaper nomination is the proper way to bring a candidate before the public. On this point, Mrs. Wilkins has but one opinion—that all party machinery only tends to domestic derangement.

In the fable, the comparative merit of the party who first touch the heel, and of that which first plants the toes in walking, remains an open question. So do parallel cases in our own republic. On such subjects again, Mrs. W. is quite unanimous. Her motto is, 'a plague o' both your houses!'

There are more women of Mrs. Wilkin's' political faith' than there would be, if there were more men of the right kind. Public spirit is lauded in the newspapers, and greeted with three times three cheers at the 'Head Quarters'—but a man's spirit should not run so entirely into public channels as to leave him no interest in domestic matters. Mr. W. did. His heart was in whatever canvass might be on foot, till his dear duck at home found herself entirely forgotten. His thoughts were oftener on election returns than on his own profit-and-loss account; and he knew the salary and value of every office in the State and Union better than he did his own baker's bill. Domestic matters, pressed upon his notice, were regarded as inopportune and unimportant intrusions; just as the real business of the nation is set aside in Washington, while the Congressmen are more agreeably employed in taking of themselves against time, and for party. His children fared as ill as private claims on the Congressional docket; the principles in both places being heroically to scout and neglect what should be attended to, and to give the whole thought to what were better left undone and unsaid.

Mr. Wilkins soothed his conscience with the plea that he "lived for his country." No doubt his country is very much obliged to him, but it has unfortunately hitherto taken but mid 'ol to make its acquaintance, and to thank him. It has seen any of its weight. Meanwhile, as we have hinted, his own affairs were falling not a little behind hand; and it did not require more than the ordinary penetration of a woman to discover the fact. Still, with the recklessness of a gambler, the more he suffered by his negligence towards his own affairs, the more inattentive did he become; seeking in the excitement of partisan politics and the hazards of party chances, that oblivion of his mind that should enable him to shut his eyes upon the financial difficulties which were accumulating about him, and the domestic discomfort which had now invaded his once happy home. At the time when our sketch opens he had become desperate. His patriotism was no more a thing of volition or a mere amusement. It was life and death with him. He had spent time and money so liberally, so extravagantly, that office alone could make him whole, or, failing in that, could provide him a refuge from absolute want. At least so he thought. Still he endeavored to conceal his dilemma. He succeeded but only partially. His heaviest creditors suspected the truth, but they were too politic to betray him. Wise after their generation, they very disinterestedly turned their influence in aid of his hopes. In another man's case, Wilkins for a looker-on, he would have comprehended the motives. In his own he was too blind to see them or if he suspected the state of the case, he would not acknowledge it, even to himself.

Mrs. George W. Wilkins grew impatient.—We have said she had penetration enough to discover that he was embarrassed, but she did not understand the whole of his difficulties, nor all of his motives. Irked at his neglect of her, she resolved to make an effort to bring him back to domestic habits again. On one Monday morning she begged him for the evening of that day to be hers.

"Beg pardon, my dear," said the husband, as he peeped at her for a moment over the top margin of a political newspaper, 'but this evening I am, unfortunately engaged with the committee of safety.'

The wife was disappointed but still she persevered.

"Well, then, George, to morrow evening will do."

"Unlucky again—the husband really began to feel sorry—but to-morrow evening I must meet the county delegates."

"County fudge!" Mrs. George W. was going to say, but she did not. It would have been both unwise and unladylike. She drew a long breath and said, or perhaps, then, my dear, on Wednesday evening?"

Mr. W. had glanced down the leading column of his paper, and reddened—partly with confusion and partly with impatience—as he peeped under the margin, and answered,

"Really, Ann, I am sorry, but I am engaged on that night to meet the ward committee on important business."

"Thursday night?"

Wilkins bit his lips. He was tempted to say something hasty. He looked at his children and thought better of it.

"I should be happy to be with you every evening, but the other party are straining every nerve; we must employ all our tactics, and on Thursday night the list of nominees for the city watch is to be examined and fixed upon."

"Say Friday night then."

This was spoken in a voice a little sharp—Both husband and wife were now restrained by good breeding alone from what would have seemed very like a quarrel.

Wilkins had now reached the top of his paper again, and foreseeing that he was to be compelled to answer for every night in the week, he said,

"I perceive you are determined, Mrs. Wilkins, to have the whole arcana of party arrangement out of me. On that evening we have to decide between the claims of two 'Boss sweepers,' to determine which of them is likely to marshal most votes in his troop of scavengers."

"Very important business, certainly, Mr. Wilkins. But after having thus spent five nights out of six abroad, you will give us the sixth at home?"

"I would, but—"

"Come, now, George—"

"I am really sorry, but I have promised myself to two or three of our fellows. The truth is, that some people are to be managed one way and some another. We have on that evening a little supper."

"And you are wanted to pay the whole bill, as usual, I presume," said the wife out of all patience. "I wish we never look at such things through their husband's spectacles."

"You know that I am never guilty of such extravagant folly," said George W. with some heat.

"But you do 'become responsible,'" said his wife, "and that amounts to the same thing in the end."

"Ann," said the husband, in a softening tone, "I am sorry to see you paying so much into my business. It is unlike you."

"George," she answered, cadence for cadence in his manner, for both were grieved, "I regret that you force it upon me," and stretching her hand up for the card-rack, she took out and handed him quite a parcel of tradesmen's bills. "I am deeply mortified that you do not, as you did once, either anticipate these or leave me the means to pay them."

"Tell them to call at the counting room," said the husband, as he left the table and took his way nominally to his business. He was in a sad state of perplexity. If lasted until he met the first political friend; dissipated them for an instant, the feeling of uneasiness returned with every business step that was forced upon him.—He was, indeed, like all gamblers most miserable while the mighty stake was pending; but he counted on a relief from all, when his appointments should reach him. On this he firmly counted. He really earned it twice over, as party services are estimated, and still daily he was struggling, "playing the patriot," to "make assurance doubly sure." "What a life for a freeman!

Hardly had Wilkins left his house, when No. 1 of the applicants, who on "address" Mrs. Wilkins had packed up the card-rack, sent his daily messenger. She knew the rest would follow, and afraid of the saucy look the servant would give her as the stereotyped answer would be given to each dun, she put on her hat and hurried out, unfashionable as was the hour. The child's heart, let whatever other ties may grow about it, leads ever back to its earliest support and Mrs. Wilkins' steps unchicifully turned her to her father's house. Her mother after a word or we of greeting, left the room. The daughter rose to follow.

"Ann?"

She started at her father's voice, and as she turned, perceived that he had folded up the paper he had been reading, and was placing his spectacles in his pocket. The daughter awaited what he might have to say to her.

"Close the door, my child, and sit down by me."

Without knowing to what all this might tend she complied. There was a moment of silence and embarrassment. The father abruptly said, at length,

"Ann I refused to-day to endorse your husband's paper."

The poor woman turned pale, then red, then burst into tears and buried her face in her hands. "This is so cruel! Add how had she deserved it? But the skilful physician probes deep before he attempts to apply the remedy. The old gentleman proceeded:

"You know your husband is involved in difficulties."

The wife nodded.

"And that he can never recover himself. This was said in the kindest of tones, and her father had taken her hand and was looking with all a parents' earnest affection into her face. Her proceeded—

"I am not poor, at any rate. I could have done him the favor decently and much embarrassed, but it were only to throw a bauble to be swallowed in the ocean of his losses. He does not appear to know it, so the is a hopeless bankrupt."

The wife had now nerved herself for the worst and sat erect, pale, but composed. It was now the father's turn to give way, and the old man wept.

"Your husband should have told you this, but I know he has not. See, you coming, and wished to spare your mother the pain of this interview. I have no reproaches for you; and you must have none for him. It will do no good."

The daughter's lips trembled.

"You must not want; your dear children must not."

"Their father!" whispered the wife.

"And he must not either. He, Ann, he must not ruin us first, and then make a double shipwreck of character and fortune."

The father rose and paced the floor. Ann revolving these deeply discouraging matters in her mind. She thought of herself, her children—worse than all, her husband—dependent and beggared. She felt almost as though her father was no more a father, and resolved at once on a moment to go away without accepting or thanking him for his vague, and, as it seemed to her, his ungracious offer of assistance. Then she remembered the tradesmen's bills—the very servants unpaid—and felt as if she had no more a home to return to.

Her father did not keep her long in suspense, for the mother, thinking probably that he had abundance of time, now re-entered. The presence of a third person gave new collectedness to both, and the old gentleman proceeded to tell her that he had settled upon her enough for comfortable maintenance; and to present upon her acceptance the first quarter's income, from his own hand.

"And now," said he, "there is but one secret to which I exact. Not a word of this to-day or to-morrow, to your husband's knew your interest will be makes you his confidant."

It was hard to promise. It was hard to her father. It was impossible to control feelings, and she burst afresh into tears. Escaped the contagion for him and his hands, and wept in luxuries, the satisfaction of

We say cheapest, because when you give away or buy his own, and receive pleasure thereby you certainly buy joy with another's capital.

Now, come more happy, how did she burn to let out the secret? She saw her husband post away at night; she knew now his nervous anxiety for occupation, and was half inclined to quarrel with him that he did not make her his confidant. How much do those mistake, who fancy that the wife cannot be a man's best counsellor!

Ann was almost miserable in her happiness. She felt that with a word she could stay his incontinence, for now, with the key of his conduct, she could read in his moody countenance the anxiety he felt for his wife and family. She saw his hand tremble as he passed his fingers through Jane's flaxen curls; she knew that it was not a cold which made his voice husky when he said, "I will see about that," as Jane asked him if she was not to join the new music class at school. And as this boy clambered up on his knee, and dinned their begging petitions into his ears, she saw that he would have pushed them rudely away, in his agony of hoarded and concealed perplexity, if he had only dared to say what they must soon feel, that their father was a beggar.

Still he went to the meeting of the committee. Can a gambler stay away from his dice? His call was stabbed on party devotion; he must sell was staked on party devotion; he must sell what his part down to the last instant, and while hope remained. Should he fail after all?

The fear haunted his dreams. He groaned in his sleep, and then the groan was followed by a mumbled party shout and then an exclamation of disgust—of loathing. Then her own name, "poor Ann!" Oh, how she longed, as she watched his face, in his troubled sleep, to shout joy in his ear, and read to him her father's deed of settlement! But she was pledged to silence, though her heart ached!

A strange enigma is human nature. Will it be believed that after all, before she slept, she had determined upon tormenting him more still? And yet she did. It is a trick of the fondest friendship, when you see one whom you love in despondency, to add to his vexation that the relief may be more exhilerating.

Mr. Wilkins almost feared that the firm shing of the next breakfast would be wanting. He stared with puzzled pleasure at the well prepared board; but he asked no questions. It seemed to him an omen of good, and he took hold of the breakfast with an affectation of more than ordinary engagedness, lest his wife should obtrude some unwelcome news upon him. He would not have been surprised to hear that the baker had cut off supplies, his butcher refused another steak, or his cook struck for arrearages. But no such word came; no word of any kind. His coffee was sipped in the usual way, and no hint was taken of his "one cup." He looked over, and then let the paper down to the floor to gaze in sudden guised astonishment at the breakfast scene.

The sugar-bowl was crowned with a ragged pamphlet. The toast was hidden under a newspaper. The tea-pot was turned into a Chinese pagoda, with more roof than body, by any open documents which rested upon it. The whole breakfast paraphernalia was thus displaced, and Mrs. W. deep in the columns of a society report, or some such matter. Little Johnny had quietly doubled up his spoon to make a dredge from his bowl to his saucer, of the same comparative cost to his bread and milk that the future Harlem bridge will be to its purpose. Little Sam, on the other side, had straightened the sugar-tongs, as an approach to the demonstration of the problem that a good rule would both ways; and little Jane was mapping diagrams on the table with slops.

"Mrs. Wilkins!" he cried. The children started, and Mrs. W. leisurely looked up.—"Your children are doing all manner of mischief!"

"Ah!" said the lady, keeping her finger on the place where she was reading, that she might not lose it. "Well, I do really wish that you would take care of them."

The father sent them from the room. "Ann," he began 'the practical joke is unkind. If you only knew!" The door-bell rang, and a note was brought in for "George Washington Wilkins, Esq." He read it—turned pale—and, rising from the table, stood staring out of the window to conceal his face from his wife. She went up, and resting her hand upon his shoulder, looked anxiously and affectionately into his face.—He would have shaken her off; his heart melted and he could not. He saw each of his children's faces in hers. He read the chronology of their married life in her features; the first happy year; the contented ones that followed; the care which had dimmed her fine features, as he went abroad for that companionship he should have sought at home. He kissed her pale forehead, and dropping into a chair, uttered not a word. She sat down beside him, and passing one hand round his neck, took the open note in the other.

"Is that all?" she asked.

"And is not that enough? Yesterday, Preston promised me that he would take care of my note to-day, on which he is endorser. To-day he writes in cold cramped terms, that he cannot. Is not that enough?—my paper protested—my house falling about my ears; my wife and children beggared! But it will fall. My every thing depended upon an appointment under government, which Preston's influence had all but secured. If he refuses this trifle, of course it is because this application has failed."

Oh, how Ann longed to shout, "I'm glad of it!" How did her heart ache for her husband. But they were interrupted, and Wilkins composed his face, as a political friend was announced.

"No," said the caller, "Preston himself has the birth he promised you!" A stabby trick he has served the weakest of us!"

Wilkins controlled himself wonderfully well, and explained. While working to procure a place for himself and others, he had taken speculation to take the of his the dark go. The visitor left out, to brush the news, and Wilkins were left alone.

Suddenly, begged the wife, curiosity if I did desire, merely as a wife, to know the whole; but I have still whether reason. Tell me all—trust me, George, for, and I will not betray you."

He did, it was a painful narrative to both while it lasted; to him that his friends were then below; to her that her husband had been then deceived. But the sun broke the clouds away. She kissed her sorrow. The fear of want to his beloved one was over and the mother of his children seemed dearer than ever.

Many years have passed. Our hero still lives for his country; but he has learned that a good citizen's first duty is to that *imperium in imperio*," his own family, loyalty to which is the guarantee of good citizenship. Who serves his own household best, best serves his country, his whole kind, and his God; for neglect of one's own, comports with neither patriotism nor piety.

Fortune has twice more smiled upon him, and his wife's pairfluency is swelling untouched, for her children. The traitor, Preston, retained office long enough to ruin him for all other pursuits, and now supports a miserable consequence as fugleman for whatever faction will best pay, and whipper-in of such partisans as are self-consciden of being even less than he.

Etymology of "Napoleon."—We translate from "The Etymological Dictionary of the French Language," the following curious etymological calculation:—"The name 'Napoleon" is composed of two Greek words, signifying the "lion of the wilderness." When divided, the same make up a phrase which offers a singular analogy to the character of that extraordinary man. By successively dropping each initial letter, we get, after 'Napoleon,' apoleon, poleon, oleon, leon, eon, on. These syllables transposed thus—Napoleon, on, eleon, leon, eon, apoleon, poleon, produce a Greek sentence, the literal translation of which is, "Napoleon being the lion of the people, going about destroying cities."—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

Anniversaries in New York, May, 1844.

Sunday, May 6.

N. Y. Bible Society, Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Rev. President Bascom, of Lexington, Ky.

Foreign Evangelical Society, Reformed Dutch Church in La Fayette Place, 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia.

Monday, May 6.

Pres. Board of Foreign Missions, at the Rooms 4 P. M. and public meeting at Wall st. church, 7½ P. M.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

Tuesday, May 7.

Am. Soc. for Meliorating the condition of the Jews, Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Foreign Evangelical Society, Ref. Dutch church, La Fayette Place, 7½ P. M.

Am. Peace Soc. Pearl st. church, 7½ P. M.

N. Y. and Am. Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7½ P. M. Procession at 3, P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

Wednesday, May 8.

Am. Tract Soc. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Am. Home Missionary Soc. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

N. Y. State Colonization Soc. Rev. Dr. Cone's church, in Broome st. 7½ P. M.

Thursday, May 9.

Am. Bible Soc. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Exhibition of the Pupils of the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

Am. Temp. Union, Tabernacle 7½ P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. Lacoe, M. Grant and J. B. Gough, Esq. The meeting of delegates, &c. at the office of the Union, 148 Nassau st. at 4.

Friday May 10.

Meeting in behalf of the Am. Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

A National Bank.—There is no question so well settled in the minds of the American people, as the inexpediency of having a National Bank; and, without reference to the disasters of the last few years, the actual prosperity of the country—the constant accumulation of the precious metals, the regulation of the exchanges, and the evident reestablishment of sound and liberal credits without a Bank, settle the point definitely that there can be none, there will be none, as the people do not require it. The only eminent citizen who clings to the "obsolete idea," is Mr. Clay. He knows full well that there is no prospect of having a National Bank under any administration, and, in his late tour, he seemed to take pleasure whenever he came to a decided Anti-Bank District, to say a few words on the importance and necessity of having such an institution.—*Sun.*

Another Large Gun for the Princeton.—Col. Josiah N. Bird, of this city, has contrived a mode of making large wrought iron guns, which has received the approbation of Capt. Stockton, and a portion of the gun of the "Peace Maker" is to be immediately constructed at the iron works of Messrs. Bird & Weld. We are promised a more particular description of the invention; but at present we can only say that the process will be commenced by placing together, in the form of a cylinder, of wrought iron staves of the whole proposed length of the gun, and of proper breadth and four or six inches in thickness. These will be held together by wrought iron hoops, lying close together, the whole length of the staves, and welded upon them. Upon this row of hoops another of larger diameter will be laid, and those welded upon the former; and additional rows will be put on and welded to those previously on, until the desired thickness shall be obtained. The rim of the hoops will be about six inches wide, and they will be so laid that the middle of the rims in one row of hoops will cover the joints of the next smaller row. The sides of the hoops will be carefully turned smooth, before they are laid on. The rims of the hoops will be thicker at the ends than in the middle, so that when, after being put on in a heated state, the hoops cool and contract, they will bind those under them, not only upon the staves, but to each other, and thus present a resistance in both directions to the explosive force of the powder.

The proposed advantage of this mode of construction, is that the welding of small pieces of iron, such as of one row of hoops upon the surface of the other can be done perfectly; while it is scarcely possible to weld large masses perfectly, or without destroying the strength of the iron.—*Trenton State Gaz.*

GLEANINGS.

To Preserve Steel Pens.—Take a small sized tumbler, about half full of emery, which should be kept covered with water. The water in the emery should be changed, occasionally, as it may seem necessary. Until tried, no one can imagine its vast superiority over any other mode of cleaning all metallic pens.

The body of Mr. Wm. Myer who was advertised as missing on Saturday, was this morning fished up by some fishermen about a mile above the bridge.—*Newark Adv. April 29th.*

The Revenue and Tax bill finally passed both branches of the Penn. Legislature on Saturday, and has doubtless received the signature of the Governor. This event is a matter of great congratulation to the reflecting citizens of Penn., and the whole Union.—*Ib.*

Marsh Discharged.—On Saturday, Marsh was discharged from confinement upon the two remaining indictments against him, upon the pleas of a former acquittal—the Prosecutor for the State not resisting the motion.—*Ib.*

The following comprehensive and just sentence, on the Texas Annexation Treaty, is from an article in the Newark Advertiser,

The whole negotiation on the part of our Government appears to have been conceived for sinister purposes, to have been founded on false premises—to have been urged by unsound arguments, and to have been continued in an unworthy (not to say humiliating) spirit.

Capt. J. D. Williamson, of Elizabethtown, N. J. late a commander in the U. S. Navy, died a few days since in Cuba, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Rosanna Kean, the colored girl who murdered Mr. Seeley by poisoning, was hung on Friday, the 26th of April, at Bridgeton, Cumberland co. It is said that she made a confession to one of the reverend gentlemen who visited her, and that while in prison she attacked the keeper; and on one occasion very nearly effected her escape. The execution took place in the jail yard.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy in the senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King.

Six million quarts of milk have been brought to New York, 60 miles on the New York and Erie Rail Road, during the past year and sold at 4 cts a qt, making a saving to the consumers of $120,000.

The late Smuggling Case.—The ship Oxford has been released on payment, by the owners, of $6,000. Jacob Gates, mate of the vessel, was discharged from custody on Monday, the term for which he was imprisoned having expired, and he having paid the fine of $2,000 imposed upon him by the U. S. Court.

The editors of the Pittsburg Aurora have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and one to pay a fine of $75, and the other a fine of $50, for calling Judge Grier of that place an "ass."

The fate of the once world talked of Casper Hauser, is about to be unfolded. He was the legitimate son of the Dowager Grand Duchess, and the last male descendant in that line, and was taken out of the way to make room for another family, and finally assassinated.

In the 24 Flouring Mills at Rochester, N. Y. containing 120 pair of stones, there were consumed in 1843, the enormous quantity of 1,715,072 bushels of wheat, and 380,662 barrels of flour were manufactured.

The magnetic power of the compass needle, says the Magazine of Science, may be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched by the juice of an onion.

The Vicksburg Whig notices the fact, that Gen. John H. Robb had produced at the rate of 1900 pounds of hemp per acre, at Shirttail Bend on the Mississippi, and also the fact that Messrs. Warfield had raised and manufactured in Mississippi in one year, enough hemp to bale a hundred and fifty bales of cotton. The Whig remarks that "the planters of Mississippi would do better business by raising hemp for home consumption, than in fighting the tariff which prevents the importation of the foreign article.

"Mr. Soup, you say you are a temperance man, yet you chews tarbacker." "Hum—ah—yes—mum! But—but—mum—I doesn't squeeze my gizzard out with steys, nor stick up my back with bags of meal—I doesn't."

Dr. Lee, in his address before the Agricultural Society of Erie county, N. Y. stated that the liberal application of charcoal to the wheat fields of France, has added within the last ten years, 100,000,000 bushels to the annual crop of wheat grown in that kingdom.

To prevent Moulding in Sticks, Ink, Paste and Leather.—Collectors of books will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of oil of lavender will insure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same will prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by this addition and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agency.

A cargo of ice was recently shipped from Boston to the East Indies, and exchanged pound for pound for cotton, and the latter taken to Liverpool, thus realizing a very profitable voyage.

The ice trade is very advantageous to all concerned, and even benefits the Lumbermen and Saw Mills of Maine. So much saw dust is required in packing the ice for shipment, that it is worth a cent a cord, and one vessel is constantly employed in freighting it from the saw mills on the Penobscot to Boston.

Important from Havana.—Intelligence from Havana, via New Orleans, to the 14th inst. states that Gen. O'Donnell is acting promptly against the insurrectionists. There were ordered to be shot that day 25 negroes, four English mechanics, and a mulatto. Arrests were made daily in Havana. Private houses were turned into prisons, the public jails being full.

Important from Hayti.—Advices received at Charleston by way of St. Thomas, state that the negroes had broken in Aux Cayes and murdered the white and colored—that the President, Herard is killed. Four hundred persons have taken refuge in Jamaica. In Port au Prince, a similar attempt as at Aux Cayes was hourly apprehended.

The Montreal Minerve, of last Thursday, on the authority of a letter from Longueuil (Canada,) gives the case of a young man named Joseph Millet aged 20 years, who lived forty-nine days without any other substance but water.—He was laboring under monomania, and expressed a wish to die. During the last two days he suffered excruciating pains in the stomach, and it was then that he asked for something to eat. He was worn down to a skeleton. His health has been perfectly re-established under medical treatment.

A bankrupt in London recently received from Court the residue of his estate, after having paid twenty shillings in the pound. A novel case of bankruptcy.

A Point of Safety.—During the Comet excitement, says the Auburn, a bright gentleman of the "human form divine," after listening to stories respecting the destruction of the world, was asked what he intended to do in such a case. "Well, I am going over to neighbor Gillespie's, he's a pretty knowin' man, and if he says the world's goin' to be burnt up, here's what puts for Canada.

Chivalrous Sports.—The Charleston papers advertise, under the head of "South Carol na against Georgia," a grand match of chicken fight, for $1000 a side.

Kittens are advertised for sale in New York. The poor people in that little town are obliged to do anything for a living. They will be raising turnips in Broadway, before long—cabbage heads are in every house, now.—*Boston Post.*

The Tobacco stores in the London docks are kept in one room, which covers nearly six acres.

☞ CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; when apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ THE READER is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and billious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least suspicion of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are deeply affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allens's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians" for which all mankind will have abundant reason to bless the Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York.—Also
By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ ALWAYS after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be mistaken. Now we do not manufacture certificates, or advertise under false names to catch the attention of the reader till he finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warranty, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to worthless articles.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Be Wise in Time.—How much better it is, by a rational exercise of judgment, to preserve health when we have it, than first to lose it, and the penalty in suffering and danger, as all indispensable preliminary to its subsequent restoration. It is known that as soon as a person applies to a judicious physician for advice, he is put under a proper course of regimen to restore him to health. The same course that is calculated to prevent disease. To accomplish an object so desirable and important as to prevent disease, and preserve health, make use of

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,

which are allowed to be the best preventive, as well as the agent in the most perfect cure.—"Purify the blood," is the advice given by all honest practitioners, and it can best be performed by making use of vegetable matter. Stainburn's Pills are composed solely of the finest and the most essential parts of such plants and roots as are known to be most efficacious. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, May 6, 1844.

Whig National Convention.

The Convention for nominating the candidates of the Whigs for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled last Wednesday in one of the Universalist Churches in Baltimore, the largest building that could be obtained, and which was crammed to overflowing. Hon. Ambrose Spencer, of New York, was chosen President—with twenty-five Vice Presidents.

As was universally anticipated, Mr. Clay was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency, with shouts and acclamations. There was a greater diversity of opinion, in selecting the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Letters were read from Judge McLean, of Ohio,—Evans, of Maine—and Clayton, of Delaware, withdrawing their names from before the Convention as candidates. The Convention then proceeded to vote viva voce each delegate being called by States. The third attempt was successful—the three being as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	101	118	155
John Davis, of Mass.	83	74	78
Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.	53	51	40
*John Sargent, of Penn.	38	32	—
Whole number,	275	275	273

*Withdrawn after the second ballot.

Theodore Frelinghuysen was then unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

We are surprised at this result, but agreeably so, for there is not a man in the United States we prefer for that office. We do not say this because he is a Jerseyman, but because he is a devotedly pious man. He is a pure patriot, a talented statesman, and a decidedly good man. In soundness of principle and honesty of purpose we know but his equal in the political world. In former years he was in political life, but was too good a man to prosper in that line, and of late years he has filled several eminent stations of a literary and religious character.

The Annexation of Texas is still the all absorbing topic at Washington, and of the Press throughout the country. The N. Y. Evening Post by some means obtained a copy of the Treaty as signed, the President's Message relating thereto, and the accompanying documents, which it published last week, occupying thirteen close columns of that paper. The main provisions of the Treaty we have already published. The principal argument in favor of the Annexation appears to be that unless it takes place, Great Britain will obtain a controlling influence there much to the detriment of the planting and commercial interests of the United States, and leading to the abolition of Slavery there, to the great danger of the Southern States.

Letters from both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have been published, giving their views on the subject in full. The opinions of these two great statesmen are very much alike. The objections of both are principally grounded on the fact of the war now existing between Mexico and Texas, which would seem to lead to a war between us and Mexico, and may be with other powers, in case of annexation—and because the people of the United States have not yet expressed themselves generally desirous of the annexation. Should the consent of Mexico be obtained, and the people of this country generally desire it, neither would object.

Hewett's Shakespeare.—We have received four numbers of this splendid work, and find all equal to the promise made by the appearance of the first, of which we have spoken. It is in that line what Harper's Pictorial Bible is, which sells so rapidly. It is issued regularly every Saturday, at 12 cents a number. For other information see advertisement on next page.

"What were the dark ages?" inquired the school-master. "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented," replied the boy

Congress.—The important bill for the reduction of postage, the provisions of which, we have published, has passed the Senate, and been read in the House. The House has been engaged all the week on the new Tariff Bill, and the debate is still going on.

Virginia Election.—The result is not yet known with certainty. The latest intelligence is from Saturday's Sun' which says—"As far as heard from, 63 Whigs and 50 Democrats are returned to the House of Delegates,—which consists of 134 members. Of the 21 districts to hear from, the Whigs claim 10. The new Senate will stand 21 Democrats to 11 Whigs.

Croton Water in the West Indies.—We have all files of Havana papers to the 20th April, inclusive. The *Faro Industrial* compliments the proprietors of the brigs Mazeppa and Nuiver on the success attending the introduction of the Croton Water into the ports of Cuba, several hogsheads of which were carried from this port, and proved a profitable article of trade, in consequence of the unusual drought that prevails on the island.—*Sun.*

Fatherly Hints.—The following are valuable hints to the young in these days of gaiety and fashion—of romance and novel reading. The minds of our youth are in danger of imbibing sentiments false and ruinous to the soul, from the subtle poison of infidelity which is infused and disseminated with a large portion of the light literature of the age. The injury may not at once be developed or felt, but it insensibly creates a distaste for serious reading, for sober reflection, and for an honest contemplation of all that is truly valuable in existence, both this side the grave and beyond it, where all man's great interests lie, if he be wise. After all the romance and coloring and brilliant scenes which the manufacturers of the light reading of the day attempt to throw around human life, it is a matter of fact to them to live in this world, and a serious and sober thing to die. And the immortal minds of our youth, which have no better or more serious education than they receive from the popular novels, will be poorly fitted to enter on the dark passages of life, when old age or affliction or disappointments come in their various forms which are sure to meet every human pilgrim on his way to eternity.—*Exon.*

"My dear ——, I leave you, in much love, a few fatherly hints.

1. Be constant in private prayer.

2. Be wise in the choice of books; shun every thing of the romance and novel kind; and even in poetry, keep to what is useful and instructive, as well as pleasant.

3. In company, show that the principles of your father's house and ministry are your rule of conduct, and your real delight. Be consistent—cheerful, but not light; conversible, but not tiresome.

4. Keep ever in view, that you are supporting my character and credit, as well as your own.

5. Show a marked preference to such conversation, remarks, persons, discussions and occupations, as may tend to essential good.

6. Always think before you speak; and never be neither hastily or unadvisedly.

7. If any proposal is ever made to you, in which you hesitate how to act, first say to yourself—how would God have me to act? Secondly—what would my parents have me to do, if they were here to advise me?

8. Never lose sight of this—that the more public my name, character, and ministry is become, the more eyes and ears are turned to my children's conduct: they are expected, in knowledge and circumspection, in religion and morals, in opinions and habits, to show where they have been educated; and to adorn, not only their Christian profession, but their parents' principles.

In music, prefer serious to light compositions; and to vocal, keep close to sacred words.

Pray much for your affectionate father,

LEIGH RICHMOND."

Maternal Tenderness.—A sparrow, which had built her nest on the thatch roof of a house, was observed to continue her regular visits long after the time when the young birds had taken their flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year; and in the winter, a gentleman who had all along observed her, determined on investing its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder, and found one of the young one detained a prisoner, by means of a string of scarlet, which formed part of the nest, having become accidentally twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own subsistence, it had been fed and sustained by the continued exertions of its mother.

The Neglected Bible.—A Bible is given to a poor and wicked woman, who loves the bottle more than heaven. She sells it, Judas like, for money. It enters a family, where was a thoughtless youth of eighteen. The new book arrests an attention; he reads—the Spirit applies the truth. He is converted. He commences prayer-meetings among his wicked associates, and soon sees them at the foot of the cross. His mother embraces the truth, and dies in the triumphs of faith. He is called to the ministry; a large church is built in the neighborhood, and a flourishing congregation collected; he has the pleasure of leading many souls to Jesus; and is now acting as an agent of the North Carolina Bible Society! Fear not to give the Bible even to those who may sell it for rum. It is "the sword of the Spirit." Facts like this, from the correspondence of the A. B. S. are of great value, and with little care they might be indefinitely multiplied, and widely circulated to the best advantage of the holy cause of the bible.

Sunday Go to Meeting Dress in Iowa.—The ladies in Iowa are said to go to meeting in a pair of pantaloons made of hemp and hop vines, a vest made of a horse's nose and paste, a shirt manufactured of milk-weed and cotton, and to crown all they wear wolfskin caps and go barefoot.—What, will Mrs. Trollope say now?

Would you like to buy a dog-skin, sir? If its a good one I will buy it. A good one! why it was taken off the fattest dog you ever saw, he was dreadful fat—oh you never did see any thing like it—he was as fat—oh he was almighty fat! But I don't know about fat dog's skins being so very good, I have heard they were tender. Oh—but—wat—I don't know as I can say he was so all darned thunderation fat after all.

Thoughtful, very.—A man once cut a hole in his barn door for his cat, and then cut a smaller one for the kitten.

Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic? Because he puts down three and carries one.

To Shave, or Not to Shave! That is the Question.—A correspondent of the Boston Medical Journal, is out in favor of wearing the beard. He says:

The Bible and Nature are certainly on the side of beards, however much effeminacy may proscribe them. Christ is never seen in a portrait with a beardless chin. A scrap of history particularizes his beard and his hair; Tertullian an early Christian Father, declares the shaving of the beard to be "blasphemy against the face."

The Pilgrim Fathers, as represented standing upon Plymouth Rock, are bearded men. Governor Winthrop is a bearded man of his day; but before the opening of the 18th century beards appear to have become nearly or quite extinct. A portion of the aristocracy of South Carolina are in the habit wearing beards, but for the last one hundred and fifty years women faced men in this country and in much of Europe; have been in the ascendant. In these portions of the world, the badge of the beard to the dictatorship of an effeminate fashion, has been complete; but the day will come when it will again come forth, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

The correspondent gives, among others, the following extract from "Walker on Beauty:"

The habit of wearing the beard is a manly and noble one. Nature made it distinctive of the male and female; and its abandonment has commonly been accompanied not only by periods of general effeminacy, but even by the decline and fall of States. They were bearded Romans who conquered the then beardless Greeks; they were bearded Goths who vanquished the then beardless Romans; and they are bearded Tartars who now promise once more to inundate the regions occupied by the shaven and effeminate people of western Europe. Those assuredly, blunder, who ridicule the wearing of the beard.

Opinions of the press:—

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when so many bend can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs (and also those that are of long standing,) Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

From the New Berlin Union Star of Dec. 31, 1841:

"*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,*

According to a number of recommendations in our possession, from doctors and, other individuals, and from a knowledge of the benefits derived from the use of it by some of our neighbors we respectfully recommend it to families. We have made use of the Balsam ourselves, and found that it produced such effects as recommended.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry-streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David Freeman, $3,12; Nathan Vail, 1,50; M. Pillsbury, 1,50; Rev. Dr. Blackmore, 1,31; J. D. Frazee, 1,00; Asa Pound, 1,00; Wm. Stine, 1,00; J. Leonard, ,63; Rev. J. A. Wood, ,54; J. C. Ayers, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of April, John B. Cooper, of Rahway, to Margaretta Trowbridge, of Elizabeth'n.

On the 18th of April, David Cole, of Tappan, N. Y. to Abigail D., youngest daughter of Jacob Wycoff, Esq. of New Brunswick.

DIED

On the 16th of April, Mary D. wife of Theodore W. Young, of Somerville, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 27th of April, Mr. Elias Wade, an old and respectable citizen of Elizabethtown, aged 77 years.

On the 20th of April, at the Schuylkill county Poor House, Dorothy Snyder, at the age of from 105 to 109 years. Her deceased husband was a soldier of the Revolution, and she followed him twice to the tented field.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are now prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Bairorines —a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of light and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Bulk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a great assortment of Summer Stripes, Cassinades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by April 29, 1844. H. A. CORY.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

PARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into a copartnership under the style of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as orders from colleges, schools and individuals, for copies of European Works in all languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms, and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring the best editions.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

TEXAS.

Its Geography, Natural History and Topography by WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $10 per hundred.

The Book of British Ballads.

Edited by T. C. Hall, with preliminary remarks to each ballad, and an introduction by PARK BENJAMIN. Price 50 cents, or $33 a hundred.

Puss in Boots, Rendered into verse by Mrs. F. O. Ungood, with Twelve Illustrations by Otto Speckter—drawn on Stone by George Endicott; being an exact copy of the London edition. 1 Vol. Small Quarto, bound in English cloth, Stamped and Lettered in Gold, and with Gilt Leaves—Price 81—20 per st. discount to the Trade.

Mesmerism and its Opponents

With a narrative of cases, by George Sandlay, Jr. M. A. 1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cts. $16 per hund.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE,

From the Patriarchal age to the present time, by John Kitto, Editor of the Pictorial Bible, the Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, &c. Illustrated by Wood Cuts. 1 Vol. Duodecimo, bound in cloth—Price 50 cents, or $33 per hundred.

THE DUTIES OF MARRIED LIFE,

By Dr. Foster, Author of the Celebrated Essays. Small Duodecimo, bound in muslin—Price 25 cents, or $16 a hundred.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hugo Reid. Edited by Mrs. Kirkland—(Mary Clavers,) Author of "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" "Forest Life," &c. 1 Vol. duodecimo.

RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG.

May 8, 1844. 62 John-st. New York.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4 94
Ohio,	5 26
Rye Flour,	3 25
Indian Meal,	3 62
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	1 12
Rye,	71
Corn, 56 lbs.	53
Oats,	30

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$3 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting.	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Benches to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.	
Argol,	Extract,	—	
Antimony,	Lac,	ACIDS.	
Archil,	Lac Dye.	Aqua Fortis,	
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,	
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,	
	Oxabe Acid,	Muriate Tin,	
Blue Vitriol,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,	
Bichromate,		Nitric Acid,	
British Gum,	Pearash,	Oil Vitriol,	
Brimstone,	Potash,	DYE-WOODS	
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	Bar Wood,	
Cudbear,	Sugar of Lead,	Cam Wood,	
Copperas,	Sumac,	Fustic,	
Copper dust,	Saffflower,	Hoche Wood,	
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hyper Nic.,	
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Logwood,	
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Peach Wood,	
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,	
" Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,	
Glue,	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.	

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash for damaged Hides, Indigo Cassinets, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary, but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00

" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—3m.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON

Ever Published!

EDITED BY THE

HON. CULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engravings of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists, as Raynolds, Purcell, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

——who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake.

could not contest himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon Robt. W. Weir, Esq. whose reputation as an artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other advice and assistance in other details of arts as his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by Gulian C. Verplanck.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown together as Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But recent researches into the early more accurate and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius, has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the best and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending argument.

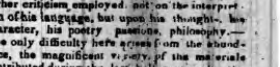
As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection. These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed not on the interpretation of this language, but on his thoughts, his character, his poetry passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,

250 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.



ON and after Monday, 15th of March, 1844, The Passenger Trains will leave Somerville, at 5 A. M., and at 1 1-4. P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M. by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains are taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabeth port. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION RATE.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Bonnebrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, Bonnebrook and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

WANTED,

A First-Rate New Milch COW not less than 5 or more than 8 years old, and gives milk as much as 10 months in 12, and very kind. A fair price will be paid one, as the above named, by

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, April 8, 1844.—3w

GROUND PLASTER.

The Subscriber has commenced grinding Plaster, and will have it constantly on hand during the whole season, ground from the stone and free from dirt, and will be happy to supply for cash all who are in want.

CHARLES WALTON.

New Market, April 1, 1844. 70 3t*

Cash paid at all times for grain.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. CHARLES TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 3m

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any regular Institution. JOSEPH SCHENCK, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jacobus Pressen & Co. (24tf)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

I CRATE Blue Liverpool and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

French Merinoes.

FEW Pieces just received, (including 1 Piece Black) by WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 6, 1844.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

From The

Solid Stomach, Bowels

And Intestinal Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more powerful parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and tonative qualities (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are most likely to be the natural prescription, united to all conditions for eradicating from the *body, Disease of the blood, the Stomach, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human system.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath,

Pain in Your Chest

or, Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the morbific matter which causes the complaint, and to effectually relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pain in Your Shoul

der, Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflamation,

Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their persistent action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Hoarseness, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fever, as bearing typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, as powerfully yet more mildly, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Jaundice, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always safe to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Scrofula Feet, Legs, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Cancers or Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are compounded enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ardent and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Thysanic Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered to any form, if the directions are faithfully followed. The most infantey results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed of such simple materials, are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills, at the following offices—

New York—138 Broadway.

Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings.

Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents the nghout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & March.

Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster.

New Market—Israel S. Disbrow.

New Durham—Joel Tappen.

Metuchin—E. R. Freeman.

Westfield—Isaac Clark.

Rahway—John Pierson.

Roundbrook—J. Cachner

Middlebrook—C. V. Shotwell.

Prince Nicholas—Noah Drake.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 138 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843 —1y

NEW GOODS,

JUST Opened, a few pieces of Apache Lustre, with a Satin Stripe, a very handsome article. Also a French Supply of

CAUTHING
BROADCLOTHS
VESTINGS &c.

Dec 31, 1842 WEBSTER & MARSH.

Brown Sheetings.

1 BALE of strong Brown Sheetings just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Oct. 25, 1842.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

Most Splendid Assortment just opened, at

A Sept 17, 1842. D. SULLMAN

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Mershon, Enoch M. Manning, and Russell S. Sherrell, Executors &c. of Elias Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her actions against the said Executors.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said deceased, before their distribute by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space of time in some newspaper published in this State. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action, or demand against the said Executors.

A. V. P. Spencer Clerk.

April 23d, 1844. 15 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fordham Manning, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eagle, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the proprietors know of. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sewed 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes; and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done; but the old prices will in all cases be charged if the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STEVENS BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and during 16 my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which for the space of two years, I was induced to pronounced the Liver or Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I could occasionally get light work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was thrown up. I gradually got weaker, and my cough increased and became very wank, and my death was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, so as unable to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in this part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the 5th day of March last I commenced using it, after I had taken about half a bottle I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys; I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I threw up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and I guess of pieces of the substance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better. I then found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something like a piece of black jelly-cake. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain in strength—I have worked hard all this summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time be as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey to papers a just idea of the great benefit I have received from it, and I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving any person a description of my case so any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as I consider it entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me that all the doctors or any thing else I have taken. I have no hesitation in recommending it to everybody. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Brunchwille, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope it's will be gratified in hearing from my own lips, the wonderful effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup over performed in this section of the country.

PETER STEVENS BEEKMAN.

Dated Octoober 12th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stevens Beekman, who being duly sworn doth on the holy law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. Gaston.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he has none of irresponsible character and standing, and high reputability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Racestreet, opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Sold by

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Sold. 20 5m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Gingliams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. SULLMAN

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when other causes have been suspected to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that exists a most common or child exist, but what are those it cause? many parents are not aware, and is considered to be a supposed fever, or sickness, or some other ailing, entirely off the forests of the human family—have in truth they die of Worms! and these would have been saved by a single dose of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE which is only 25 cents per box, or a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought is that these things should be allowed what are ever suppose themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know their own or their own sick worms, which is only confined by any person, do know what it may. How important then is use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Leftevery parent then in not a hesitate, but immediate this sure cure in truth and science.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with every relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were voided, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mr. Jacobus, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had distended for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who suffered severely for the family to try a box of the Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and several cured rapidly with this remedy.

In one instance in the family of the Sexton of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, and proved to be very expensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey cured several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 7 years of age, had been exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and the last of the Vermifuge, when a large mass of worms were voided, and the child's message that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she grew fat in a few days.

A Physician of standing had destroyed a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to use Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in from than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of his Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost immeasurable quantity of worms, large and small, and of a peculiar appearance with great dispatch. Instances of this kind might be cited, to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with rational mind the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have *Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge* handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by

Jan. 2, 1843—1y M. F. CUSHING.

Opened this Day, and *Now on Hand,*

15 PIECES Fancy Prints, from 3d. to 1s. per yd.
1 Piece fine Blue black Bombazine.
1 " " Black Alpaca.
3 Pieces Bleached Muslin, from 5d. to 9d.
8 " Brown Sheetings, 5d. to 9c.
2 " Black and White Plaids.
2 doz. White, very heavy and large size.
A good assortment colored and black paper muslin.
Parasols and Sun shades.

ALSO

2 pieces Woolded Cloths, low priced and very cheap
3 " Plaid Summer Cassimere, new style.
Awnings, Eastern Ginghams, diapers, stripes and Ticking.

ALSO

Green Coffee, from 6d to 8d per lb.
Burnt do from 8d to 1s. 2d.
Sugar from 6d to 8d.

ALSO

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,—Crockery, Earthen, and Tin Ware.

ALSO

Boots, Shoes, wax, leather, Morocco skins, Lining skins, Red Leather by the side or smaller quantity, shoemaker, and Shoe findings in general.

All of which will be sold very cheap, for Cash or country produce.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, June 12, 1843.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand, Sugar Boston, Sugar Butter, Sugar Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and warrants them to be fresh.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for bakeware, printing, shoeing or repairing, or upon any other account, will please to call and settle the same; and have a bill and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Any person wishing to hire an honest well cut pair themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will thank it in person, cash, note, wood or work, or any thing else which they have to spare. He knows that an offer note will sell him for trust, so he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 26, 1843.—1y*

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks and months at a time, I have applied to the advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, but the disease proved mostly fatal to their remedies, until the medicine was recommended to me by a friend, I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave immediate relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

Edward Hughes, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this communication in order to expose those I do not know only one day which I owe to sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REICH.

Sold by Wilson's Law Office, 59 Wilson st.

We are at present the only agents in this city for confidence and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. A. TALLMADGE.

Agent for the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Their General Agent of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored, figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. SULLMAN

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS!

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhages of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a peculiar process, and highly approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!! No Deception.

In coming forth the vitimore of the truly great and valuable remedy, we desire to be distinctly understood as offering under affliction, and desire wish to enlighten them in justly deserves. Therefore we have carefully and cautiously brought forward this remedy, and from the many cases of the dangerous to which this medicine has proved highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or recommend it too highly to the favor.

Trials immediate it is true have been offered and pulled into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and many have no doubt been found very useful, but all that have yet been introduced, it is to be regretted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved so successful in this, as the one we now offer.

Symptoms Various

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most approved remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been followed by the most astonishing and unlooked for results, when all other means of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, viz:—Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, it has been made with unbounded success, and hundreds are here to testify to the astonishing effects of a few doses to relieve the most distressing symptoms of these complaints, and in many cases of confirmed consumption, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove the virtues of this Balsam in all cases, we consider it unnecessary to add more at present, but refer to the pamphlets, which may be had gratis of our agents, where a few cases, to show what it has done.

While Life Remains

We Have Still Some Hope.

A Singular Case.—Among the many singular cases which have been effected by this simple remedy, we can select its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the winter of 1841 and 42 was reduced to the last pulmonic attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to avail her complaint. She became subject to violent spasmodic attacks, which would last for hours, and sometimes continue for days, and her friends were constantly engaged with blisters, hot irons, &c. to relieve her distress, and were in hopes of her recovery, in better health than she has enjoy'd for years.

Disinterested Testimony.—Having witnessed the above case, we fully concur in the statement of Mrs. Wood Clerk, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. C. WARREN, M. D.

Chester county, North Wards Sts., 1842.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using my Balsam of Wild Cherry, and as much others for her sake I would have her. She has taken the two bottles I have got from you, and is about two more, and her cough is much better, she also always well at night, and says she can sleep well. She has also gained in flesh. These will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

THOMAS HOOPER.

Lancaster county, July 10, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and have tried many remedies, but found no relief, until I obtained your Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has effected a perfect cure. Yes I consider myself entirely restored to health, and am now able to attend to my business, which I have been unable to do for two years. Please send me two bottles more, and oblige

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT HOOPER.

Lewis Complaint.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was attacked with the complaint for more than five years, during which time she was confined to her bed for months at a time, and was reduced to a mere skeleton, and every thing that offered for any degree of relief. She had daily sufferings of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to lie on the right side for three years. On the use of three bottles she was restored to health, and remains so at present.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry benefited me more than anything I have taken. I am perfectly well. Mrs. Russell, who has been suffering from a severe cough, and pain in the breast, for a long time, and who was reduced to a mere skeleton, was induced to try your Balsam, and after using two bottles found herself entirely relieved, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. Yes I consider myself indebted for the above statement, and am willing to have it published.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN

Pottsville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious mixture called Balsam of Wild Cherry, put up in imitation of the genuine, we caution the public against it. Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and all others have signatures on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold wholesale by Sharp & Dohme, Chemists, No. 22 Market street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Jonathan Bunn, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Somerville.

And by Plainfield, by Dunn. LEWIS CRAIG

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan 6 1843—1y

Essex Orphans Court,

Term of January, 1844.

Simeon J. Drake, Executor, &c. of Obadiah Ayres, deceased

vs.

Elizabeth Ayres et al. Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered by the Court, that he, said Executor, give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of the said Decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said Estate, by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space of time in two newspapers published in this State, which circulations most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same purpose of notice, and any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action or demand against the said Executor.

By the Court,

JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

73—9w

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

INFORMS all customers and the public in general that he is at all times happy to receive their favors, and promises to execute all orders in all the branches of saddlery and harness making, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. Try for yourselves, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 28, 1843.—1y

B. HUNT'S

COMPOUND OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side, back and limbs, Costiveness, sick headache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physic is necessary, a pill or two on Saturday night will be sufficient. These Pills are perfectly purifying their regular operation, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate constitution. The necessary medical office of the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Skin, which they are designed to perform, are more effectually performed by the use of these Pills than by any other medicine now known.

Their unparalleled efficacy in Consumption, is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

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Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan 6 1843—1y

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,

PREPARED by C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufactured and sold by the Proprietor, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, above 6th, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and are recommended for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, is caused by a weak state of the stomach, and is frequently attended by the following symptoms: Loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, headache, pain in the region of the stomach, costiveness, flatulency, water brash, pain and dullness in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. Persons of a consumptive habit are frequently attacked with dyspeptic symptoms, as the stomach becomes affected at the commencement of pulmonary complaints. Those who are afflicted with any of the above symptoms will find relief by the use of these Bitters.

Liver Complaint.—When the Liver is affected, the symptoms are generally found in the mouth, arising from a deranged state of the stomach, sometimes amounting to nausea, pain in the head, particularly over the eyes, pain in the right side, under the ribs, and in the shoulder, frequently mistaken for rheumatism, dizziness, coldness of the extremities, and a clammy moisture of the skin. When the disease has continued for a length of time, the whole white of the eye, and sometimes the whole body, assumes a yellow color, the stools are generally clay colored, and the urine high colored and scanty. In all diseases of this organ, these Bitters have been used with the most beneficial results, and in no instance have they been found to fail in effecting a cure, when taken according to the directions.

Jaundice.—This disease is generally caused by obstructions of the liver, and is frequently the result of Dyspepsia. These Bitters will be found a safe and certain remedy for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.—These Bitters will be found a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the kidneys.

Nervous Debility.—This distressing complaint is frequently induced by the use of mercury, or other injudicious treatment, and is often attended with the following symptoms: Dizziness, pain in the head, indigestion, pain in the stomach, weakness of the limbs, universal debility, &c. These Bitters will be found a safe and certain remedy for this complaint.

Certificate from Rev. Joseph Hemphill, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

I have been acquainted with Dr. C. M. Jackson for many years, and have frequently prescribed his German Bitters in my practice, and have found them a safe and valuable medicine. I have also used them in my own family, and can recommend them to the public as a valuable tonic.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

Certificate from Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

I have been acquainted with Dr. C. M. Jackson for many years, and have frequently prescribed his German Bitters in my practice, and have found them a safe and valuable medicine. I have also used them in my own family, and can recommend them to the public as a valuable tonic.

HENRY A. BOARDMAN.

Certificate from Rev. Wm. Rogers, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

I have been acquainted with Dr. C. M. Jackson for many years, and have frequently prescribed his German Bitters in my practice, and have found them a safe and valuable medicine. I have also used them in my own family, and can recommend them to the public as a valuable tonic.

WM. ROGERS.

Certificate from Rev. Wm. Wylie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Germantown.

I have been acquainted with Dr. C. M. Jackson for many years, and have frequently prescribed his German Bitters in my practice, and have found them a safe and valuable medicine. I have also used them in my own family, and can recommend them to the public as a valuable tonic.

WM. WYLIE

Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving in money will result from its use, besides the favorable benefit of injury having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.
Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologné Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in small at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in any matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, first washing the hair red or brown, and in a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair of any dark shade, or perfectly black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Jewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. Of both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
As simple and excellent a cure for Corns as to com mand itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.
And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.
Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human flesh is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those who offer it to the Public,—taking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the sufferer of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, prepared by Directions, and under my own signature is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound." The Compound is entirely vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.
Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Archer's Patent, by
April 15. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyelids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 108 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.
M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE;
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR LITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores on the human body, and will heal (Cure) them of the Boisted Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (Gout, or sciatic, excepted) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the upper lip, turned and through, and had laid on the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 156 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Powers, Nexlon and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then supplied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets. Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS
Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the ignorant and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of diseases would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of all kinds, Piles, &c. they will be found to be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, fevers, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directi on

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Dear Sir—I was trouble'd a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics but with no effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,
Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when directed according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania has ordered a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

Allabe above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Aaron F. Ridgway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DOSY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1843 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,
Celebrated Needles,
ARE DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 161 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.
Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
A VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and DeLaine shawls, just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 6, 1843.

Fringes and Gimps.
A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.
FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs if ready for Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 15. WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Dawn.

By Augustus Sonderman.

Lo! from the East, the clouds of Night
Their solemn shadows roll away,
And mounting swift, a silver light,
Brings in the glowing, blushing Day!

Now, singing birds are in the sky,
The world a cheerful smile doth wear,
And sounds of toil and laughter high
Rise humming on the golden air!

The day may range forth a Life—
The dawn—the noon—the noon—the night,
Within whose round an age of strife
May pass in momentary flight!

There are who move in Morning's shades,
And sigh o'er fancied pleasures gone—
Who watch the darkness as it fades
Before the silvery light of dawn.

With joy they mark the rising Sun—
With rapture hear the songsters gay,
And, as though Life's more pains were done,
Rush sportive on the glittering day!

They toil and wrestle with the crowd,
And hurry on with flying feet,
Join in the laugh and bustle loud,
Which fills the thickly peopled street.

They pass from Morn to Noon—to Night,
Their brow with anxious troubles scarred;
Their tire of Life's uncertain fight,
Yet strive for Victory's reward.

But there are they who toil and fight
While Youth or Manhood strong controls,
But learn ere comes the quiet night
To still the warring of their souls!

Then is the time of peaceful rest,
When Gentleness counts its blissful gains,
And Angels fill the quiet breast,
And sing in Youth-exalted strains!

But they who toil from Youth to Age,
And shout and fight when Strength decays—
And wreak in vain their feeble rage
To win the meed of wealth or praise,

Are slaves—but doubly slaves—to Time—
But crouching captives, bound in pain,
Who, as they Life's stern mountain climb,
Gnaw impotent their riveless chain!

Theirs is an endless round of night;
A night and darkness of the soul;
For them shall come no dawning Light—
For them no morning clouds upscroll!

Lo! o'er my head the brightning skies
Give promise fair of raptures gay;
And from the darkness fast I rise,
And seek the blue-expanding Day!

And may my Life's long day be Bright
As Morning's golden—light-wove bars;
And when 'tis done the glowing Night
Smiles sweetly from her thrones of Stars!
Norwich, N. Y.

From 'Historical Collections of New Jersey,' recently published at Hartford, Ct. we extract the following account of

Piscataway Township.

This township was incorporated in 1798. The township is supposed to have derived its name from Piscataqua, in Maine, a place from which some of the first settlers emigrated to this place, which at the first was called New Piscataqua. A ridge of high land runs quite across it east and west, dividing it into nearly equal parts, from which the land slopes in a gentle declivity north and south. The soil is hardly red shale, which in some sections is covered with loam and gravel. The land is fertile, and agriculture is in a high state of prosperity. The township contains 23,928. There are in the township 7 stores & grist-mills, 3 sawmills, 2 capital in manufactures $231,850; 6 schools, 222 scholars.

Piscataway town, containing about a dozen dwellings and a church, and situated 3 miles east of New Brunswick and 1 from Raritan river, was an old Indian village, and the seat of justice for the counties of Middlesex and Somerset as early as 1683, at which period the courts where held sometimes at this place and sometimes at Woodbridge.

The earliest settlement in any of this township is gathered from the public records, which state 'that the tract on the east side of the Raritan river, which comprises the towns of Piscataway, Elizabeth, &c. was purchased from the Indians in 1663. The purchasers were John Bailey, Daniel Denton, Luke Watson, and others, who obtained a patent in 1664 from Gov. Nichols, who acted under the Duke of York. The names of the first settlers on record are, the Gilmans in 1663; the Hinchbaughs, Drakes, Hendes and Hennekins in 1677; the Dutjes, and Wells in 1678; the Smalleys, Hills, and Trusters, in 1679; the Bonnevrits, Martines, and Higgins, 1680; the Duchesnes, Lefloevers, and Fitz Randolphs, in 1681; the Suttons, Brodleys, Bonnels, and Fords, in 1682, the Dawsons and Slaughters, in 1683; the Pregnores, in 1684; the Grubs and Adamses, in 1685; the Chandlers and Smalts in 1687; the Martines, Molesons and Mc Daniels in 1689. It is supposed that most of these persons were Baptists. The tradition is, however, that there were but six professed Baptists, viz: Hugh Dunn, who was an extensive, John Drake, afterward their pastor. Nicholas Eastman, and John Smalley, Edmond Dunham, afterward minister of the Seventh-day Baptists, and John Fitz Randolph. The above formed the constituents of a Baptist church in the spring of 1700, by the assistance of Rev. Thomas Killingworth, who was pastor of Middletown and Cohansey churches.

The first preachers in Piscataway were three lay brethren, of the Baptist persuasion: Hugh Dunn, John Drake, and Edmund Dunham, who with three others were constituted a Baptist church as mentioned above being one of the oldest Baptist churches in the state. John Drake was ordained pastor of this church and continued till his death in 1726, when he was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Steele, a native of New York, and of French extraction; he died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. Isaac Steele. Mr. Steele continued pastor till his death in 1781, and was succeeded by Rev. Ezekiel Rogers in 1782, who continued pastor till his death in 1821. Rev. James Macloughlin, became the next pastor of this church in 1822, and died in 1827, in the fall of 1828, Rev. Daniel Dodge was called and in 1829 was succeeded by the present pastor Rev. Daniel D. Lewis.

The Seventh-day Baptist church was formed by 17 persons who seceded from the Piscataway church in 1707, and signed a special covenant, and became a distinct society. Rev. Edmund Dunham was their first pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Dunham, who was succeeded by Rev. Nathan Rogers who was their last pastor. The church is the only one of its denomination in the county for 50 years, is now respectable in numbers and wealth. Its present pastor is Rev. Walter B. Gillette; a branch from it formed another church in the neighboring village of Plainfield in 1839. The Baptist church at South Plains was formed of members of the Piscataway church in 1760, from which the Second Baptist church in Piscataway, known as the Stoneyard church, was formed in 1792. The first pastor was Rev. James Fox Randolph, who was succeeded by Rev. Lebbeus Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey was succeeded by their present minister, Rev. E. M. Barker. There is an Episcopal church in the township, which was established at a very early period. Their society is at present rather small and feeble, but through the liberality of an individual they have a neat and commodious house of worship. There is a small settlement of persons of the Dutch Reformed persuasion along the Raritan river, north of Raritan landing. They have as yet no church in the township. Nine tenths of the population are Baptists in sentiment.

From the Democratic Review.

A Visit to an English Cottage.

I entered a third cabin. Here the green earth smiled again, as did the sunny farm and glossy body, that left not the approach of visitors. The floor was of tile like the first. Neither was it cut into cushion, peaking pavement, which also threw into a pet at her side, half filled with water. I introduced myself on every occasion, by saying that I came from beyond the seas, and wished to inform my countrymen how the laborers lived in England. Six-pence brought forth willing answers to interrogatories, which I put without stint.

'How many children have you?' 'Eight.'

'What did they feed upon this morning?' 'Potatoes.'

'But will you give them any thing for dinner?' 'Potatoes again you may be sure.'

'Nothing else?' 'No nothing else.' Have you no meat, no milk, no butter for them?' She made no reply, fixed her eyes upon them, and sobbed aloud. But her countenance suddenly brightened into a smile, and she said, with a clear voice, 'Thank God, salt is cheap.' But her joy was a transient beam, for her eyes again overflowed as she removed me her chief daughter, fourteen years of age, whom she said was to be her best friend, for she had never recovered entirely from a fall in her bare to the knees behind, which it dangled to the ground in front. She blushed deeply, for want had not extinguished the modesty of nature, as her mother drew aside the rags that covered her snowy skin. 'There,' said she, 'are all the clothes my child has; she cannot go to school in them; besides, she is obliged to stay at home, to take care of the children.' This was palpably true, for her weeds were tortured under a burden that would seem add another ounce to intolerable misery.

The other children were grouped near the edge of water, sporting on the naked beach. Two of the hands and feet were covered with cold; their faces were pinched and melancholy; they were not playful as become their innocent years; no it struck me truly said, that the children of the English poor know no childhood! Borne long ago with life; they are disciplined to privation, from the cradle. From the window, did I say? I saw no cradle, and I verily believe that such a luxury was never known by the child of an English laborer.

In the corner of a chimney was an old man sitting on his haunches, peering into the fire, intent as it would seem, to boil the pot over it. 'Who is that?' 'It is old Mr.——,' was the reply. 'He has no home, and we let him stay with us.' He is 83 years of age, and partook with the children his portion of potatoes and salt.

I asked one of the little girls, where was the cat? 'The mother answered they had none, for the rat must eat. 'Have you a dog?' 'No, we cannot keep a dog; besides he devours the game.' 'But you have a cock to crow for day?' 'No, we have none.'

I felt a sort of horror climb over me, at the absence of these animals, attached to every home, held—the cat, the companion and pastime of little children; the dog, the universal trusty friend of man; the cock, the sentinel crowing in the coming day—and poverty, that hangs its skeleton curse, has expelled even these from the 5 Pages of the English peasantry.

'Can your husband read?' 'Yes, he can read the easy parts of the Bible.' 'Can you read?' 'No I never went to school.'

'How many apartments are there in your house?'

'We have one below and another above.' 'May I go to see it?' She went on my request. I found my guide gave me a correct description. I ascended; and ascending a set of rickety flight of steps to a chamber, where a whole family slept; over a narrow, unglazed window, and a wooden frame on four legs, on which were laid transverse laths, that supported a bed of old chaff, sewed up in a dirty tattered sack, over which was spread a coarse, ragged, white sheet, under which they lay two pairs of coarse, and old to the appearance, and contrasted bed clothes, and in 1823 was succeeded by the present pastor Rev. Daniel D. Lewis.

The Seventh-day Baptist church was formed by 17 persons who seceded from the Piscataway church in 1707, and signed a special covenant, and became a distinct society. Rev. Edmund Dunham was their first pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Dunham, who was succeeded by Rev. Nathan Rogers who was their last pastor. The church is the only one of its denomination in the county for 50 years, is now respectable in numbers and wealth. Its present pastor is Rev. Walter B. Gillette; a branch from it formed another church in the neighboring village of Plainfield in 1839. The Baptist church at South Plains was formed of members of the Piscataway church in 1760, from which the Second Baptist church in Piscataway, known as the Stoneyard church, was formed in 1792. The first pastor was Rev. James Fox Randolph, who was succeeded by Rev. Lebbeus Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey was succeeded by their present minister, Rev. E. M. Barker. There is an Episcopal church in the township, which was established at a very early period. Their society is at present rather small and feeble, but through the liberality of an individual they have a neat and commodious house of worship. There is a small settlement of persons of the Dutch Reformed persuasion along the Raritan river, north of Raritan landing. They have as yet no church in the township. Nine tenths of the population are Baptists in sentiment.

From the Democratic Review.

A Visit to an English Cottage.

I entered a third cabin. Here the green earth smiled again, as did the sunny farm and glossy body, that left not the approach of visitors. The floor was of tile like the first. Neither was it cut into cushion, peaking pavement, which also threw into a pet at her side, half filled with water. I introduced myself on every occasion, by saying that I came from beyond the seas, and wished to inform my countrymen how the laborers lived in England. Six-pence brought forth willing answers to interrogatories, which I put without stint.

'How many children have you?' 'Eight.'

'What did they feed upon this morning?' 'Potatoes.'

'But will you give them any thing for dinner?' 'Potatoes again you may be sure.'

'Nothing else?' 'No nothing else.' Have you no meat, no milk, no butter for them?' She made no reply, fixed her eyes upon them, and sobbed aloud. But her countenance suddenly brightened into a smile, and she said, with a clear voice, 'Thank God, salt is cheap.' But her joy was a transient beam, for her eyes again overflowed as she removed me her chief daughter, fourteen years of age, whom she said was to be her best friend, for she had never recovered entirely from a fall in her bare to the knees behind, which it dangled to the ground in front. She blushed deeply, for want had not extinguished the modesty of nature, as her mother drew aside the rags that covered her snowy skin. 'There,' said she, 'are all the clothes my child has; she cannot go to school in them; besides, she is obliged to stay at home, to take care of the children.' This was palpably true, for her weeds were tortured under a burden that would seem add another ounce to intolerable of misery.

The other children were grouped near the edge of water, sporting on the naked beach. Two of the hands and feet were covered with cold; their faces were pinched and melancholy; they were not playful as become their innocent years; no it struck me truly said, that the children of the English poor know no childhood! Borne long ago with life; they are disciplined to privation, from the cradle. From the window, did I say? I saw no cradle, and I verily believe that such a luxury was never known by the child of an English laborer.

In the corner of a chimney was an old man sitting on his haunches, peering into the fire, intent as it would seem, to boil the pot over it. 'Who is that?' 'It is old Mr.——,' was the reply. 'He has no home, and we let him stay with us.' He is 83 years of age, and partook with the children his portion of potatoes and salt.

I asked one of the little girls, where was the cat? 'The mother answered they had none, for the rat must eat. 'Have you a dog?' 'No, we cannot keep a dog; besides he devours the

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving in money will result from its use, besides the favorable benefit of injury having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.
Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologné Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in small at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in any matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, first washing the hair red or brown, and in a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair of any dark shade, or perfectly black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directi on

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Jewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. Of both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
As simple and excellent a cure for Corns as to command itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.
And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.
Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human flesh is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those who offer it to the Public,—taking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the sufferer of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, prepared by Directions, and under my own signature is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound." The Compound is entirely vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.
Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Archer's Patent, by
April 15. WEBSTER & MARSH.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyelids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 108 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.
M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE;
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR LITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores on the human body, and will heal (Cure) them of the Boisted Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (Gout, or sciatic, excepted) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the upper lip, turned and through, and had laid on the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 156 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Powers, Nexlon and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then supplied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets. Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS
Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the ignorant and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of diseases would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of all kinds, Piles, &c. they will be found to be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, fevers, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directi on dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir—I was trouble'd a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics but with no effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,
Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when directed according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania has ordered a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

Allabe above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Aaron F. Ridgway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

DOSY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1843 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MUFFS, and INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, a fresh Supply just received by
Dec. 11. WEBSTER & MARSH.

RICHARD RICHARDS,
SOLE IMPORTER OF
Edw'd Hemming & Sons, and James Hemming & Son's,
Celebrated Needles,
ARE DEALER IN
Combs, Trimmings, Steel Pens, Clark's Spool Cotton, Marshall's Thread, Rodger's Scissors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
No. 161 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
☞ Country Merchants are invited to call.
Dec. 4, 1843.—6m.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
A VARIETY consisting of Kabyle, Damask Worsted, Cashmere, and DeLaine shawls, just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 6, 1843.

Fringes and Gimps.
A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Almanacs for 1844.
FARMER'S Almanacs, 3 cents single, or 2s. 6d per Dozen. Temperance Almanacs if ready for Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by
April 15. WEBSTER & MARSH.

From a Liverpool paper.

Tom Thumb before the Queen.

The American Dwarf has been published at the Court of St. James, with the grandeur, Baronian of the N. Y. Museum. They were received in the picture gallery of Buckingham palace.—The Queen, Prince Albert and several of the nobility were present, and the General on entering immediately struck up a conversation with her Majesty, assuring her he had crossed the Atlantic on purpose to see her, and declaring that he liked her Crown Gallery—fine note." The Queen and the Lord in waiting were much diverted with the remarks of their illustrious visitor. The General then took her by the hand. The General then took through his performances of Napoleon, the peasant, the young Lucy Long and several other characters, received and a half in the royal presence; Mr. Barnum received a handsome present from the hand in waiting. The next day he waited upon the Duke of Wellington.

On Monday, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, again sent for the General and Mr. Barnum, and spent nearly the entire day in witnessing what have been opportunity of seeing. The Duke of Wellington was present, and the General on entering immediately struck up a conversation with her Majesty, assuring her he had crossed the Atlantic on pur

mot readily. The Queen, even, appears to have been considerably enamored with him

We believe it is now no secret, on this side of the Atlantic at least, that the redoubtable General is a native of this city. His real name is Charles S ratton. The parents resided in the north part of the city, and have one or two other children. Mr. Stratton, his father, is a Carpenter by trade, and for some cause experienced much difficulty in obtaining the means of supporting himself and family. Young Stratton, the General, was always active and sprightly, aged and ar ful, and on account of his extreme diminutiveness, attracted the attention of all who saw him. As he grew in years, his fame increased, and his parents were repeatedly urged to take him for exhibition about the country. A gentleman here, finally prevailed upon his mother to go with him to New York, and offer him to Mr. P. T. Barnum, of the American Museum. Mr. B. hesitated, but finally agreed to take him for a short time on trial. After due preparation the General made his appearance on the stage of the Museum, under the title of General Tom Thumb, from England. This was the commencement of the General's public career. The audiences was delighted with him, and from that moment he became one of the greatest attractions of the day. The Museum was crowded from day after night to see this wonderful Englishman. He was after a short time taken to Albany, Boston, Providence and other of our principal cities in all which he attracted overflowing houses. Mr. Barnum finding he could make money on the General made an engagement with his parents for a term of years and such was his success here, that he finally determined to take him to Europe. The parents of the General we are glad to hear have thus been placed in very comfortable circumstances. Mr. Barnum's last receipts, in London have thus far been about $2000 a week.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. 16 days from Liverpool.

There is no commercial or political news of great importance. The Liverpool Cotton market had been somewhat unsteady. The sales for the week ending April 18th amounted to 17000 bales, a very small decline, although the supply was decreasing, and the market was coming firmer. English wheat maintained its prices, but there was no demand for foreign.

The question of the Annexation of Texas to the U. S had reached England and produced a great sensation in political circles. The Press appears desirous that the government should not interfere in the measure. The Liverpool Mercury regards it as in the natural course of events that Texas will at some time, be annexed to the U. S and hopes that the amicable relations between us and England will not be disturbed by the unreasonable interference of that government in the concerns of another continent.

It regards the annexation as rather favorable than otherwise to the British interests; as it would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interest upon which we must necessarily rely the most for a maintenance of friendly political and commercial relations with England—that, namely, of the southern cotton growing States. The vote of Texas would be necessarily an additional free trade vote, which, in the present balanced state of parties and interests might frequently prove decisive. We cannot afford to alienate the southern interest and strengthen the advocates of the high tariff by opposing a measure so warmly advocated by the Southern States and by enlisting all the feelings of national pride and Anglo Saxon prejudice against us throughout the Union."

The Irish State Trials.—Mr. O'Connell and the other convicted repealers had been served with a writ of supersedeas, and issued a counterturn and served the Crown with notice of a motion for a new trial, upon similar grounds to those urged in their defence upon the trial. The proceedings attracted multitudes of people to the courts.

A repeal dinner had been given to Mr. O'Connell in *York* 8 to 9 persons being present. In his speech on the occasion Mr. O'Connell alluding to the supposed uncertainty of his imprisonment said:

Take it for granted the sentence will be carried into execution. Take his also with you, they may imprison me but they will not vex me, they may confine my person and they will do so, but they will not deprive me of a single pleasurable sensation. (Cheers.) If I have not the enjoyment and exercise of my native mountains, though I shall not be cheered by the merry sounds they begin, I will enquire a day dream of them, and will turn my mind to pursuits that will be sure to yield delight and instruction. (Hear and cheers.) There is no terror in confinement that a man working for forty years cannot have in contemplation that, and my consolation is that they did not imprison me before now—that they did not begin by confining me (Hear.)

I have called upon the people of Ireland in very energetic language never to cease prosecuting the claims for Repeal, and in so doing, to be peaceable and orderly. These two points he called out his dying request but the last he should make prior to falling into the fangs of the Attorney General. He thus closed his speech—

I am speaking to you as if a voice were issuing from the tomb of a dead but not in the mournful accents of danger. (Loud cheers.) Irishmen the time is coming preserve the peace—observe order—do not quarrel, I enquire you, as you love Ireland and hate the mal administration of justice—as you esteem the Chief Baron and dislike the Chief Justice (Groans)—in short, if you want to comfort me comfort when in my dungeon you will rally for old Ireland and Repeal.

The Government of Holland has effected a loan of about 50 million dollars, at 3 per cent. Sum capable of absorbing the floating nations.

A New York editor, who found a baby in his office the other morning, requests all persons to lay their sons at his door."

Awful Scenes in Philadelphia.

Dreadful Riot—Several Persons Killed!

A Dreadful Riot occurred in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, the 5th inst. on occasion of a meeting of the "Native Americans" in Kensington. They were attacked by a crowd of foreigners first with stones and brickbats and afterwards with fire arms. A young man named George Shiffler was instantly killed and probably more and several others were severely wounded.

A reward of $1000 has been offered for the discovery of the murderers by the American Republican party.

At 10 P. M. an attempt was made to burn the house which encloses the Nunnery. They were fired upon by a party of Irish and five of them shot. Nathan Ramsay was mortally wounded and J. W. Wright, son of Mr. Wright of the firm of Wright & Neplaw, salt merchants, who was a silent spectator was shot through the heart and fell dead on the spot.

Another.—The dreadful and fatal riots were renewed on Tuesday with increased violence. A large meeting assembled in the State House Yard, and adjourned to the Marked House in Kensington. They had scarcely arrived there when a musket was fired (twice from a Rose House in the neighborhood, by John Taggart, killing three persons. He was seized, with his musket heavily loaded, and committed. Several shots followed, and the Rose House was set on fire immediately. It extended to several buildings and raged for hours. From 20 to 30 buildings were burned. It is impossible to state how many, but seven at least were killed and 15 wounded. The Irish were posted in houses, while the Americans were exposed to their fire.

The militia were called out by the Sheriff and Gen. Cadwallader. They arrived at the ground at 8 P. M. and dispersed the crowd. There was some disturbance afterwards and several shots fired.

During the day handbills were posted about signed by "Francis Patrick, Bishop of Philadelphia," requesting the Catholics to remain at home. The North American says:

Of this more perhaps hereafter. It is understood that the Roman Catholic Churches have bodies of armed men in them.

The scenes of the day are described as heartrending and terrific. Hundreds of families, comprising old men and women and children, were flying in all directions from the scene of peril—and the burning houses with their lurid flames added another fearful feature to the scene.

The conduct of the Native Americans are universally condemned, and the assassination of citizens peaceably assembled together, stigmatized as a crime of the direst atrocity.

Incidents.—Taggart who appears to have fired the first shot on Tuesday was seized and committed to Moyamensing prison.

While on the way the crowd took him violently out of the hands of his conductors, tied a rope round his neck, and dragged him some distance along the street.

Some persons then passed the rope over the end of an awning post, and pulled him up for the purpose of hanging him, but the beam broke and he fell to the earth; he was then dragged for some distance and finally left lying in the street to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up, but it is said, cannot survive.

S. Abbot Lawrence, a young man, a nephew of Abbot Lawrence of Boston, was standing on the outskirts of the crowd, when a bullet struck him and caused him much pain. It appeared on examination that the ball had struck his waistcoat, and lodged against a cent, which was in his pocket, by which its course was stopped.—The cent was completely bent up.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Irish appear to have been the aggressors, but on Wednesday, the Americans took a terrible revenge. The Newark Advertiser thus prefaces the doings of Wednesday.

We have no words to express our deep sorrow and mortification at the scenes which we record below that are daily disgracing one of our cities—once styled the "city of brotherly love." we are pained beyond measure that Americans should be found in our land who, under any pretext, will ruthlessly invade the houses and the churches of their opponents, and scatter suffering and distress equally among the innocent and guilty—old and young—male and female! For the honor of our country, and in the name of suffering humanity let these things cease to be!

During the day and evening of Wednesday, the terrible scenes on Monday and Tuesday were continued. From 8 o'clock, A. M. the streets in the neighborhood of the riots were filled with crowds of persons, and several fires were kindled and extinguished. The military were upon the ground near St. Michael's Church during the morning. About 2 P. M. they were called away and it was seized by the mob and fired immediately. It was entirely destroyed, with the school house, the dwelling of the Priest, and 50 other buildings! The Priest secured his escape with difficulty. At 8, P. M., the house of Alderman Clark was attacked and completely gutted. At half past 9, the crowd assembled about the St. Augustine Church, and despite the Mayor and the military, who were promptly on the ground, it was fired just before 10 o'clock, it is said, by a boy 10 years old, and destroyed! The property destroyed is estimated at $150,000, and 200 families are turned out of doors. Several of the Police officers were knocked down and the Mayor was struck in the breast with a stone. Fears were entertained for other Catholic churches—At 12 o'clock, midnight, all the avenues leading to St. Mary's and St. Augustine Churches were guarded by troops, who suffered no person to enter the space unless they live within the square. The precaution was rendered necessary by the threats of destruction which have been made in reference to those buildings.

A fire was raging at St. Augustine's occasioned by the burning of the magnificent library of books attached to the church. They were piled up in front of the house, and made a bonfire of.

The city councils were in session at midnight and the Mayor issued a proclamation requiring all good citizens to patrol the streets, and preserve the peace!

A town meeting was called for Thursday morning, when the Mayor and magistrates of each ward was to be present by the Sheriff Thursday afternoon.

The most fearful excitement prevailed throughout the city. Several persons were seriously injured—perhaps killed, but the accounts are hurried and imperfect.

The North American say—

There is no use of disguising the fact that mob spirit is in the ascendant, and unless an efficient body of from three to five thousand men are forthwith organized, to put down the sinners by force of bloodshed more appalling than those we have witnessed during the last 3 days, will be inevitable. We say this in sorrow but upon mature reflection—3 o'clock, A. M.

Thursday.—Order appears to have been restored. Efficient measures were taken to prevent the city from further violence. 1400 volunteers were enrolled, to whom arms were given—also 116 hardy men from the steam frigate Princeton came to help put down the rioters.

In consequence of the rumor that the Irish were about to take possession of the Arsenal at Bradesburg, a company of marines from the Navy Yard, and also a company of troops from the city were sent up in a steamboat to protect that station.

The Catholic churches were all guarded.

During the three days riots 12 persons were killed certain, whose names are given, besides as many more of the Irish population whose bodies are supposed to have been burned in their houses. Some 40 or 50 were wounded.

88 buildings were destroyed, including 1 Market house, 2 splendid Catholic churches. 1 Nunnery, and many dwelling houses. The property destroyed belonged mostly to Irish Catholics, and is estimated at $200,000.

The county of Philadelphia is legally responsible for the full value of property destroyed by mobs within its limits. The people of that county will have an enormous bill to pay.

GLEANINGS.

Heavy Mail Matter.—Speeches of Members of Congress, weighing about 200 lbs. franked by the clerk of the House of Representatives, were lately received at Buffalo, N. Y. by one individual. No wonder the people are outrageously taxed for the conveyance of the mail. The poor man'd letters have to pay for the conveyance of these cart loads of speeches.

Another Caution.—The Brooklyn Advertiser records the death of Eveline Brown, aged three years, daughter of James Brown, of that city from eating phosphorus off loco-foco matches.

Massacre of Seamen.—The Boston Post contains an extract of a letter from Capt. Cathcart, of ship Lydia, of Nantucket, dated Sept. 4, 1843, giving an account of the capture about 18 months since of the English whaling ship Barrow, of London, Capt. Chas Bunker, by the natives of Strong's Island in the Pacific, in lat. 5, 12 N., and long. 162 E. The crew were all massacred and the ship burnt.

The French army amounts to 344,000 men, including officers, and 83,000 horses. Of this total, 264,000 men and 64,320 horses form the division in France, and 60,000 men and 13,416 horses those in Algeria.

Eight months ago, the lands of Wapello county, Iowa, was peopled almost exclusively by Indians. The same lands are now lived upon by 600 voters.

25 persons were arrested, some few days since in Pittsburg, for keeping the carriage way blocked up with their vehicles.

Rapid Transmission of News.—Morse's new electric telegraph, which has now reached within 15 miles of Baltimore, transmitted to Washington the nomination of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen an hour and a half before the express got along with it. The fluid traversed the whole 32 miles and back again—making 44 miles—in so perceptible part of a second of time.

The pickpockets it is said made a sweep, in the aggregate, of about $20,000, at the Baltimore Convention. Ald. Nesbitt, of New York was robbed of $300, another gentleman of $2000, and many of the delegates, while on the Canton grounds, had their coat curtailed to specimens, and in some instances cut in front in the supposed locality of their pocket books.

It is stated on good authority that 55,000 tons of ice were shipped from Boston during last year for the warmer climates—Hindostan, China and the East Indies. Cost to the shippers $12,430 Receipts for sale, $3,575,000. Difference, $3,562,570 from which the freight is to be deducted, leaving a princely sum to go to the profit account.

Escape.—A notorious burglar, named Bill Happy alias Thetford, alias Abrams, confined on a charge of burglariously entering the store of the Messrs Rockwell, in N. Y, escaped from the city prison, about noon yesterday, by the negligence of one of the deputy keepers. Justice Taylor held an investigation last evening.

Raymond's Menagerie came into town this morning, forming a grand caravan led on by a car with a band of music, drawn by four huge elephants, altogether presenting an imposing spectacle. On reaching the Morris Canal bridge in Broad st. the elephants paused and obstinately refused to venture on it as hasnessed together and could not be constrained to move until taken apart.

A newspaper in Arkansas says it has over 400 Choctaws and Cherokees on its subscription list, some of whom are contributors.

There are now 203 prisoners in the Connecticut State Prison. The expenses of the institution last year were about $11,000, and its income in round numbers $10,000. The net profits were about $6,800 last year and about 10, 000 in cash were paid into the State Treasury.

A man has been turned out of a temperance society for eating corned beef.

We extract the following from the Philadelphia Christian Observer, the organ, we believe, of the New School Presbyterians of that section. We copy it because we are generally in the habit of extracting from other papers all articles relating to Plainfield or any of its inhabitants, believing it to be interesting to our readers to know what is said and thought of us in other places. But in all cases we wish it to be understood that we are not in any way responsible for the truth of the statements in the articles extracted. That responsibility rests alone with the authors.

Presbyterian Church in Plainfield.

We are gratified to learn that the Presbyterian Church, organized in Plainfield, a few weeks since, was, on application, received under the care of the Presbytery of Newark, at its recent meeting. We understand that some matters of grievance had existed, nid or seven years, in that congregation, and that an application had been duly made to the Presbytery, which they had delayed, for the dismission of their Pastor, which was not granted; and that all reasonable measures had been adopted to remove existing difficulties, and promote harmony and union. But as these efforts had failed to secure the important objects desired, and as there had long been a decided preference among many of the congregation for a connection with the Constitutional Assembly, it was deemed wise and in all respects proper, to organize a new Church, as was done as before stated, several weeks since.

The Church, as we learn from a correspondent, embraces 80 members, including the Board of Trustees, one half of the Session, and most of the Choir of the former congregation, and also the families of many gentlemen who are not communicants. They have fitted up a Room for public worship, where they have preaching every Sabbath; and have also raised nearly $4000 to defray the expenses of erecting a new church edifice. Located in one of the most pleasant villages of the State, and blessed with the spirit of harmony, they have, perhaps, fairer prospects of usefulness than any Church formed in that Presbytery for many years. And we add, in the words of our correspondent, that "we earnestly pray that the glory of God, the order of His Church, and the salvation of souls, may be promoted by this movement."

Warren County Tragedy.—We understand that the Anniversary of the new fool and mysterious destruction of human life was solemnized by appropriate religious services on the 21 inst. at the scene of the murders. A powerful sermon was delivered by that faithful, fearless and able servant of God, the Rev. Jacob R. Castner, from Ezek. xxiii. 4: "Behold all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also is the soul of the son mine. The soul that sinneth it shall die." An immense congregation testified their interest in the subject and in the discourse, by the most solemn attention. Many hundreds were present. More than one year has now elapsed, and yet with the firmest persuasion that the culprits are within the limits of the neighborhood and with the most persevering exertions to bring them to punishment, public justice remains unsatisfied.—*Freedonian.*

Iron Ships.—In a letter addressed to Hon. G Evans, by Gen. Dearborn, on the advantages of a general use of iron ships, he says that that the decay of timber built ships is so rapid and great, that the expense for repairs in our navy amounts to a sum equal to the original cost in less than 16 years, as appears by the following facts, which were derived from official returns laid before Congress. The ship of the line Delaware was built in 1820, at a cost of $543,398; and the repairs up to 1841, amounted to $484,783. The frigate Brandywine, built in 1825, cost $230,318, and the repairs in 1838, had amounted to $277,065. The sloop of war Falmouth, built in 1827, cost $94,893, and the repairs, up to 1841 had been $225,120. Thus the expense on these three ships, during an average period of less than 16 years, amounted to $1,055,569, being $118,890 more than the original cost—making the aggregate amount of cost and repairs $1,992,248, a sum sufficient to build six iron steam ships of war, of equal efficiency to the three frigates, if not to the whole of the line. It is also stated that 8 per cent of all the British and American vessels are annually condemned as irreparably decayed or lost at sea. So rapid is the decay of the steamboats on the Ohio, Mississippi and other tributary rivers, that they do not last over five years. These facts show at what a vast expense the usual aggregate number of timber built vessels, which are constantly employed in all kinds of navigation, are kept up.

Railroad Collision.—The regular trains of cars from Philadelphia and Baltimore came in collision four miles west of Havre de Grace, on Saturday evening smashing the locomotives and one of the cars, killing two persons, mortally wounding two others, and seriously injuring several more. It is stated that the Baltimore train was directed to proceed to Havre de grace to meet the Philadelphia train, while a corresponding order was given to the Philadelphia train to change the place of meeting from what it was the day before, a place called Perryva. It also appears that there were no lights on either train. A meeting of the passengers censure the companies severely for their mismanagement and call on those injured to prosecute them for damages pledging their aid should any be unable to pay the expense of conducting the prosecution.—The Hon. Daniel Webster was chairman of the meeting.

Trial of Thomas W. Dorr.—The trial of T. W Dorr, the gubernator of candidate under the people's Constitution in Rhode Island, at Newport, for treason, was closed, and given to the jury at 11 o'clock. Monday evening, after an exceedingly able and lucid charge from Chief Justice Durfee. The jury came in at 20 minutes before two with a verdict of Guilty.

The defence of Mr. Dorr consisted of the following points:

1. That in this country, treason is an offence against the United States only, and cannot be committed against an individual state.

2. That the 4th section of the part of Rhode Island, of March, 1842, entitled "An Act relating to offences against the sovereign power of the state," is unconstitutional and void, as the exercise of the sovereign right of trial by jury; which was a fundamental part of the Engish constitution at the Declaration of Independence, and ever since done part the fundamental law in Rhode Island.

3. That that act, if constitutional, gives the court no jurisdiction to try this indictment in the county of Newport; all the overt acts being therein charged as committed in the county of Providence.

4. That the defendant acted justifiably, as Governor of the state, under a valid constitution rightfully adopted, which he was sworn to support.

5. That the evidence does not support the charge of treasonable and criminal intent in the defendant.

A motion for a new trial was made on the grounds stated above, and the hearing for the same assigned for the second Monday in June.

Killed by an Elephant.—We learn, says the Cincinnati Commercial, that a man, a visitor, was killed by one of the elephants belonging to Hopkin's menagerie, at Mt. Pleasant, on the 2nd inst. The man had disobeyed the animals goad will by pelting him with stones, and the beast at which he became violent and by one blow of his trunk had the murder of his name dead in his feet.

The successful Newark whale ship John Wells Capt. Russell, reached New York on Wednesday from the Pacific with a full cargo of oil to Messrs Stephens Condit & Wright, of this city. She sailed from Newark in August, 1841, and has therefore been out two years and 9 months. —*Newark Adv.*

Texas.—Commodore Stewart is in favor of annexation. He says "the reasons are so numerous, cogent, powerful and urgent, both on the score of policy and humanity, for making Texas a part of the Union, and have so strong a bearing upon our national industry, revenue, prosperity and power, that I have not been able to refuse the assent of my judgment to them."—He assumes that these views are no constitutional objection to the annexation.

☞ Counsel Hair Restorative, warranted to remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness, and as an opportunity to try the effects before purchasing. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Exodicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ The Reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will unquestionably cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood, and also all affections and pains caused by those pills without pain or griping.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

For Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint. This preparation has a distance often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort, which medicine has proved even in the "Conquerer of Consumption" for the many hundred cases that cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city, use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it is superior to any other yet used in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Family.

D. Richardson, M. D.
Hudson, August 1, 1843.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and a sweeping off many little ones, with very few days sickness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 58 Barclay st. New York.
And by M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

☞ Always after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them, as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—If Dr. Delamater's remedies for Rheumatism are warranted to cure or the money returned to the purchaser, and any who procure them with the idea that they will not cure, will be refunded. We do not wish to impose upon the afflicted, or advertise under a false dress to catch the attention of the reader till we finds himself suddenly brought up against this article, but make a plain statement, and if you are not disposed to try the article on the warrantee, it is your own fault. If you have the Rheumatism you can be cured by Delamater's Liniment and Specific. If you are not, the trial, which is perfectly harmless, will not cost you any thing. These terms are better than any certificates, which are sometimes manufactured to worthless articles.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

THE UNION

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

The Whigs of this State will hold a Mass Convention at Trenton, on Wednesday, the 29th of this month.

Congress.—On Wednesday, the Revenue Tariff Bill was taken out of the Committee of the Whole, after an animated debate of two weeks and reported to the House.

On Thursday, the death of Hon. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, member of the House from Ohio was announced, and both Houses adjourned. Mr. B had never taken his seat, having been detained at home by sickness since Congress met.

On Friday, the new Revenue Tariff bill which greatly reduces the duties as fixed by the one now in operation, came up in the house for final action. After two speeches the P. Q. was call-ed and seconded.

Mr. Elmer of N. J. then moved to lay the bill upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered upon the motion, when followed a test vote on the Tariff. The motion to lay it on the table prevailed—yeas 105 ! nays 103. (Fullest vote this session.)

Some considerable emotion was evinced on the announcement of the above vote.

Mr. Irwin of Penn. moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to adjourn—yeas 77, nays 126.

A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the motion to reconsider—yeas 98 nays 103.

Another motion to adjourn yeas 99 nays 112.

On the reconsideration yeas 99, nays 103.

So the vote was not reconsidered, and the low Tariff was killed ! ! Even the strong Democratic House cannot pass a Tariff bill abrigating the present one. The House then adjourned.

Connecticut.—The Connecticut Legislature have so voted, chosen a Whig Governor and other State officers. On Thursday, Mr. Huntington, the present U S. Whig Senator from that State was reselected to that office for six years from the 4th of March next.

Virginia Election.—In the Senate, 11 Whigs to 21 Democrats. In the House, 73 Whigs to 61 Democrats. Whig majority on joint ballot, 4 A Whig Victory.

The Uncertainty of the Law.—Marsh, who was lately tried in Newark, for arson and murder, was found guilty by the jury. His friends made application for a second trial, on the ground that his counsel had been unwell to sum up the case to the jury. The evidence was all heard, and the jurors counsel had summed up the case; but the illness disabled a plea in another trial. Chief Justice Hornblower publicly gave it as his opinion that the man was undoubtedly guilty, and all the associate judges acted with him, and a second trial could not possibly result otherwise than the first. The on a second trial, he proved an alibi, and was acquitted.

Best way to cultivate the Cucumber.—Make holes in the earth, at the distance intended for the hills, that would about a peck—fill them with dry leached ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seed to be planted on a level with the surface of the ground.

"Don't rob yourself," as the witness said to the lawyer who called him hard names.

While life remains we have still some hope.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—No Quackery—No Deception. In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction nor do we wish to subjugate it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful we feel that we cannot urge its claims in too strong a manner in its favor.

Various quacks doctrines have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath and similar affections, it may be proudon-ed a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of 10 and 20 years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

The Correct System.—The only proper way to arrive at correct conclusions, is to examine closely the facts that are presented to view; and when such facts are fully demonstrated there is not the least difficulty in establishing their correctness in the minds of a whole community.—The wonderful and effective cures performed by *Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills.*

have now need the most sceptical of the efficacy of this most popular medicine. The invigorating and searching qualities of the different articles which enter into their composition, have a tendency to remove all impurities of the blood, destroy sudden biliary sensations, and promote insensible perspiration, thereby renovating the system, and producing health, strength and activity.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

Legal Tender.—What is a legal tender? The power of deciding what shall be a legal tender rests in Congress, and whatever that body may declare to be such, whether it be gold and silver, State or U. S. currencies, becomes a legal tender. States cannot legislate upon it, for the Constitution declares that "no State shall make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender. Congress has from time to time considered the subject, and has invariably spoken of but gold and silver, though the Laws of the U. S., p. 267 declare that all coins stricken and coined at the mint are a legal tender. Now the question arises are copper coins a legal tender. Drawn in view of these laws, declare conditionally that all gold, silver and copper coins are a legal tender for any sums whatever, according to their nominal value.

A question of the kind was tried at the last circuit in Otsego. The Sheriff of Onondaga paid at the office of Otsego County Clerk the sum of $404 in cents. The coin not being recognized as a tender the Sheriff was sued for non-payment and attempted to make out that he had made a legal tender. Judge Gridley, with all the other Judges, Attorney General Baker, Chief justice Nelson, and other high legal authorities gave but one opinion. The case proceeded, a judgment was obtained against the Sheriff, and the question is probably settled that cents are not a legal tender.—*Onondaga Sentinel.*

Stupidity.—" I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity," said a lawyer. "That may be," said his opponent; " but the bar are of opinion that you had it in the natural way."

A student of medicine from Boston, while attending lectures in London, observed that the King's Evil had been little known in the United States since the Revolution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

D. W. Ayers, $1,50; C. Boice, Esq. 1,25; Morris F. Randolph, 1,00; W. W. Davison, 75; A. McCollom, .50; Bro. Runyon, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Th. H. Cooper, of Rahway, to Abigail, daughter of John C. Clark, of Westfield.

On the 1st inst. Jonas Miller, of Union, to Mary A. daughter of Eli Marsh, of Westfield.

At Rahway, on the 2d inst. James Miller, of New York, to Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Roe, Esq. of Rahway.

DIED

On the 1st inst. in this place, Mary, wife of Smith Webster, aged about 55 years.

In this place, on the 4th inst. Mr. William Freeman, son of Mr. Caleb Freeman, aged 28 years.

In Newark, on the 4th inst. George Daymon, formerly of Elizabethtown, aged 85 years.

In New Brunswick on the 4th inst. Miss Margaret Scott, in the 50 h year of her age.

On the 5th inst. in this place, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Boice, aged 18 years and 3 days.

'Tis finished, the conflict is past,
The heaven born spirit is fled;
Her wish is accomplished at last,
And now she's entombed with the dead.

The months of affliction are o'er,
The days and the nights of distress;
We see her in anguish no more,
She's gained her happy release.

No sickness, or sorrow, or pain,
Shall ever disquiet her now;
For death to her spirit was gain,
Since Christ, was her line, when below.

Her soul has now taken its flight,
To mansions of glory above;
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

The victory now is obtained,
She's gone her dear Savior to see;
Her wishes she fully has gained,
She's now where she longed to be.

The coffin, the shroud and the grave,
To her were no objects of dread;
On him who is mighty to save,
Her soul was with confidence stayed.

Then let us forbear to complain,
That she is now gone from our sight;
We soon shall behold her again,
With new and redoubled delight.

Selected.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 4 shillings Per cake by,

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR article of Ingrain CARPET WARP, and for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

May 13, 1844.

A Good Assortment, for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

May 13, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Lyon, dec'd, by order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Essex, will offer at Public Vendue or Sale, at the Widow M. Laing, in Plainfield on Saturday, the 29th day of June ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of land lying on Second street, fronting about one quarter of an acre, also about one quarter of an acre on William street, all in the village of Plainfield being the property of the late Simeon Lyon, deceased.

Conditions and sale made known at the time.

MORRIS F. RANDOLPH, Administrator.

May 13, 1844.—6w

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Manning's Boot and Shoe Store.

Corner of Main St. and the Mountain Road.

Some think that beauty consists
In a small and delicate shape,
But reflection must surely insist,
The opinion's not always true.

'Tis comparative symmetry, grace—
A shoe that's adapted to size,
In which Anatomists trace
The proportions where elegance lies.

A foot may be too small
As well as too large doubt,
Should the person chance to be tall,
And in addition be stout.

The beauty of boot or shoe
Consists in their fitting the feet,
Which they must always do,
To be easy, and lasting and neat.

Manning has lasts prepared
To each foot's peculiar size,
No care or expense is spared,
And their elegance soon denies.

For boots may be handsome, still
With the shape of the foot to comport,
So as never the nerves to thrill,
Till corns with one's comfort sport.

His boots are of varied form,
The opera, dress and carbaslin,
That are in water so warm,
And prevent most dangerous colds.

Patent leather, morocco beside,
Also the graceful half boot,
All so admire, who've tried,
And which will the summer suit.

Shoes of every description likewise,
The high, and low quartered dress shoe,
Which all our drawing rooms prize,
The prunella, and gaiter too.

With these made or soon—in short
Here every variety's found
Of the finest materials wrought,
And warranted splendid and sound.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

	CURRENCY.	WHEELS.
Flour—N. Y. Super extra,		4 94
Ohio,		5 25
Rye Flour,		3 25
Indian Meal,		3 62
Grain—Southern Wheat,		1 30
Rye,		71
Corn, 56 lbs.		53
Oats,		30

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, among which may be found a large variety of cassimeres and vestings—a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Flannels of various kinds, Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bullings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and stuff vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

Look ! Look at This !

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a large Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of informing all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter for day scholars.

Primary Course & use of Globes,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Rhetoric, Mensuration, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Blue black and Colored Silks, Bombazines, Crapes in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Muslins, Jeans, Carpet Warps &c. all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Lime ! Lime !! Lime !!!

FOR White-Washing, use, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this school will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollom, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollom in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
" Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

PARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into a partnership under the style of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as orders from colleges, schools and booksellers, for copies of American Works in all its languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms; and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring Foreign Works.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

TEXAS.

Its Geography, Natural History and Topography

By WILLIAM KENNEY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $16 per hundred.

The Book of British Ballads.

Edited by S. C. Hall; with prefatory remarks to each ballad, and numerous illustrations by Paul Duncanne. Price 50 cents, or $32 a hundred.

Puss in Boots. Illustrated and verse by Mrs. F. S. Osgood, with Twelve Illustrations by Darley. Handsomely bound in Cloth, Stamped and Lettered in Gold, and with Gilt Leaves—Price 62½ cts per ct. discount to the Trade.

Mesmerism and its Opponents

Wherein is contained a complete history, by Dr. H. A. J. Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cts., $16 per hundred.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

From the Patriarchal age to the present time, by John Kitto, Editor of the Pictorial Bible. The Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 2 Vol. Duodecimo, bound in cloth—Price 50 cents, or $33 per hundred.

THE DUTIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

By Dr. Foster, Author of the Celebrated Essays. Small duodecimo, bound in muslin—Price 25 cents, or $16 a hundred.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hugo Reid, Edited by Mrs. Kirkland—(Mrs. Clavers)—Author of "Western Wilds" "Forest Life," &c. 1 Vol duodecimo.

RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG.

May 6, 1844. 62 John st. New York.

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

67 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	—
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Log Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Brimstone,	Prussiate Potash,	Nitre M., Tin,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Nitre Acid,
Cochineal,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cudbear,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Copperas,	Sumac,	Bar Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Cam Wood,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Fustic,
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Hyde Wood,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Nic. Wood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Logwood,
" Powders,	Verdigris,	Peach Wood,
Glue,	Wood,	Red Sanders,
		Barbary Root,
		Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable measure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cerosene, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—2m

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America !

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON

Ever Published !

EDITED BY THE

HON. CULLEN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which quantity is within the reach of persons of the most limited fortunes, while the account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood-engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's pictorial edition combines with the highest series of art and more than an a learned antiquarian accuracy in costume, scenes, architecture, and antiquary as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an American *Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to them, other engravings from eminent artists as Rennie, Finell, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publishers, from their love to his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of bards, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

—————whose the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke.

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon R. W. Weir whose reputa ion as an Artist is already identified with the country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other illustrations and assistance in other details of artistic skill as may be necessary for the illustration and embellishment of the publication. From the same reasons the publishers, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by Gulian C. Verplanck.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, to present briefly but any notes or comments upon the passages and as however useful they may be in some parts, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to destroy the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought needful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was doubtless originally disfigured by many errors and misapprehension. In passed through the hands of the successive generations of readers and editors of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, both errors degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and thorough acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought produced by an extensive and more early investigation of the dramatic poets, has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight departures from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are needless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folio and quarto have been restored, unless where some error of the press or of manuscript was undoubtedly manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. An independent revision of the principal editions have extended the collation of various readings and per authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending arguments.

As many of these variations are of course equal pretensions, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in the form of notes at the footof the page. These notes will also contain so many of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole to be condensed as form as possible. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher character employed not as the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his characters and his poetry as one, probably the most eminent bard.

The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,

No. 2 Ann street, New York.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 12 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly entered with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in

Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1m

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Injurious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and herbs which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities. (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, united to all constitutions, for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to carry the mucous matter which clogs the aereplanet, and is gradually release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Head

der Hip or Knee Joints,

shoulder, with swellings or inflamation; or Stitches in the Side?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Dizziness,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS.

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers overcome the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Blotches, Scabs, Boils, Ulcers,

or any

Eruptions of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache,

Sitting in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative principles are such as to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Grazed, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Diseases, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors,* as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, removes all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as in the case with ardent and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant for *child Birth*, and being composed of elements, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this county and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are cool.

ALL POWERFUL

Irradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—28 Broadway.

Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings.

Boston—9 Cornhill.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.

Brooklyn—Andrew Bergen.

New Market—Israel R. Cornell.

New Durham—Joel Tappen.

Metuchin—Hiram Freeman.

Bridgewater—Charles Clark.

Rahway—John Perrine.

Boundbrook—S. Corbart.

Bound Brook—W. Shotwell.

Basse Mills—Noah Drake.

Wessington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Union Village—Peter Tunison.

STAINBURN & HILLICKS, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

French Merinoes.

A FEW Pieces just received (including 1 Blue Black) by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of Jane Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Shotwell, Executors &c. of Elsie Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such time as may be limited and appointed by this Court, shall be forever barred of his or their right of action against the Executors.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same in the Plainfield Press in a newspaper published in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said prescribed one year after such notice given, as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his of her action therefor against the said Executors. A. V. P. STEPHEN CLARK.

April 23d, 1844. 15 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Foot's Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called *Eureka*, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use his saw 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 cents per cord, from the old price will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

Certificate of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, Peter Van Syckel Bergen, a resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, extending to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, I became so pronounced incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would come on, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, and it seemed to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very severe, my flesh was entirely all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I had called in different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both in the form of medicine, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys; I continued using it, and in a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. Kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, brought up, in a mass, about an ounce. 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better. I then found the severe pain, something more like a tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scales or scabs. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had cut away all of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I have recommended the Syrup to many, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words inadequate to convey one tenper cent. per description of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most intense bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great success.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope I will be gratified in hearing from any own lips, the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared, before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforesaid, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

JOHN R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood. W. B. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, Corner of Carpenter, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

285 9m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. PULLMAN.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M., and

Leave Newark by *R. Road*, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. To be sold in advance.

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 20 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $20 a year or 15 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the disease.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be supposed fever, scrofula, or some other existing, carrier off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and those would have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of DR. KELSEY'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive the parents for not trying that GREAT AND CERTAIN REMEDY, when they know that even if the case was not worms, there was only could not by any possibility do hurt—but always proved a purgative for the disease what it may. How important then is it we, and who will deny it, should take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and earnestness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for nearly two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given them, and in twenty-four hours were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled away until all seen a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away large quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms in a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's it has been extensively used, and in the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become so emaciated that every third Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and had resort to the Ver. Vermifuge three days, when she brought up a large quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children for some time, without being able to relieve but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with his brother's aid in a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause, by the sickness, by the passing off of the most innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial 25 cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Don't buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cake, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeing, tailoring, waggonmaking, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, shoemakers, doctors' bills, and for work, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him for he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by many eminent and advisers of the highest reputation and ability in the country twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me relief at once and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

I have recommended it to my friends, and all who have used it have been delighted with the result.

Yours truly, ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally confined to her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and found relief from the first bottle, was soon recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her family, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c. JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for *Dr. Wister's Balsam*, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by William & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS GRAIN. Price—$1 per bottle.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses ready, for sale by D. PULLMAN.

DR. HUNT'S,

KOOSTOTEN OR VEGETABLE AN-TI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick headache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a portion of these *Anti-bilious* pills as directed in pamphlets, will be sufficient. These Pills are perfectly safe in their operation, and may be taken by the most delicate female without the least exposure, as they act upon the bowels. The inventor would offer these valuable medicines out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir—I received from you a parcel of Dr. Hunt's medical and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of Typhus fever, measles, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in the case of a Paralytic shock, with considerable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest confidence. JAMES H. MITCHELL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in the place, and I want you to put me up a dozen of the medicines and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and settle with you when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills, and am much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as I have always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time a severe attack of bilious fever, and had used medical advice, but neither the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found relief on the recovery. Two persons are now in my family—the other is so far restored as to be comfortable—one of the agents to Dr. Hunt's Pills, and I can say from the effects that have come under my particular notice, and that I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases of female weakness, and in cases of bilious fever. It helps the promotion of whyle in the stomach, and correction and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect upon the liver, and opens the ducts of the gall bladder—a murderer of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I shall recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before each meal, and the pills one evening after eating, for a few weeks, when a part of 4 pills will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and so family be worth $100 per year.

Sept. 25, 1842. D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McF.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of *Hunt's* Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in our practice with great success, and believe them to be a valuable medicine for the purposes for which they are recommended, and we have made use of them without fear. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DOSER,
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Spring, Va.	S. L. M. DEW,
Mt. Airy, Md.	R. SEWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of *Dr. Hunt's* Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most admirable effect, in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient dysentery. I would recommend the above medicines particularly in those cases of Dyspepsia and Sick Head Ache, and what is usually summer diseases in children. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of October, 1842, at Perkiomen Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at last, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dysentery, pain in the breast, and a general debility and weakness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily—when I began to take Dr. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which pills I took 2 or 3 every night for one week, and found relief from the first dose. I have been taking his medicine about three or four weeks, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill 2 times a day I find myself in good health. JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken regularly in most cases of disease, and in dyspepsia, and in cases of long standing and confirmed, it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be necessary to take a pill at night, and a dose of the cordial in the morning, which will generally give the patient finds relief. To prevent imposition, agents for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Sanford's Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

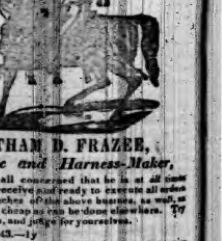
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZER,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive calls, and will execute all orders in *all* the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company.

ARE prepared to Insure Stores or Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution JOSEPH O. LUPPERT, President.

ROBT. B. RUNYON, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is in the Store at Jackson Freeman & Co (34d1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by

May 15th, 1843. D. PULLMAN.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Few Pieces of Superior Quality just received by D. PULLMAN.

B. HUNT'S,

KOOSTOTEN OR VEGETABLE AN-TI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick headache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a portion of these *Anti-bilious* pills as directed in pamphlets, will be sufficient. These Pills are perfectly safe in their operation, and may be taken by the most delicate female without the least exposure, as they act upon the bowels. The inventor would offer these valuable medicines out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir—I received from you a parcel of Dr. Hunt's medical and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of Typhus fever, measles, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in the case of a Paralytic shock, with considerable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest confidence. JAMES H. MITCHELL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in the place, and I want you to put me up a dozen of the medicines and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and settle with you when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills, and am much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as I have always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time a severe attack of bilious fever, and had used medical advice, but neither the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found relief on the recovery. Two persons are now in my family—the other is so far restored as to be comfortable—one of the agents to Dr. Hunt's Pills, and I can say from the effects that have come under my particular notice, and that I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases of female weakness, and in cases of bilious fever. It helps the promotion of whyle in the stomach, and correction and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect upon the liver, and opens the ducts of the gall bladder—a murderer of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I shall recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before each meal, and the pills one evening after eating, for a few weeks, when a part of 4 pills will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and so family be worth $100 per year.

Sept. 25, 1842. D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McF.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of *Hunt's* Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in our practice with great success, and believe them to be a valuable medicine for the purposes for which they are recommended, and we have made use of them without fear. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DOSER,
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Spring, Va.	S. L. M. DEW,
Mt. Airy, Md.	R. SEWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of *Dr. Hunt's* Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most admirable effect, in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient dysentery. I would recommend the above medicines particularly in those cases of Dyspepsia and Sick Head Ache, and what is usually summer diseases in children. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of October, 1842, at Perkiomen Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at last, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dysentery, pain in the breast, and a general debility and weakness of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily—when I began to take Dr. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which pills I took 2 or 3 every night for one week, and found relief from the first dose. I have been taking his medicine about three or four weeks, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill 2 times a day I find myself in good health. JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken regularly in most cases of disease, and in dyspepsia, and in cases of long standing and confirmed, it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be necessary to take a pill at night, and a dose of the cordial in the morning, which will generally give the patient finds relief. To prevent imposition, agents for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Sanford's Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZER,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive calls, and will execute all orders in *all* the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

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Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 19. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 20, 1844. Whole number 383.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid before the end of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged.

To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for it, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid either at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been introduced to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use *last much longer, and look much better*, than by the use of the common preparations of oil.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 12 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at $1 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. Price 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact they have found to color the hair very light, the first night using the ingredient Red or Gray Hair a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a beautiful black. Any person may, therefore, with the greatest confidence, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance *that the powder is applied to the skin* will not color it. $1 per bottle with full directions.

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir.
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. 25c for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.
Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, *those only* who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original recipe now in his possession. *The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and bearing my own signature*, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.
Feb. 26, 1844. M. P. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Archer's Patent, by the single gallon, WEBSTER & MARSH.

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.
SHEPPARD & MORGAN,
47 *FULTON STREET, New York,*
Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.	
Argol,	" Extract,	—	
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.	
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,	
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,	
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,	
	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,	
Blue Vitriol,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,	
Bichromate,		Nitric Acid,	
British Gum,	Pear ash,	Oil Vitriol,	
Brimstone,	Potash,	DYE-WOODS	
Cochineal,	*Sal Ammoniac,*	*Bar Wood,*	
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Cam Wood,	
Copperas,	Sumac,	Fustic,	
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Hiche Wood,	
Cream Tartar,	Shellac,	Iyer Nic.,	
Chrome,	Turmeric,	Logwood,	
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Peach Wood,	
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,	
" Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,	
Glue,	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.	

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cassens, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, assures that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin, and for purifying impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the tenderest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR HITTKIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises; Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

R. G. Gilbut, of Somerville, Somerset Co., N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the joint, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chamber st. fell and broke his leg, and the fracture of it soon became alarming; Doctors Revere, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat immediately in the stomach, and most diseases which originate in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if such persons had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster;
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. Our certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection of the breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated. THOMAS BIGGS.—*New York, July 22d, 1843.*

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 6 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Keyes, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.
A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Happy Mind.
By Miss Eliza Cook.

Out upon the calf, I say,
Who turns his grumbling head away,
And *quarrels* with his food at hay,
Because it is not clover.
Give to me the happy mind,
That will ever seek and find
Something fair and something kind,
All the wide world over.

"Tis passing good to have an eye,
That always manages to spy
Some star to bear it company,
Though planets may be hidden;
And Mrs. Eve was foolish, very,
Not to be well content and merry,
With peach, plum, melon, grape and cherry,
When apples were forbidden.

We love rare flowers, but suppose
We're far from Italy's rich rose;
Must we then turn up our nose
At lilies of the valley?
Can't we snuff at something sweet,
In the "bough-pots" that we meet;
Cried and sold in the city street,
By "Sally in our alley?"

Give me the heart that spreads its wings,
Like the tree bird that soars and sings,
And sees the bright side of all things,
From Behring's Straits to Dover.
It is a bank that never breaks,
It is a store thief never takes,
It is a rock that never shakes,
All the wide world over.

We like to give old care the slip,
And listen to the "crank and quip,"
At social board from fluent lip,—
No fellowship is better:
But he must lack the gentle grace,
That marks the best of human race,
Who cannot see a friendly face,
In mastiff, hound, or setter.

Wine of the Falernian sort—
Amber, Hock, or tawny Port,
Perhaps a drop of "something short"
Suits best our dainty drinking.
But should we trudge on pilgrim staff,
With nothing but the fill to quaff,
Why, he who would not drink and laugh,
Is not too wise I'm thinking.

Our hungry eyes may fondly wish
To revel amid flesh and fish,
And gloat upon the silver dish,
That holds a golden plover,
Yet if our table be but spread,
With savory cheese and oaten bread,
Be thankful it we've always fed,
As well the wide world over.

We may prefer Italian notes,
Or choose the melody that floats
About the gay Venetian boats,
Half wild in our extelling;
But surely music may be found,
When some rough native harp unbound,
Strikes up like cherries "round and sound,"
With English "fol-de-rolling."

We may be poor—but then I guess,
Our trouble with our pomp is less,
For they who wear a russet dress,
May never fear the rumpling.
And though champagne froth never hums
Between our fingers and our thumbs,
Red appletary rarely comes
To dine with plain stone dumpling.

Then out upon the calf, I say,
Who turns his grumbling head away,
And quarrels with his feed of hay,
Because it is not clover.
Give to me the happy mind,
That will ever reek and find
Something good and something kind,
All the wide world over.

The Emigrant's Family.
(From Brougham's Irish Entertainment.)

One of the *strongest* peculiarities—indeed I may say passions—of the Irish is their devoted fondness for their offspring.

A curious illustration of this occurred to me on my recent journey through the Northern lakes. It happened to be what sailors call very dirty weather finished up by a tremendous gale which obliged us to seek shelter at a hulk of aboriginal barreness, called Manitou Island, where we were obliged to remain for five days. There were a few deck passengers—between five and six hundred; and inasmuch as they had only provided themselves with barely sufficient for the average time, provisions became alarmingly scarce and no possibility of a supply. To be sure there was one venerable ox—a sort of semi petrification—an organic remnant—a poor attenuated, hornless, sightless, bovine patriarch who obligingly yielded up his small residue of existence *for our benefit. Indeed it was quite a* mercy that we arrived as we relieve him from a painful state of suspense for so old and powerless was he, that if his last breath had not been extracted, he certainly could not have drawn it by himself.

Well as you may suppose there was considerable consternation on board. Short, very short allowance was adopted to meet the contingency and the poor deck passengers had a terrible time of it. Amongst the latter was an Irish emigrant with his wife and three beautiful children, the eldest about seven years, and all without the smallest subsistence except what the charity of their fellow passengers could afford them, and as they were but scantily supplied, it can readily be imagined how miserably off was the poor family. However it so happened that the beauty and intelligence of the children attracted the attention of one of our lady passengers who had them occasionally brought into the cabin and their hunger appeased. Gleesome, bright eyed little creatures they were, scrupulously clean despite the poverty of their parents, all life and happiness, and in blissful ignorance of the destitution by which they were surrounded.

One day, delighted with her little proteges the lady happened to say, half jestingly—"I wonder would this poor man part with one of those little darlings? I should like to adopt it."

'I don't know!' *said I; 'suppose we make* the inquiry.'

The man was sent for, and the delicate business thus opened;—

'My good friend,' said the lady 'you are very poor are you not?'

His answer was peculiarly Irish; 'Poor! me lady,' said he. 'Be the powers of pewther! if there's a poorer man nor mhself throughlin' the wuld, God pity both of us, for we'd be about aqual?'

'Then you must find it difficult to support your children,' said I, making a long jump towards our object.

'Is it support them, sir?' he replied. 'Bless ye, I niver supported thim—they git supported somehow or another; they've niver bin hungry yit—whin they are it'll be time enough to grumble.'

Irish all over, thought I;—to day has enough to do, let to morrow look out for itself.

'Well then I resumed, with a determined plunge, 'would it be a relief to you to part from one of them?'

I had mistaken my mode of attack. He *started, turned pale, and with a wild glare in his eye* literally screamed out—

'A relief! God be good to us, what d'ye mane by a relief?—would it be a relief d'ye think, to the hand chopped from me body, or the heart torn out of the breast?'

'You don't understand us,' interposed my philanthropic companion. 'Should one be enabled to place your child in ease and comfort, would you interfere with its well doing?'

The tact of woman! She had touched a chord of parental solicitude;—the poor fellow was silent, twisted his head about, and looked all bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and his child's interest was evident and affecting. At last he said—

'God bless ye, me lady, and all that thinks of the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to bether the child, it isn't in regard to meself, but—but *hadn't I bether go and spake to Mary; she's* the mother of thim, and 'twould be onraisonable to be givin away her childher afore her face, and she not to know nothin' of the matther?'

'Go away with you then,' said I, 'and bring back your wife as soon as possible. In about an hour he returned, but with eyes red and swollen and features pale from excitement and agitation.

'Well,' inquired I, 'what success?'

'Beddad 'twas a hard struggle, sir,' said he; 'but it's for the child's good, and Heaven give us strength to bear it.'

'Very good, and which is it to be?'

'Why, sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and she thinks as Norah here is the ouldest, she wont miss the mother so much, and if yez just let her take a martin' kiss, she'd give her to yez wid a blessin'.'

So my poor fellow took his children away, to look at one of them for the last time. It was long ere he returned, but when he did he was leading the second eldest.

'How's this?' said I. 'Have you changed your mind?'

'Not exactly me mind, sir,' he replied; 'but I've *changed the crather.* Ye see sir, I've bin spaking to Mary, and when I came to the ind he gev me her mother's bede—I could'nt let her go, but here's little Paudeen—he won't be much trouble to any one, for if he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye and the softest heart on the top of creation; and if he takes after his father, he'll have a purty hard fist on a broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Take han sir, and gi' me Biddy.'

'Just as you like,' said I, having a pretty good guess how matters would eventuate. So he took away his pet Biddy, and handed up the little toddling urchin. This chirping little vagabond was not long with us, thought I.—Nor was he. Ten minutes had scarcely elapsed ere Pat rushed into the cabin, and seizing little Paudeen up in his arms, he turned to me, and with large tears bubbling in his eyes, cried out;

'Look at him, sir—just look at him?—it's the youngest. Ye wouldn't have the heart to keep him from us. The long and the short of it is, I've bin spakin' to Mary. We are she couldn't part wid Norah, and I didn't like to let Biddy go; but be me sowl, nai her of us could live half a day widout little Paudeen. No, sir—we can bear the bitterness of poverty, but we can't part from our childher, unless it's the will of Heaven to take them from us!'

Good Sayings and Short Maxims,
For the Use of Young Mothers.

Rise so early in the morning that you may be able to secure at least half an hour for reading the Scripture and prayer before your domestic concerns require your attention. You will find this exercise admirably adapted to prepare and strengthen you to encounter, with a becoming temper and spirit the trials and vexations of the day.

Accustom your children to make prayers and praise to God the giver and preserver of life, the first employment in the morning and the last at night. Remember that the business of a mother are unransferable; therefore, except in cases of unavoidable necessity, *never suffer the devotional exercises of your children to be superintended* by another.

See that your daughters rise early, and that they employ themselves about such domestic affairs as are suited to their years and capacities.

Never suffer your children to require service from others which they can perform for themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them through every period of life.

Let all the young members of your family be regularly washed and combed before breakfast; never permit them to treat you with so much disrespect as to appear at your table in a slovenly condition. It should ever be remembered that the highest respect which a child can pay is due to its parent. This respect may be insured by forming correct habits in youth.

"Resist in time—all medicine is but play
When the *disease has strengthened by delay.*"

Never overload either the pleasure or stomache of your children give them sufficient and suitable food. Recollect "milk is for babes, and strong meat for men."

Watch against the practice of leaving portion of food on the plate or throwing them about which begets a habit of wastefulness highly pernicious. "Waste not, want not," is a good proverb, and should be kept in mind.

Be yourself the judge of the quantity and kind of the various articles which children eat. There are many things which may appear, in the eye of a child, "pleasant and good for food," which nevertheless contain the seeds of disease and death. Entirely refuse them sweet and rich cake.

Let neatness and order regulate all your own movements, and then you can insist with propriety, that your children have a place for every thing, and that every thing be kept in its place.

Resort to your children's minds in a practicable familiar stories, and explain and illustrate what you read. This plan will be a amuse and improve them.

Encourage the natural curiosity of your children. This will, at a very early age, develop the peculiar traits of their character.

Always take care to blend instruction with amusement, so that there be no instruction without amusement—no amusement without instruction.

Be methodical in all your domestic arrangements. This adds most essentially to the comforts of a family.

Let the hours devoted to family devotion be held sacred, suffer no visitor or company to put them aside.

Never allow your authority as a parent, to be disputed—be firm, dignified, mild and composed.

Be careful to decide justly between your children when disputes and difficulties occur. Remember the many colored coat of Joseph.

Never compel your children to commit portions of Scripture to memory as a punishment. This unreasonable practice has ruined many a youth.

Always impress the minds of your children with this truth that allowing them to learn is a favor.

Never treat as a matter of indifference a disposition to practice cunning or equivocation which is the first development of a disposition that, if unrestrained, will form a most degraded character.

Never threaten without punishing, never promise without performing.

How to clean a Fowling Piece.—Sir Astley Cooper says: Keep a few ounces of quicksilver in the gun case, and then you can easily unload your gun yourself. Stop up the touch holes by means of a little wax, and then pouring the quicksilver into the barrels roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury will the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the shop. You have then only to strain the quicksilver through a piece of thin wash leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer. The plan has been used with perfect success.

A Chinese Proverb.—The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wise man always successful; yet never had a fool thorough enjoyment—never was a wise man wholly unhappy.

Cultivating the Fine Arts.—An enterprising personage who had read much about cultivating a taste for the fine arts, and who also had heard much said of the productiveness of the soil of certain parts of Oregon, yesterday went into the store of one of our most popular seedsmen, and in a manner entirely unsophisticated asked for the Taste for the Fine Arts. As may be supposed, our friend the seedsman was considerably nonplussed, and knew not what was meant by his customer's call; but, thinking there must be a mistake somewhere, he asked what it was that he wanted.

"You sell all sorts of seeds here, do you not?" asked the customer.

'Cessainly, sir; almost every seed that can be cultivated in this climate or any other.'

'Very well, then I want the Taste for the fine Arts of which I hear so much.'

'The Taste for the fine Arts?' asked the florist in surprise; 'why I have a taste for the fine arts; you certainly have mistaken the house, sir; perhaps you take me for a painter or a sculptor.'

'I begin to take you for a fool. What has painting or sculpture to do with agriculture?—I'm going to Oregon, and I want to cultivate in her genial soil the taste for the fine arts, sir!—Now do you understand me?'

'Upon my soul, I do not.'

'Well,' emphatically remarked the customer, 'I wish to purchase a quantity of the seeds of the taste for the fine arts, sir; I want to plant them sir.'

'Ah, yes; I understand,' said the seedsman, 'here's the very article you want,' taking down a paper of pumpkin seeds—and you will see that every one of them will be a perfect picture of your head!'

'Indeed!' exclaimed the Oregon emigrant, and seizing the package with delight, he departed.—*Picayune.*

Walking with God.—I must walk with God. In some way or other, whatever be my character or profession, I must acquire the holy habit of connecting everything that passes in my house and affairs with God. If sickness or health visit my family my eye must see and my heart must acknowledge the hand of God thereon. Whether my affairs move on smoothly or raggedly God must be acknowledged in them. If I go out of my house or come into it, I must go out and come in as under the eye of God. If I am occupied in business all day long I must still have the glory of God in my view. If I have any affair to transact with another, I must pray that God would be with us in that affair, lest we should blunder and injure and ruin each other.

This is the language of a real Christian. But its cast of such a spirit as this is among the great body of professors, professing themselves religious—what do we see but a driving impetuous pursuit of the world?—and in this pursuit not seldom—mean, low, suspicious, yea immoral practices!

How Scholars are Made.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, in a smithy, under the lash of the master of his own fortune; so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action, it most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps, the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon in case of emergency all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or who has read most, who can do this, such an one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man that can boast merely of native vigour and capacity. The greatest of all warriors that went to the seige of Troy had no the prominence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but because self discipline had taught him how to bend it.—Webster.

Eloquence.—A young sprig of the law, just commencing practice in one of the southern States determined to make a hit in his "maiden speech," and thereby put the noses of older contemporaries out of joint. He therefore volunteered in the case of a poor man who had been guilty of sticking a knife into one of his neighbor's hogs, commenced his speech in the following manner: "Your honor the life and liberty of the prisoner at the bar!" while Europe is deluged in blood—while classic Greece is struggling for her rights and her liberties, and the unhallowed altars of the bearded infidel to dust—while the chosen few of the degenerate Iberia are waving their burnished swords in the sunlight of Liberty—while America is standing forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I with due diffidence arise to defend the cause of this humble hog thief!"

More Crime.—A gang of rogues entered the new and elegant store of Mr. Regally, 4 School street, Boston, on Monday evening, and believing that all the valuables were locked in the safe, they filled the lock with gunpowder, to which they attached a slow-match, but, from the overcharge the explosion was loud and sweeping, carrying before it valuable clocks, pedestals; and various counter articles, and finally smashing the plate glass window which cost $250. The job is estimated at $1,000. The explosion alarmed the thieves, and made their escape, leaving every thing in confusion, and without carrying off a single article.

The Killed and Wounded at Philadelphia.—It appears that the killed and wounded at Philadelphia has been much exaggerated. According to the Ledger the following are the only persons slain—George Shiffler, William Wright, Charles Stilwell, Wesley Rhinedaller, Matthew Hannah.——Rice, and Lewis Greeble Those seriously wounded are Messrs. Ramsey, Young, Hagan, Cone, Peale and Boggs. Making 7 killed and 6 badly wounded. In addition to this there are from 15 to 20 wounded, but not seriously.

Valuable Tables.—Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of patents, has been collecting Agricultural statistics, which are valuable and interesting.

Characteristics of States.

Ohio raised most wheat, viz: 16,786,795 bus.

New York, most barley, 1,802,982 bushels; also the most oats, 24,907, 953 bush.; also the most potatoes, 26,553,812 bush.; and the most hay, 4,295,536 tons.

Pennsylvania, most rye, 9,429,837 bushels; also most buckwheat, 2,408,506 bushels.

Tennessee the most indian corn, viz: 67,838,577 bushels.

Virginia the most flax and hemp, viz: 31,728 lbs.

Kentucky most tobacco, 52,822,543 lbs.

Georgia most cotton, 185,758,128 lbs.

South Carolina, most rice, 66,592,207 lbs.

Connecticut most silk, 140,971 lbs.

Louisiana most sugar, 37,178,590 lbs.

North Carolina most wine, 17,847 gallons.

The pin manufactory near Derby, Conn. has a contrivance for sticking pins in paper, which is quite marvellous. It takes in England 60 females to stick in one day, by sunlight, 90 packs, consisting of 302,460 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged, upon their several papers. The mechanism by which the labor of 59 persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor: and no person but the single woman who attends to it, is, upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates.—*Express.*

Burning of St Augustine's Church.—A young man named Leland, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and committed in default of $1500 bail, for a further hearing, on a charge of having been concerned in firing St. Augustine's Church, and also with attempting to force the lines at St. John's Church, by running the Fairmount Engine through them.

The Charge of Judge Parsons, delivered last Wednesday to the Grand Jury, is spoken of as an able production entering at length upon the late dreadful destruction of life and property in the District of Kensington and the city. A number of names have already been presented to the Grand Jury.

Cotton and Wool Factory at Natchez.—About a fortnight, since we learned that Messrs. Robertson, Osgood and Wells, from Boston, if we have not been misinformed, were about to establish a cotton factory in this city. On Saturday last we took a ride down to the cotton press to see what progress was making in this laudable enterprise. The building of Messrs. R. O. & W. is about half completed, and they will be in the "full tide of successful experiment" in about four or six weeks. They have a large quantity of machinery of the most beautiful kind, and of superior quality, and they brought out several "operatives" who have long been engaged in factories in New Jersey, in Lowell, Mass. and elsewhere. All these arrangements seem to be made in systematic style; and we hope that they may succeed in their establishments so entirely original in Mississippi.—*Natchez Courier.*

Colonel Crockett in a Quandary.—"I never but once," said the Colonel, "was in what I call a real genuine quandary. It was during my electioneering campaign for Congress; at which time I strolled about the woods, so particularly pestered by politics, that I forgot my rifle. Any man may forget his rifle, you know; but it isn't every man can make amends for his forgetfulness by his inventive faculties, I guess. It chanced as I was strolling along, considerable deep in Congressional ale, the first thing that took my fancy was the starling of some young bears, which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than forty feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, but I soon found I could not reach the cubs with my hands, and so I went in feet foremost, to see if I could get them out with my toes. I hung on, at the top of the hole, straining with all my might to reach them, until at last my hands slipped, and down I went, more than twenty feet, to the bottom of that black hole, and there I found myself hip deep in a family of fine young bears. I soon found out that I might as well undertake to climb up the greasiest part of a rainbow as to get back; the hole in the tree was smooth and slippery from the rain. Now this was a *real, genuine, regular* quandary! If no be I was to shout, it would have been doubtful whether they would hear me at the settlement; and if they did hear me the story would ruin my election, for they were a quantity too cute to vote for a man that had ventured into a place that he couldn't get himself out of. Well, now, while I was calculating whether it was best to shout for help, or to wait in the hole until after the election, I heard a kind of fussling and grumbling overhead and looking up I saw the old bear coming down stern foremost upon me. My motto is always "*go ahead*" and as soon as she had lowered herself within my reach, I got a tight grip of her tail in my left hand, and with my little buck-horn-hafted penknife in the other, I commenced *spuring* her forward. I'll be shot if ever a member of Congress rose quicker in the world than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail."

The National Observatory.—A vessel is shortly expected from Bremen, with an immense telescope, which has been manufactured in that country for the National Observatory at Washington. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed, when it is known that it is contained in fifteen boxes, three of which are 16 feet in length. The telescope that is now in use at the observatory was manufactured by the same opticians, and though one half the size of the one on its way to this country, is of great power. The Baltimore Sun says at a recent trial of its powers, the hands of a watch could be distinguished at the distance of a mile from the observatory, and the same on a small door sign, at the same distance, could be distinctly read.

GLEANINGS.

Riders and drivers will see from the following table the importance of good roads. The force required to draw a loaded cart, weighing a thousand pounds, is

On a turnpike, hard and dry	lbs.	20
Ditto, dirty		30
Hard compact loam		33
Ordinary bye road		193
Turnpike road newly gravelled		143
Loose, sandy road		294

These facts should induce the public to see that surveyors "mend their ways."

Several lumps of gold were lately ploughed up in a field near Charlotte, N. C., some of which weigh over a pound. The aggregate value of the whole was over $1000. The owner of the field was following the plow, and was a poor man

The city of New York has within its gift about 1000 offices of different kinds and the disbursement of at least $1,000,000.

Dr. Carleton, of Harrison, who was tried before the Supreme Court of Maine for adultery, has been sentenced to three years confinement at hard labor in the State Prison.

The wooden pavements having been long and fairly tried in Boston, and found not to answer expectation, either in regard to duration or cheapness, the City Council of that City have ordered that no more shall be put down.

Mr. Van Buren is the only man who can approach Henry Clay in Virginia. The Whigs will beat any other man ten thousand majority! Upon this the Union may confide.—*Richmond Whig.*

Musquetoes.—To get rid of these tormentors, take a few hot coals on a shovel, and burn upon them some brown sugar in your bedrooms and parlors, and you effectually banish or destroy every musquito for the night.—*Parley's Mag.*

Practical Philanthropy.—John Gorham Palfrey, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, has, by the death of his father, a planter in Louisiana, become the heir of his father, a planter in Louisiana, become the legal owner of 20 slaves.—As the Legislature of Louisiana refused to permit Mr. Palfrey to emancipate these slaves there, he has gone thither to bring them to free States. Eight or 10 are to come to New York and the rest to Boston. They are of all ages from infancy to sixty years.

The Whigs carried the New Brunswick Charter Election on Monday without opposition.—John Acken was elected Mayor, and Jonathan C. Ackerman, Recorder.

The extensive conversion of Lard into oil and candles, has prevented, in a great degree, the fluctuations of the Cincinnati Pork Trade, and given to it a wholesome steadiness.

It is expected that Father Matthew will visit this country sometime in the course of the present month.

Alas!—Cinque of the Amistad, who was made quite a lion here in consequence of his killing the Captain and other white men of a Spanish merchant vessel, went back to Africa, married, beat and deserted 5 wives, and finally ran off with all the funds of his companions.

Accident at New Hartford, Conn.—On Sunday, the 21st ult., several young people went on the Farmington River for a short sail, and by some means were upset. Caroline Harris, a young lady 19 years of age, was drowned, and the lives of the others in eminant danger. She was in the water fifteen or twenty minutes, and medical skill was applied a few minutes after she was taken out, but all in vain. It is hoped that this fatal event will have the effect to admonish those who are in the habit of violating the Lord's day.—*Hartford Courant.*

Coleman, the great agricultural traveller, states that one of the confectioners in London clears by his candies $150,000 per annum.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has published a long letter against the annexation of Texas, chiefly on account of the extension of slavery.

Turkish Prejudice Yielding.—We see it stated in the papers that the Turkish government has at length yielded to the very serious remonstrance of England and France, and has abolished capital punishment of those who desert the religion of the prophet to embrace Christianity —the concession to be binding on the Sultan and his successors.

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, the English novelist, is soon to visit the United States.

Singular Death.—A citizen of Mohawk, Ohio, came to his death on Monday, in a most singular manner. He was engaged in writing a letter, and accidentally pricked his finger under the nail with a steel pen; but he paid no attention to the wound at the time, but in a few days afterward the finger began to inflame and swell—on Monday he was seized with lock-jaw, with which terrible disease he died. His name was Madeiras.

A shad weighing 12 pounds was caught in the Delaware near Philadelphia on Tuesday last, and sold in market for $1.12½ cents.

An Irishman, by the name of Curry, was this morning arrested on a charge of having fired 6 times into the crowd on Tuesday afternoon.—The identity of the prisoner appeared sufficiently clear to warrant the Mayor in committing him to prison in default of $3000 bail.—*Phil. letter.*

The city of Boston pays over one-third of the whole State tax. Lowell stands next. Fifteen cities and towns pay over one half of the whole, leaving the sum of $36,864 25 to the other 292 towns.

The whole family of Mr. Havens, of Bedford, were poisoned a few days since, in consequence of eating Rhubarb leaves boiled as greens; and it is feared that two of the children will not recover. The leaf of this plant, of which the stalk is used for pies without danger, contains a considerable quantity of oxalic acid.

The crops in Genessee co. look very fine.

THE UNION

Plainfield, May 20, 1844.

The Tariff.—We are much gratified at the result of the debate on the Tariff in the House of Representatives, as recorded by us last week. The present Tariff, called by some the odious Whig Tariff, notwithstanding its most obvious very good effects, has been unsparingly denounced by the Democrats;—yet in a House very largely Democratic, and their best talent employed in making a better, the vote plainly declares they cannot make one with which they themselves are better pleased. 28 Democrats and all the Whigs but one, (77) voted to lay the proposed Tariff on the table, and 1 whig with 102 democrats voted against that disposition of it. All the members from New Jersey voted in the affirmative, that is in favor of the present tariff, and one of them, Mr. Elmer, made the motion. On this question all were good whig, as is the case with a good number of the Jersey democrats.

Somerset Board of Freeholders.—We learn from the Somerville papers that the Board met last Wednesday. There was a tie, each party having eight votes. By a sort of compromise, Henry Sloan, democrat, was chosen Director, and Dr. Sergeant, whig, Clerk. The appointment of County Collector was next attempted, but that being a fat office each party continued unyielding. Some half dozen ballots were held, all resulting in 8 votes for Dr. Lewis Craig, and 8 for Jacob Losey, Esq. As Dr. Craig held the office last year, we suppose he will continue in office until a successor is appointed—and in this respect the whigs have the advantage of their opponents, for if they stick to their candidate, as they now appear determined to do, though unable to re-elect him, they can continue him in office to the end of the year, which amounts to the same thing.

The Essex Board of Freeholders met the same day. Charles T. Day, of Newark, was appointed County Collector, and Eleazar Dodd, of Orange, Clerk of the Board.

Congress.—On Saturday, 11th inst. the consideration in the House, of the bill making the election of electors for President and Vice President, on the same day, throughout all the States, was postponed, and the business of the District of Columbia was taken up.

In the House, on Monday, a joint resolution was adopted, 114 to 88, that Congress adjourn on the 17th of June ensuing.

The Senate, on Monday and Tuesday, were debating in Executive Session, the motion to discuss the Annexation Treaty with open doors.

The House was occupied on Tuesday, with the business of the District of Columbia.

In the House, on Wednesday, two reports from the Post Office Committee were made, one reducing letter postage down to 6, 10, 15 and 20 cents, according to distance, the other down to 5, 10 and 15 cents, rather more than half the present rates.

In Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Niles, Senator from Connecticut, having been absent a long time on account of sickness, was duly qualified as Senator, after a proper examination by a committee appointed for that purpose.

New Publications.—The 6th number of the Illustrated edition of Shakespeare has been received, and it continues splendid as heretofore.

We have received the 1st No. of the "Hickory Club," published at Camden, and edited by C. D. Hineline. It is Democratic in politics, but non-committal, as to its candidate for the Presidency, though it looks rather Johnsonish. Price 75 cents for no time in particular.

"The Bible Student, and Family Monitor," is the title of a new semi-monthly, started in N. York. $1 per annum. We should think it very good, from the examination we have thus far been able to give it.

The New York City Government was organized last Tuesday, for the ensuing year. James Harper took the oath of office as Mayor. His Message of three or four columns in length is altogether creditable to him. He says that owing to a general dissatisfaction among the people, the city government has been changed, in order to obtain a reform, and recommends a wise regard to economy and reform, and that the standard of qualification for office be raised.

The two Boards of Common Council, having been organized, held a session in the evening, at which the salaries of several officers were considerably reduced.

☞ The Quarterly Convention of Teacher and Friends of Education will be held at Trenton on the 7th of June ensuing.

Jeremiah Clarke, a native of Rahway, N. J. a resident of New Iberia in this State, cut his throat at Hewlett's hotel, in this city, yesterday morning.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.—It is very evident, that as the time draws near for the Democratic National Convention, that there are divisions in the ranks of the party, in relation to their candidate, which betokens anything but their success in the campaign. It looks to us exceedingly strange that any of the party should hope for success with any other candidate than Mr. Van Buren, when even with him, altogether the strongest man in the party, the one test would be close and doubtful. In our opinion, neither Cass, Calhoun, Buchanan, Tyler, or Johnson, could carry over six or seven States, mostly small,—but with Mr. Van Buren as their candidate, the Democrats might carry New York, Virginia, and perhaps Pennsylvania, with enough of the smaller States to elect him. Mr. Van Buren's letter against the annexation of Texas, appears to have caused this recent rent break. The convention meets at Baltimore this day week, and the result is looked for with considerable anxiety by both parties.

It has been ascertained that Senator Tappan, from Ohio, was the absconding member, who sent the Annexation Treaty to the N. Y. Evening Post. He has been severely censured in the Senate.

Constitution Convention.

The Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, will assemble at Trenton to-morrow, according to the provisions of the law passed by the late Legislature. We presume the labors of the Convention will result in the formation of a *new Constitution* rather than the revision of the old one—a close examination of which will show that if the few alterations are made which are generally agreed upon the change will be a thorough one. Except upon a few subjects, public opinion is generally united as to the principal features of the new Constitution, and the deliberations of the convention cannot therefore occupy a long time. It will be one of the most dignified and able bodies that has ever assembled in New Jersey.—*Newark Adv.* 13th.

The Convention met on the appointed day.—We are pleased to see that the Whigs, as well as the Democrats, are in favor both of the Convention as constituted, and its object—and that in the proceedings of the Convention, as will be seen below, party considerations are not thought of. The proceedings are given from the full reports of the Newark Daily Advertiser:—

The Convention met in the Assembly Room at Trenton, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—not a member being absent! Gov. Haines called the meeting to order. The certificates were read, and the Delegates sworn or affirmed, to support the Constitution of the United States, and to perform the duties of their offices faithfully and honestly.

Hon. Mahlon Dickerson nominated Isaac H. Williamson, as President, which was agreed to unanimously, and Gov. Dickerson and Chief Justice Hornblower were appointed to conduct him to the chair: when Gov. Williamson briefly addressed the Convention.

Wm. Pa'erson was elected Sec'y, Thos. J. Saunders assistant do., and Wm. B. Napton, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Field, of Princeton, offered a preamble and resolution that the deliberations be opened daily with Prayer, and authorizing the Secretaries to request the Clergymen of Trenton to perform that duty.

Mr. Stokes, of Burlington a member of the Society of Friends, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Mickle also opposed, and Messrs. R. F. Thomson and Hornblower advocated it,—and it was adopted, 52 to 6. So the divine blessing will be daily invoked upon the proceedings. The six nays were Messrs. Jaques, Mickle, Neas, Sickle, Stokes and Willis.

Wednesday, May 15.—The Convention was opened with prayer.

A resolution for appointing a committee of 9 to consider and report a plan for proceeding in the business of the Convention, was debated some time, and adopted,——and Messrs. Van Arsdale, Vroom, Dickerson, Parker, Spencer, J. R. Thompson, Green, Field and Stokes appointed.

The committee reported in the afternoon, recommending that the following subjects to certain committees, as follows:

1. A committee on so much of the constitution as relates to the Legislative Department.
2. Do. on the Executive Department.
3. Do. do. Judicial.
4. Do. do. Appointments to office and their tenures.
5. Do. do. Right of suffrage, the qualification of persons to be elected, time of election and of meeting of Legislature.
6. Do. do. Future amendments and alterations of the constitution.
7. Do. do. Whatever is not included in the foregoing.
8. Do. do. The expediency of adopting a bill of rights and privileges.

Which report was adopted with but one dissenting voice. The committees were ordered to consist of seven each, except the bill of rights to consist of eight; which will include every member.

Thursday.—The committees ordered yesterday were announced.

A resolution to employ a reporter was debated all day, and rejected, by 1 majority.

Friday.—Several of the Committees made reports, most of which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report on the rules of the convention was taken up, and the rule limiting all speeches to 30 minutes, was stricken out.

The printing of the convention was given to Phillips & Boswell of Trenton, they having made the lowest offer.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Important from Washington.—Such is the heading in the city papers on Friday to the following intelligence, which we hope will not prove important in its results—Mr. Tyler's power to do evil not being equal to his will. Late on Wednesday evening, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in relation to the Annexation of Texas—and it appeared that Mr. Tyler had actually sent efficient military and naval forces to the borders of Texas and in the Gulf of Mexico, in accordance with an agreement, it is said, between him and the President of Texas, to defend Texas against Mexico, thus declaring war against Mexico!—Mr. Tyler has no constitutional right to do this, and his act is called Treason, and it is said makes him liable to impeachment in the House of Representatives, and it may be the means of doing the country incalculable injury. The country has indeed reason to be thankful that the administration of a weak, wicked and irresponsible President cannot continue long.

It is possible Mr. Tyler may offer some apology or explanation of his conduct. It is certainly much to be desired.

On Thursday, in the House of Representatives the Eastern Harbor Bill passed, including an appropriation of $15,000 for Newark Bay. It must pass the Senate. The bill also passed requiring the next Presidential Election to be held in all the States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat says that about 600 persons have already collected for the expedience and vicinity, for the purpose of emigrating to Oregon. They will start from there in the course of the present month by about 1500 more persons who are from amongst the most hardy pioneers of Wiskonsan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Female Operatives.—We saw the other day a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, containing a power of Attorney, from a female who resides in Vermont, and who formerly worked in one of the mills of this City. The gentleman was empowered to withdraw from the Lowell Saving's Bank, the amount of her savings, which she had deposited in the Institution while working in Lowell. The whole amount was $901 33!—*Lowell Courier.*

The following certificate is from Levi W. Sibley, Esq. well known in Rochester and western New York as a merchant and agent over for the last twelve or fifteen years. His disease has proved so obstinate that he has been compelled to spend two winters prior to the last in the "Sunny South" in Florida. But the last winter he has been enabled to spend at home, as his short statement will explain. The Rochester Daily Advertiser, on publishing Mr. Sibley's statement, remarks:

We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the testimony of Mr. L. W. Sibley, of the well known firm of Sibley & Scranton, Auctioneers of this city.

Rochester, March 21, 1843.

I have been using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for the last three months, and find considerable relief to my complaint—Bronchitis, with which I have been afflicted for the last four years. I have no doubt it will prove beneficial in the complaint, and also in all affections of the chest and liver. L. W. SIBLEY.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Purification.—It is a settled creed in all correct medical jurisprudence, that unless the blood is kept free from impurities, the whole system must inevitably become diseased. When the blood becomes clogged, thick, and moves thro' the veins and arteries with a sluggish motion, we may rest assured that sickness, with its concomitant train of evils, is about to ensue. The utmost care and greatest precaution is therefore necessary, and the system should be closely watched. Those who are wise generally provide themselves with mild and aperient physic, giving a preference to such as is of a vegetable nature.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,

appear to be the universal favorite, as they are composed entirely of the finer and purer parts of the herbs and roots, and operate so effectually —cleansing the system—purifying the blood—and removing all undue biliary secretions. They are recommended by our most eminent physicians.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. S. J. Drake, $4,45; Jonathan M. Wilcox, 2,62; Jeptha L. Runyon, New Market, 1,56; E. L. Sheppard, 1,81; Enos Blue, ,94; S. Bebout, 52; Abm. Frazee, ,50.

For Rent.

THE Rooms adjoining the Post Office, at present occupied by Miss Edgar. Possession the 1st of July.

May 20. J. W. CRAIG.

Riot—Canal damaged—Navigation Suspended.—A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser gives the particulars of an attack on a branch of the Erie canal at Dansville, N. Y. on the 11th inst. by persons who were unsuccessful in their application to the Legislature for an appropriation to change the terminus of the branch canal at that place. The canal was dug away, the water drawn off, navigation suspended, and every thing in the possession of the mob. The State authorities were driven off the ground.—*Sun.*

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. Nathan Tyrrell, of Perth Amboy, to Elizabeth Shotwell, of Rahway.

On the 8th inst. John G. Neilson, of New Brunswick, to Frances Scofield, of Walden, N.Y.

On the 14th inst. Rev. Wm. T. Doubleday, of Bainbridge, to Frances M. daughter of Francis Doremus, of N. J.

On the 9th inst. F. M. Clarkson, of Rahway, to Margaret Graham, of Newark.

On the 15th inst. Francis Youngs, of New Brunswick, to Arabella, daughter of the late Dr. M. Willard, of New York.

DIED

At his residence in New Brunswick, on Friday morning, Hon. Geo. P. Molleson, Attorney General of this State, aged about 37 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 7th inst. Mr. John Ballantine, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 7th inst. at Three Mile Run, Ann S. Kinnan, daughter of the late John Kinnan, aged 22 years.

Near Bound Brook on the 11th inst. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Smock, aged 32 years.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 8 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8 to 14c per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Fresh Teas.

A Lesser than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 do.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the lower part of the village now undergoing repair, possession given the 10th of June.

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WOOL CARDING.

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 75
	Ohio,	4 56
	Rye Flour,	3 25
	Indian Meal,	2 69
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		1 02
	Rye,	71
	Corn, 56 lbs.	53
	Oats,	30

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the places where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, direct from New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13. 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all to a look at some of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 26, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that ever was sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea for 5 shillings.

For sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED!

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

May 18, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

May 13, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Lyon, dec'd. by order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Essex, will offer at Public Vendue at the house of John W. Laing, in Plainfield on Saturday, the 25th day of June ensuing, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of land lying on Second street, containing about one quarter of an acre, also about one quarter of an acre on William street, all in the village of Plainfield, being the property of the late Simeon Lyon, deceased.

Conditions and attendance by

MERRICK F. RANDOLPH, Administrator.

May 18, 1844.—4w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines —few pieces of French Lawn, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese,

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for *day scholars.*

Primary Course,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Manning's Boot and Shoe Store.

Corner of Main St. and the Mountain Road.

Some think that beauty consists
In a small and delicate shoe,
But reflection must surely insist,
The opinion's not always true.

'Tis comparative symmetry, grace—
A shoe that's adapted to size,
In which Anatomists trace
The proportions where elegance lies.

A foot may be too small
As well as too large no doubt,
Should the person chance to be tall,
And in addition be stout.

The beauty of boot or shoe
Consists in their fitting the feet,
Which they must always do,
To be easy, and lasting and neat.

Manning has lasts prepared
To each foot's peculiar size,
No care or expense is spared,
And their elegance none denied.

For boots may be handsome, still
With the shape of the foot comport,
So as never the nerves to thrill,
Till corns with one's comfort sport.

His boots are of varied form,
The opera, dress and corkscrew,
That are in winter so warm,
And prevent most dangerous colds.

Patent leather, morocco beside;
Also the graceful half boot,
All so admire, who've tried;
And which will the summer suit.

Shoes of every description likewise,
The high, and low quartered dress shoe,
Which all our dressing rooms prize,
The prunella, and gaiter too.

With those made of linen—in short
Here every variety's found
Of the finest materials wrought,
And warranted splendid and sound.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22nd of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the instruction and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

CLARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into Copartnership under the style of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as others from country schools and individuals, for copies of European Works in all languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms; and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring the best editions.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

TEXAS,

Its Geography, Natural History and Topography

By WILLIAM KENNEY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $16 per hundred.

The Book of British Ballads.

Edited by T. C. Mall, with preliminary remarks to each ballad, and an introduction by PARK BENJAMIN. Price 50 cents, or $33 a hundred.

Puss in Boots,

Rendered into verse by Mrs. J. S. Hart, and with Twelve Illustrations by Otto Speckter—drawn on Stone by George Endicott; being an exact copy of the London edition. 1 Vol. Quarto—Bound in English cloth, stamped and Lettered in Gold, and with Gilt Leaves—Price $1—20 per ct. discount to the Trade.

Mohametism and its Opponents

With a narrative of travels, by George Sandley, Jr. M. A. 1 Vol Octavo—Price 25 cts. $16 per hund.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

From the Patriarchal Age to the present time, by John Kitto, Editor of the Pictorial Bible, The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, &c. *Illustrated by Wood Cuts.* 1 Vol. Duodecimo, bound in cloth—Price 50 cents, or $33 per hundred.

THE DUTIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

By Mrs. Ellis, Author of "The Celebrated Essays, Small duodecimo, bound in muslin—Price 25 cents, or $16 a hundred.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hugo Reid, Edited by Mrs. Kirkland—(Mary Clavers), Author of "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" "Forest Life," &c. &c. 1 Vol. Duodecimo.

RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG.

May 6, 1844. 62 John-st. New York.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years, and arises from the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease, but not perfect delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians" in the last stage of the disease, and many can assist to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York—Also

By M. F. Cushing, Plainfield.

A NEW ERA OF SHAKESPEARE, *in America!*

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON *Ever Published!*

EDITED BY THE

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1,500, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will obtain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The design of *Henry Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and minute accuracy of the scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher is anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

——who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake;

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir* whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with the country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other aid and assistance in other details of art and taste as may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same source the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that this edition should have the superintendence of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck.*

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however often they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the revision of an author's hand, consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Steevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and incessantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the passages though slight departures from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own sometimes irregular music. Accordingly many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

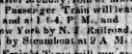
Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of the mere investigation, but a work of judicial decision enlightened by commanding argument.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection.—These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to temporary opinions or habits of the times; the whole to be as condensed and as portable as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials which have contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an unwieldy bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
236 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly supplied with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.



ON and after Monday, 30th of March, 1843, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M. by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

Do Leave New York at 1 P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that hour other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait at Somerville for 2 hours to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, *Tickets good for a year,*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been suggested as the cause of death.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are somewhat more troubled with worms, and in numbers of cases tend to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been relieved in a few days by the use of the BOKLNSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying the WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know this even if the case was not worms, for even only could not by any possibility do harm, but would be good in a negative—and the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent then not be put to sleep, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and unrelieved by a physician, with no relief, when BOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CERTAIN old widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to pay her a visit, gave a few spoonfuls of Bolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a week.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the families in the city of Washington of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantities of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years old, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she was no more seen, and never took the Vermifuge that really brought away an incredible quantity of worms and the cure was complete, and she gained in health rapidly!!

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one suffering sufferer to health. He had the privilege to send for Bolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

NUMEROUS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and have proved to be worms, &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the patient quickly got well and active.

Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will satisfy with the astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Bolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Bolmstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 2 '844.—tf

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield & vicinity that he continues to carry on the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Plain Bread, Sugar Crackers, Tea Cakes, &c. &c. and will furnish to order, and to sell, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

Any person having pay for their newspapers against his subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, shoeing, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, rum, hay, oats, or feed, also taxes, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put them-selves out of the way to pay him their accounts, but when called on he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after will not be put to the necessity of calling on to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation, and who in this country were the closest observers nearly fatal to life.

Some two weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me such relief and a rising of the lungs produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness in the breast, I believe to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to those afflicted.

Yours, &c. WM. G. HALL.

In William's Law Office 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. C. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New-York.

JOHN POWER, Vice General of New-York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Let the sick look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved itself so powerful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and the public generally, none have proved so successful as this.

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of the Town have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been entirely given up.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been used with unbounding success, and for every affection of the breast or lungs, none of the health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or Green Sickness, it is truly efficacious.

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of MRS. ANSTIN.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attendance, and resorted to most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter and was finally reduced to such a degree by this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she experienced relief, the cough became gradually suppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her limbs, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Anstin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be the small correct.

I. C. WALTERS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health is improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken but two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and the cough is much better she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give her two bottles more for Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c and having tried numerous remedies and also been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got your bottle from my brother Reuben who is using it, and have found much wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ELIZABETH HORNAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians, and had tried numerous Thomsonian and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with all extremes of hoarseness, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after using the first bottle found herself so much eased as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Potusville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, poorhasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 135 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Townsend's School.

THE next quarter of this School will commence on Monday, April 8th, in the house recently erected in Main st. by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Terms per Quarter for Instruction in	
Orthography and Reading,	$2 25
Writing and Arithmetic,	2 50
History, Geography and English Grammar,	3 00
Natural Philosophy, and Book-Keeping by Double Entry,	5 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Surveying,	5 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. RICHARD TOWNSEND.

Plainfield, April 1, 1844. 1m

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities, (the impurities being separated by newly separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for eradicating *from the Body, Disorder of the Blood, the Basement of all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Inflammation, or Lowness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the mucous matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Stomach

Side or Your Joints,

attended with a swelling or Inflamation, *or Stitches in the Side,*

THEN EXTRACT PILLS will afford immediate relief, and by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phtisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Cholic,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Dropsy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors,* as this ingredient of which they are composed enter directly into the system, removes all secretions, opens the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant nor disagreeable, particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices:

New York—338 Broadway,
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,
Boston—Court street.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.
Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilcox,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Israel B. Cornell,
New Durham—Joel Tapping,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—John Pearson,
Boundbrook—S. Carhart
Middlebrook—E. V. Shetwell,
Stone Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terbase.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

B. HUNT'S,

ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not create any sickness at the Stomach nor pain at the bowels. The inventor would offer the following certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and pills, and to say the truth, I have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in one case of a paralytic sheeb, with admirable effect, and can most cheerfully commend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence.

JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1843.

P. S. *I am now in the city of Boston, and I want you to put me up 4 dozen of the cordial and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M*

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you an agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as the bad always been on the side of the people, I thought I would try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had baffled all medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now well, and the other is so far restored as to be comfortable.—You say as agent for Mr Hunt, you with me to annex his effects, but I have no interest in private notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended it in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect in the Stomach and Side in the stomach, and concretion and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the duct of the gall bladder, and purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating for a few days when a part of a pill will be sufficient I think they ought always to go together, and no family be without them.

Sept. 15, 1842, D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. I have sold a dozen boxes of the Pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR,
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Brier, Va.	S. L. M. DEW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in all the affections of the stomach and bowels, with most invariable effects; such as Water Brash, or watery stomach, and stomach complaint, sick head ache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in your there increased and frequent dysentery. I would recommend the above medicine particularly in that most distressing disease Sick Head Ache. I have used it in my family, and also in children. Given under my hand, this 25th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hall, have been without the use of my limbs for 3 years, and have had a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic Bronchocele, and was under the care of Dr. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, *—when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and* pills, of which pills 2 or 3 were required the first one or two days to produce operation of the Bowels, I have been taking his medicine about three months, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill is sufficient to keep the Bowels open.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 13, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separate, and in cases of dyspepsia and costiveness it is best to take of them both at each meal and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the patient feels relief. To prevent imposition, prepared for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

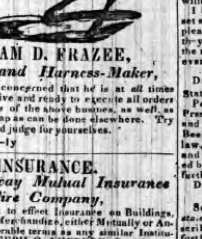
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.

JOSEPH C. DUFFERY, President.
ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co (344)1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, Sept 15 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Peter S. Shotwell, Executors &c. of Elsie Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said deceased, or such creditor, and such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said Executors.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his of her action thereafter against the said Executors.

A. V. P. STRYKER CLERK
April 29th, 1844. 3t 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forks-ville Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Exacks, or I have found it,—which for simplicity and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel ever yet brought out.

All who have water power and wish to use it in the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. All who wish to see the wheel in operation, can be supplied by calling on the SUBSCRIBER at Williamsburg, Long Island—or L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in his Mill, which will grind from 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 31 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be required unless the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.
Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION.

Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following:—About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other such symptoms, which made me suppose I had the Pleurisy, or Pleuritic Pain, or Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but in the winter season my difficulty would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my feet would swell, and I was very much troubled with pains and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate or drank was there turned acid, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very severe, and my flesh was nearly all gone, as I was confined to nothing scarcely but my bed, and was very weak and low. I was unable to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in the part of the country where I resided, and many besides, both in home and from abroad, but none of them could give me any permanent relief.

I continued under the care of physicians, and all my friends thought with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last, I commenced using the Pulmonic Syrup, carefully, and found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up a bit of phlegm, which I found it resembled a piece of liver. I then took a second dose of the syrup, and in the course of the day I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength, I have worked hard on my farm in the summer, and have enjoyed a little health. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time get as strong as ever I was.

This is now about two years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a properidea of the miserable condition in which I was for many years, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that should call upon me, as I feel deeply impressed with the feeling of gratitude, and would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me, and I feel as if I could say what I could much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have given several different people to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will answer letters addressed to me, and call upon me, and hope they will be gratified in hearing from my own lips, the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in the history of medicine.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 19th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the above statement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and his signature to the same affixed by his own hand and seal.

JOSEPH D. BERRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of October, 1843.

W. R. GAINES.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSLPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Sold. 28ly

Just Received.

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 20. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MAY 27, 1844. Whole number 384.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first six months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid within the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be required. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for it, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS;

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price.

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, when using it, and wear your well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in smaller at $1 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 25 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye,

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in pain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directi ns

Dr. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aching in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 50 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. 50 cts per bottle. To be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to com mend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain-Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indelible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firms.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, and one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer the Compound, as I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. Our General agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be relieved by efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Anne C. Watson, Westfield,
Henry Higgins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	ACIDS,
Antimony,	Litharge,	Aqua Fortis,
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Ammonia,
Annatto,	Madder,	Muriatic,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriate Tin,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Nit. M. Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nitric Acid,
British Gum,	Pear ash,	*Oil Vitriol,*
Brimstone,	Potash,	DYE-WOODS
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	Bar Wood,
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Cam Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Fustic,
Copperas dust,	Saffflower,	Hecha Wood,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hyper Nic.,
Chemic,	*Turmeric,*	Logwood,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Pench Wood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,
Glue,	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cerooms, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 196 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, in curing all Fever Sores and other most malignant kinds of Ulcers, such as old Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, *Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism,* (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald Head, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve. of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a sore on his knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 *Chambers* st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and *in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.*

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a *disordered stomach, or bowels,* has become almost universal, except among the ignorant, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Theraputics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity *and discharging it from the body.* As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs, and liver, fevers of every kind, dysponsia, &c, they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, *for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest,* bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir;—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. Our General agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be relieved by efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Anne C. Watson, Westfield,
Henry Higgins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

A Mother's Counsels.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

Daughter, the book divine
To which we turn for aid,
When prosperous skies unclouded shine,
Or dark-winged storms invade,
Is ever open to thine eye—
Imprint it on thy soul,
And wisdom that can never die
Shall thy young thoughts control.

Sweetest, the cheek of bloom,
Alas! how soon 'twill wear
The clay-cold coloring of the tomb;
Then, while thine own is fair,
Low at His feet imploring fall,
Who loves the humble mind,
Whose *glorious* promise is, that all
Who early seek, shall find.

Come, ere thy hand hath wove
The first fresh wreathe of Spring;
Come, ere a worn and withered love
Is all thou hast to bring.
Remember thy Creator's power,
While life from care is free;
And when the days of darkness lower,
He will remember thee.

Yes, give thy heart to Him,
While budding hope is green;
And when thy mother's eye is dim
To every earthly scene,
When thin and gray that circles thee,
Mus. chill and powerless be—
Our parting tear a pledge shall be
Of union in the sky.

Power of the Imagination.

The following incident or experiment shows the power of the imagination, and the importance of guarding the minds of children against the foolish and frightful stories often told in the nursery. The comfort or happiness of a child may be seriously injured during all his life, by wickedly exciting the fears of his young mind.

In order to try the power of the imagination, three London physicians agreed to find some rugged and healthy man, and see what effect their reiterated assurance that he was dangerously sick would produce. In the following manner they carried their concerted plan into execution. They went to a road passing over an extensive plain, and a road which was thronged with countrymen travelling into the metropolis. Proceeding along at considerable distances from each other, the first looked earnestly for some suitable subject for their experiment. He had not proceeded far, before he met a *stout man driving* a team who appeared the very picture of health and strength. "Good morning, my friend," said the physician, "you look too sick to be so hard at work sir." "Sick," answered the countryman, "I never had a sick day in my life." "Indeed," said the physician in reply, shaking his head with a look of solicitude, "that's bad, such persons seldom survive the first illness. I advise you, my friend, to take care of yourself. I am afraid you are not long for this world." The physician then rode on. The countryman began to feel alarmed. He felt of his forehead to ascertain if he were feverish—thought he felt some peculiar sensation of the brain—and felt a little nausea at the stomach. He had not advanced far on the road, before the second physician met him. "Friend," said the physician, "I hope you have not far to travel to-day, you look as though you ought to be in bed rather than at work." "I do feel rather strangely," said the man, "I am afraid I am going to be sick." "Going to be sick," said the gentleman, "if you were one of my patients, I should fear you were never going to be well. If you value your life at all, I advire you to go home as quick as possible, and send for a physician." The countryman now began to feel that he was a sick man; faint and trembling, he proceeded a little farther, when the third physician met him. He eyed the countryman for a moment with an earnest gaze, and then remarked, "You must hold your life pretty cheap, my friend, to be out sick as you are; you look as though you had just escaped from the coffin." The poor countryman could stand it no longer. His knees trembled, *his head grew dizzy, and he was carried into a* house, and placed in bed, a sick man. And it was the unanimous opinion of the physicians, that if the deception had not been explained, he would have died.

The Happy Man.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless true, that there are persons in the community who cannot be made to believe that labor either manual or mental, is absolutely necessary to produce happiness.

He who wastes his life in indolence, or kills the precious time allotted to him in the gratification of his appetites and passions, *thinking it beneath* the dignity of a gentleman to labor,—he whose whole life is spent in the pursuit of pleasure, "a votary of Fashion, a thing of cloth and curls and sweet perfumes," he, dogs and-like, drags his days away, deluding himself with the idea that life is long and there is time enough yet for effort, *who having been it may be, disappointed* in some project he has undertaken, sinks down in idleness, declaring it is vain to labor—such can know nothing of real happiness. Dissatisfied with themselves, and all around them, they drag out a fretful miserable existence, constantly pining for some nameless good, which might afford *them happiness,* could they but tell what it is, and come into possession of it. Their sleep although *their limbs repose on beds of down,* is far from being sweet;—their food although it be the most luxurious, "the finest of the wheat," is received with no relish, and often rejected as unpalatable and nauseous; even their clothing, however rich and pleasing to the eye of others, to them is burdensome and disgusting. Certainly such individuals are not to be envied: the dweller in the straw thatched cot would not exchange with them, could he know the wretchedness and misery they daily and hourly experience.

How different is it with him who is engaged in some active employment, who according to divine appointment "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow." Health, physical and mental, is his; even while engaged in his toil his hours pass not heavily, as on leaden wings; even labor is sweet, for he has the happy consciousness of time usefully and profitably spent. When the toils of the day are over, and he repairs to his home, he finds it a happy and peaceful one. *His is a cheerful hearth.* There are no dejected countenances among the lovely group that cluster around his fireside. Contentment and cheerful peace beam on every face, and tell of the rewards of industry and virtue. How happy is the father of such a family! What if his couch be straw, his food plain, his clothing coarse? *He is content and happy. His sleep* is refreshing; his food nourishing; his clothing is sufficient; and his heart is at peace. He has no unusual wants to supply; no unseemly pride to gratify. With enough he is satisfied, with his toil he is content, and with himself at peace. Happy that man.

When will the truth be believed that wealth is not happiness? When will it be discovered that increased possession brings increased care, anxiety, and dissatisfaction? How often shall individuals, who have had experience of the fact, testify, that when they were engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or pursuing some manual laborious occupation they were happier, if not better men, than since the desire of gain had forced them into the vortex of speculation or trade? Such are facts, testified by the experience of thousands who would this moment gladly retrace the steps they have taken, were it possible, and willingly renounce their lofty hopes of gain for the happiness and peace which they once knew.

The farmer as he prepares his field, drops the seed, nurtures the plant and watches its growth, has the happy consciousness that by and by his labors will be succeeded in the production of that which is not merely useful, but absolutely necessary, for the satisfaction of human wants.—*The mechanic, when he uses his plane, his hammer,* his trowel, or his anvil, feels that he is forming a material which shall be of service to his fellows, valuable in itself and useful for the satisfaction of some human want. The laborer upon the road is sensible of the satisfaction arising from a consciousness of usefulness, to which he who labors not, though he may accumulate, by other means, a princely fortune, must ever remain an utter stranger. No occupation can be so trifling or insignificant, which may be of any real service to mankind, but it affords a peace and satisfaction to the heart which wealth can never purchase, rank impart, and only labor can give. Look through the land, visit the habitations of the affluent and idle, and the cottages of the poor but industrious, and no longer will a doubt remain who is the happy man.

If, then the man of moderate circumstances is happier than the wealthy, the producer than the non-producer, why does the laborer complain do you ask? He does not complain of his lot, of his toil; but it is because in this, he is actually looked down upon and despised. It is because his rights as a man are virtually trampled under foot, and because he earns his bread therefore he is forbidden an honorable station in society. Shame upon such distinctions. If he is not a more honorable member of society, he is a more *useful* and a *happier man* and *when true worth* shall become the standard of our excellence, many held in light esteem must rise, while many now honorable shall sink into insignificance.—*Boston Laborer.*

The Leming, which is a native of Scandinavia is *somewhat larger than a destmouse, having a* short bushy tail. Its fore legs are short, and its hind ones are long, which, gives it a degree of swiftness. It is particularly remarkable for its migrations, in which many millions remove from their native mountains and descend like a torrent on the plains. They move, for the most part, in a square, marching forward by night and lying still by day. Thus, like an animated torrent, they are often seen more than a mile broad covering the ground and so thick, that the hindmost touches the leader.

It is in vain that the poor inhabitant resists or attempts to stop their progress; they still keep moving forward, and though thousands are destroyed, myriads are seen to succeed, and make their destruction impracticable. They generally move in lines, which are about three feet from each other, and exactly parallel. Their march is always directed from the north-west to the south east, and regularly conducted from the beginning. Wherever their motions are turned, nothing can stop them; they go directly forward impelled by some strange power; and from the time they first set out they never once think of retreating. If a lake or river happens to intercept their progress, they all together take to the water and swim over it—a fire, a well or a torrent does not turn them out of their direction; they boldly plunge into the flames, or leap down the well, *where they are sometimes seen climbing up on* the other side.

If they are interrupted by a boat across a river while they are swimming, they never attempt to swim around it, but mount directly up its sides, and the boatmen, who know how vain resistance is in such a case, calmly suffer the living torrent to pass on, which it does without further damage. If they meet with a stack of hay or corn that interrupts their passage, instead of going over it, they gnaw their way through. It is happy, however, for mankind, that they eat nothing that is prepared for human sustenance, they never enter a house to destroy the provisions, but are contented with eating every root and vegetable that they meet. If they happen to pass through a meadow, they destroy it in a very short time, and give it the appearance of being burnt up and strewed with ashes.

An enemy so numerous and destructive would quickly render the countries where they appear uninhabitable, did it not fortunately happen that the same rapacity that encourages them to destroy the labor of mankind, at last impels them to destroy and devour each other. After committing incredible devastation, they are at last seen to separate into two armies, opposed with deadly hatred, and they continue engagement till one party overcomes the other. From that time they utterly disappear; *some suppose that they* rush headlong into the sea; others that they kill themselves; but the most probable opinion is, that having devoured the vegetable productions of the country, they fall to devouring one another. However this may be, they are found dead by thousands, and their carcasses have been known to infect the air for miles around, so as to produce very malignant disorders.

The Swedes and Norwegians, who live by husbandry, consider an invasion from them as a terrible visitation; but it is very different with respect to the Lapianders, who lead a vagrant life like the beings themselves. They are never so happy as when an army of these creatures come down among them, for then they have a feast of their flesh, which they esteem good eating, although rejected by cats and dogs.—*Merry's Museum.*

A Rule that won't work both ways.—Squire S. of our village has a very sagacious dog. He sits up like a man in a chair, allows you to put a hat upon his head and a cigar in his mouth, and a cigar in his mouth, and if a bystander chances to give him a fip or levy, the dog's owner is the only person who can get it from him again.—*West. Reporter.*

A remarkably sagacious animal, truly, but *not so good a financier as the elephant we have* heard of, who took in money on every special deposite.

"That's a very knowing hanimal of yours is he?" said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of the elephant in question.

"Very," was the laconic rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his eye-glass.

"Surprising!" retorted the keeper—"we've learnt him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with a dollar." (The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.)

"Well, that is very hextraordinary—hastonishing, truly!" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now let's see him take it out and 'and it back."

"We never learns him that trick," retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.—*N. Orl. Pic.*

Isn't it wonderful that people should know so little about comfort as to sleep in feather beds in summer? In all the houses I go to some richer and some poorer than ours, I see none but *feather beds.—Now I have been sleeping,* winter and summer, upon a mattress made of corn-shucks, with layers of wool, and upon my word I would not give it up and sleep on a feather bed for fifty collars a year. The feathers heat you too much in warm weather, and at all times they let the body bend so in their mushy hollows that it is filled with pains and cramps. As Mose says, that in billious fever neighborhoods, people who sleep on mattresses like mine, or hair mattresses either, or nice straw beds, are a great deal less apt to have the fever, than people who sleep in feather beds. He says the feathers relax the system, make the sweat excessive and irregular, and disorder the digestive organs. Such a mattress as mine, any woman can make with a little help from her husband. I made mine.

Speculations about Love.—Some recent close observer says that no boy passes his nineteenth year without having experienced at least one tender and 'eternal' (of course) passion and that very few girls get fairly through their sixteenth year scathless of romantic love. This tender sentiment is peculiar to the teens and is something like the mumps and measles—it comes only once in a lifetime.

27th Judge Ruggles decided, in a recent case in Queens county, that marriage is only a civil contract, which any man had as good a right to perform and certify as a divine or magistrate and that he acted properly in receiving any sum that the parties might tender him for such service.—*N. Y. Sun*

A Good Orchard.—Every farmer who is not in possession of a good orchard, should now set about planting one. The profit and convenience of an orchard are almost invaluable to the farmer—good fruit will always sell if he happens to have a surplus, and a plenty of fruit takes away the appetite for intoxicating drink—this is a fact which can not too often be repeated.

To him who has a great plenty of land, and greater variety of surface, I would advise for an orchard, a valley between hills if possible, so that the wash from the land surrounding may always tend to the orchard—and the winds may be impeded, by the hills, from visiting the orchard too roughly.

There has been great diversity of opinion upon the distance of planting trees from each other—some have contended that the distance should be four rods, that the sun and air may have full influence on every tree, and every part of it—others have contended that a distance much less is better. My own experience and observation are in favor of close planting, so that by the time the trees have got to their usual size, the limbs of them shall mingle and interlock each other, and the ground underneath will be perfectly shaded. Trees thus growing, will produce larger and finer fruit, and ground thus shaded, will not be likely to be stripped with the growth of grass or weeds, nor parched or dried by the sun.

A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation—it will make an excellent potatoe field for many years, provided it is well manured, and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for your hogs. The hogs will keep in good condition on the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that circulates in a state of reduction in the form of a curculio, finds a ought but annihilation in the jaws of the swine. Therefore, the result is after a few years, fine fruit without wormy apples.

Although the last season was a very good one for fruit, yet there was not enough raised in our state to supply the demand, and 15,000 barrels were brought down on the Western Railroad to supply the demand at Boston. We can raise as good fruit, and can afford it as low as the farmers in Kensington. If our lands are not so good naturally, we can make them so artificially, and we have, on railroads to trundle them off to our heart's content.

We never need fear raising too much fine fruit—for when such a contingency happens, by the aid of steam we can seek a market to the Islands of the Ocean, or across the Atlantic, where Yankee fruit is always cheerfully and well received.—*Taunton Whig.*

Singular Preservation of a Lost Child.—We learn from the Wytheville, Va. Republican of the 8th inst, that a little boy, the child of Washington Hurt, near the Broadford, in Smyth county, aged 2 years last February wandered from home on the 27th of last month, and was not found for five days. Diligent search was made by large numbers of people, sometimes, reaching, we learn, near 200. The child was at length found in the head of a hollow running from Walker's Mountain, about 1 mile from home. It had sought a shelter under the side of a log, where from appearance it must have been the whole time—it had a bed of leaves near it was a spring from the log to the spring a path was beaten, where it had gone for water, which was the only sustenance the child could have had in all the time. How strangely has this child been preserved and kept in life! But for the supply of water it must have perished.

☞New Orleans papers of the 14th, respond enthusiastically to the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen—that of the latter being an agreeable surprise. The Southern press generally speaks with characteristic enthusiasm. The Memphis Eagle of the 10th, says—

Theodore Frelinghuysen is one of the most spotless and excellent men living. No better choice could possibly have been made. He is a distinguished jurist, a profound statesman, and most exemplary Christian; which character he never forgets, but always graces, even in the character of a politician. He is in truth our first choice for the station; for our country can but prosper and the influence of the wisdom and moral principles that glow so vividly in the character of Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The Monkey's Trick.—Lord Teynham's French cook so trained a monkey as to make him useful in plucking his poultry and winged game for the spit. The monkey was one day following his occupation at the open window of the back kitchen, and had just plucked one of a brace of partridges, when a hawk pounced upon it and carried it off. Poor Pug was in a sad fright, well knowing the licking that awaited him. Nil desperandum, however, was his motto. He plucked his courage up, and the remaining partridge and laid the bird in the window. The hawk, pleased with the feast, returned for another set but when Mun seized him and in spite of his screeching and screeching plucked him alive, and laid him and the partridge down before the cook and with a gesture a longer than language, seemed to say "It's all right there's your brace of birds—a fair exchange is no robbery."

The Will of God.—How little did he know—how little does man ever learn to know, that there is an element always wanting in our calculations, one that we seldom think of, and to which we never give weight enough—the Will of God? That which overrules the wise, conquers the mighty, frustrates the perseverings, and leaves human schemes and human purposes, but as troubles glittering in the sunshine, to break when they have had their hour.

Enter into thy Closet.—Do not neglect that duty. Do you deprive yourself of that inestimable privilege? Do troubles arise? Do prospects darken? Do foes increase? Do friends fail? Do obstacles increase in number, and do they become more formidable? Do facilities for accomplishing your designs decrease? Do the suggestions of Satan harass you? Do his devices alarm you? Enter into thy closet—there you can get strength, and light, and victory.

From the New York Evangelist.

To Ministers and Friends of the Sabbath.

Brethren and Friends—The Committee of the Sabbath Union have published a "Permanent Sabbath Document." It contains the principles on which the Sabbatical Institution is based, and the reasons which show that it should be universally observed. Some of these reasons are the following, viz:

I. The desecration of the Sabbath is without right.

II. It is a violation of an express statute of Jehovah.

III. It is a violation of a Law, which he has impressed upon the nature of man and beast.

Numerous facts are exhibited, which show, that those who labor six days in a week, and rest one, are more healthy and long lived than those that labor seven; that they do more work and in a better manner.

The Sabbath with its attendant means of grace is shown to be the great Institution of Jehovah, for keeping alive a practical knowledge of himself, and giving efficacy to his moral government among men.

Had the committee the means, they would give to this document a universal circulation. But as they have not, they request the assistance of others. And if ministers of the gospel and friends of the Sabbath will take measures to put a copy of it into every family of their congregations, they will, it is believed, greatly promote the due observance of the day.

The Document is devoted to the universal dissemination of a knowledge of the principles, reasonings and facts which it contains.

If editors of papers, friendly to this cause, will insert the above in their publications, and send a copy to the subscriber at No. 150 Nassau st. New York, they will receive a copy of the above work.

JUDITH EDWARDS, Secretary,
of the American and For. Sab. Union.
New York, May 11, 1844.

Convic'ion and Sentense of the Rioters.—Geo. Ruffle, William Robinson, Samuel Daly, Charles White, Thomas Evelt, Chas. Rose, and Alex. Gilliland—all young men—were convicted in Philadelphia of riot and assault upon an officer in Kensington. Sidney Keffle, a miner of the first named defendant, tried with the young men for the same offence, was also convicted. Daly, Gilliland, White and Robinson were adjudged each to pay a fine of $5, and undergo 60 days' imprisonment. Evelt was sentenced to $5 fine and 20 days' imprisonment, and Ruffle to $1 fine and 10 days' imprisonment. The female was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. Rose did not appear.

Hydrophobia on Staten Island.—There seems to be an unusual number of mad dogs about for this season of the year. We expect to hear of Hydrophobia in July and August, but now, in May, we hear of persons being bitten and dying in various sections of the country. There is at present great excitement on Staten Island, where cows and other animals have died, having been bitten by mad dogs. Three or four children, in the vicinity of Port Richmond, are at present under treatment, having been bitten by dogs that were considered rabid. The wounds of the children have been excised and freely cauterized keeping them in a state of suppuration, which, with alterative medicines, appears to be the only treatment from which benefit is to be anticipated.—*Sun.*

It will be seen by the following extract from a commercial letter to a business house in this city that the Island of Cuba is suffering extremely from extraordinary drought:

Havana, May 3, 1844.

Business is dull. The drought is horrible; 8 months without rain. I do not know what the people will do to feed their animals, if it does not rain soon. The coffee is comparatively lost. The loss of animals at St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, &c. is calculated at half a million of dollars. Nothing like it has ever been known in the Island of Cuba. We have to supply the neighboring villages with water from Havana. Lots of sugar estates have been burnt down in consequence.

Our Government has asked from Spain for 8 regiments of regular troops in addition to the already large army, and they are enlisting men in the country to form 8 battalions of country militia; and there are to be 8 battalions formed in the city of all nations, as a species of guns d'armes; so that we shall have a formidable army here, which is absolutely necessary.

Companies of foreign free negroes have left for Jamaica and other English islands. All free Creoles have also been ordered off, which will make room for many poor whites to gain a living. The black and mulatto regiments will soon be disbanded, which is an excellent move of our Captain General.

Our City.—We notice with pleasure decided evidences of growth and improvement this season in the City of New Brunswick. Quite a number of new dwellings have been erected, and among them several costly and elegant ones, intended for the occupancy of the owners. A new Church is nearly completed. A new hotel by the Railroad depot, oh the site of the one destroyed by fire is in progress, and more private dwellings have been contracted for or are in contemplation.—*Freeonian.*

It is understood that at the instance of Mr. Everett, the Minister of the United States at London, her Britannic Majesty's government has pardoned ten of the American citizens sentenced, with many others, to transportation to one of the British penal settlements, for having participated in the political disturbances in Canada in the year 1838; and that orders have accordingly been dispatched to the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, for the liberation of ten prisoners whose names are contained in an annexed list, on the usual condition of good behavior during their residence there.

John Jacob Astor has given a grand-daughter of his in New York, as a May-day present, the City Hotel, worth some $200,000.

GLEANINGS.

☞Several disgraceful fights took place in Baltimore on Sunday, the 19th, among persons claiming to be members of the Independence and LaFayette Fire Companies. One person was arrested.

☞A lad about 7 years of age, son of Mr. Hugh Harrigan, of East Boston, fell to the bottom of a well of the depth of 70 feet, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The little fellow was immediately taken out, and was found to be but slightly injured!

Progress of Temperance.—Edward C. Delavan, Esq. the Temperance Reformer, is building a new Temperance Hotel at Albany, expected to cost $100,000. The Croton Hotel in New York, has also been enlarged by its enterprising proprietor.

A clergyman in the county of Essex, England has, it is stated, a son only 14 years of age, who is 6 feet 3 inches high, and stout in proportion, his foot measuring 13½ inches. His parents are specified as being below the medium stature, and his relations all of a moderate height.

The immense tract of woodland (says the Journal of Commerce) on the line of the Long Island Railroad, 40 miles from New York, took fire on Friday morning 10th inst. from the sparks of a locomotive. Some say that over one thousand acres of woodland are destroyed.

A runaway negro being hotly pursued, yesterday evening, leaped from the third story on one of the Bluff counting rooms, and broke his neck.—*Savannah Sun.*

A manufactory for the fabrification of cotton goods is about to be established in Cincinnati, under the auspices of three enterprising citizens of that place, men of large capital.

The schooner Laurel, Harlow, from Labrador arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, with 650 seal pelts—all of which were taken, it is said, in one afternoon! This is the first sealing voyage from Plymouth.

Senator Woodbury has written a letter in which he expresses opinions decidedly favorable to the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Several gross frauds have been discovered in mackerel imported from Halifax and the neighborhood. A few mackerel are put at each head of the barrel, and the rest is stones and sea weed. The mackerel have the inspector's name when they were packed, and whether the fraud was perpetrated at the time of packing or afterwards is not known.

Several of our exchange papers from Maryland and Virginia, mention the fine prospects of an abundant harvest of wheat, presented by the fields.

Business of every description has suffered very materially in Philadelphia by the recent riots. Many of the store-keepers complain that they have had nothing to do for a week past.

A New York paper says that several tons of brimstone have been ordered to Washington, to cure those loafers stationed there who have an "itch" for office.

Sandusky, Ohio, was on Saturday week visited by the most severe hurricane ever experienced there, which did some $2000 damage by unroofing houses, and other means.

A Rich Cargo for Revenue.—The barque Ohio arrived at Phila. on Saturday from Bordeaux, with a full cargo of Brandy, the duties upon which amount to $40,000.

Millerism.—The "Midnight Cry," of the 23d inst. says: "We confess that our published time is past, and that, as honest men, we cannot point to definite days in the future. We believe the 2300 days will extend to the end; and that the end can only be delayed so long as our published time, reckoning by uninspired chronology, may have varied from God's time."

The Quincy, Illinois, Herald of the 3d reports a decision of Judge Thomas, by which the unconstitutionality of the two-thirds appraisement law of that State is affirmed under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. No alternative is now therefore left to debtors, but to pay up or have their property seized.

More than 1900 emigrants have arrived in this city, during the last 24 hours.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Affair of Honor.—A duel came off yesterday near Gloucester Point, West Jersey, between Charles Johnson and Wm. Williams, colored gentlemen of this city, neither of them were killed. The police are after them.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Singular Coincidence.—While Mr. Clay was passing through Cumberland, Alleghany co. Md. on Tuesday afternoon last, Washington Evans, of that place, brought up and introduced to him his two sons, one aged 14 years, named Henry Clay, and the other, 12 years old, named Theodore Frelinghuysen.

We are gratified to learn that subscriptions to the Erie Rail Road have been obtained to a very large amount, and no doubt now exists as to the fate of the enterprise.—*Sun.*

The capital of British railways now exceeds sixty millions sterling, and yields a revenue of six millions sterling per annum.

Mr. Everett estimates the present population of the United States at 19,183,583.

The editor of the Natchez Gazette complains about the rain. None has fallen for 30 days.

A few days since, Robert W. Hussey was drowned while bathing in Clear Creek, Highland co. N. Y. He plunged in the water with an awful oath upon his lips, but sank in death without speaking a word!

The U. S. frigate Constitution is now ready for sea, and will sail as soon as Mr. Wise is prepared to embark, when she will start immediately for the Brazils, whence she proceeds to China.

It is stated in the circular of a London house that dandelion roots, to the amount of 2000 tons annually, are now used as a substitute for chicory in the adulteration of coffee.

Mr. Benton's Speech, in secret session of the Senate, on the Treaty for the annexation of Texas. Mr. Benton opens his argument with a clear statement on the subject of the boundaries of Texas. Having in view the effect of the treaty on the Rio Grande frontier, he takes up the treaty itself, under all its aspects and in its whole extent, and assumes four positions in relation to it; namely:

1. That the ratification of the treaty would be of itself, war between the United States and Mexico.

2. That it would be unjust war.

3. That it would be war unconstitutionally made.

4. That it would be war upon a weak and groundless pretext.

These positions are sustained with that array of facts and unanswerable logic for which the discussions of Mr. Benton are so remarkable.—*Balt. Amer.*

It presents one strong and overwhelming view of the matter, viz: that there is a broad line of distinction between the Province of Texas and the Republic of Texas." The former laid between the Sabine and the lower Rio del Norte, and between the Gulf of Mexico and the Red River. The latter, he says, stretches to the whole extent of the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and embraces the territory between the Red River and the Arkansas, ceded away by the treaty of 1819. He goes for the recovery of the old Texas, when it can be done without an unjust war; but he washes his hands of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Tomaulipas. The Republic of Texas claims and the treaty annexes five times the extent of territory that was embraced in the original Province of Texas that was ceded to us by the Louisiana Treaty.

The presence then, that this Tyler treaty proposes no more than a re-annexation of Texas, is a fraud in words. It is not pretended even by those who use that word, that the province of Texas in 1819 extended farther than the boundaries included between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Red River—while the boundaries of what is called the Republic of Texas, as defined in this treaty, includes the whole extent of the Rio del Norte, —some 2000 miles long and some hundreds broad,—and embraces one half of the department of New Mexico with its capital.

Mexico Opposed to Annexation.—By an arrival at New York from Vera Cruz we have Mexican dates to May 1st. It appears by the papers that about the time the President signed the Texas treaty, the government organ of Mexico published the following remarks;

"What the Hesperia and the Correo Frances, of to day, say on regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States cannot be true, and we have reasons for believing it not so. Our Government has received its official correspondence from Washington, the contents of which is just the contrary of what these papers say. But be it as it may, the government of Texas, tired not to lose the usurped territory and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, at the honor and good name of the nation shall not suffer."

In addition to the above, a passenger who left the city of Mexico on the 26th of April, and Vera Cruz on the 2d of May, reports that the question of Annexation was somewhat talked of in both those cities. No definite information on the subject of the Treaty seemed to be had; but there was a very general indignation felt and expressed against any movement on the part of the United States tending to deprive the Mexican Government of her supposed rights in regard to the Territory of Texas. The most determined hostility to the movement evidently existed, and it was apparent that it would be resisted to the last extremity.

An Eagle Captured.—An eagle was shot one day last week, on Quaker Hill, in this county, measuring with wings extended from tip to tip seven feet. It was wing-broken by a rifle-ball, and taken alive, and particular caution was necessary in handling it, for such was the strength of its claws, that when they were fastened around a stick, or any other substance, a man could not by hand unclench them. He weighed 9½ pounds. The gentleman who sent us the above account, also favored us with a quill from the eagle. It makes a noble pen, with which we add these lines.—*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

Singular Accident.—About 9 o'clock on Friday, a teamster, driving a wagon loaded with some 1600 weight of stone, up State street, stopped his horses when a little above Pearl st. and unhitched them, with the intention of harnessing a heavier pair next to the wheels. While thus employed, the wagon took a start down hill, and ran through an assortment of furniture, which Mr. J. Jones was about putting up at auction, breaking in pieces several handsome mahogany chairs, tables, &c. and damaging the lot to the amount of some 50 or $100.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

☞A schooner recently built on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and on her first voyage up the bay, bound for Baltimore, was capsized in a strong gust of wind on Thursday night last, off the mouth of the Patuxent river. There were, it is said, nine persons on board, and melancholy to relate seven of them met a watery grave, viz. The wife and two daughters of the owner, two young lady passengers, and two deck hands.—The captain and one of his deck hands fortunately escaped by holding on to the capsized vessel until they were taken off by the captain of a vessel that chanced to pass in time. The bodies of those drowned were after some search, picked up and taken to their late homes for burial.

Hooks and Eyes.—Few would suppose that $750,000 per annum are expended for these little articles. Formerly they were $1.25 a gross; now we manufacture them, and the price is reduced to 20 cents. At one establishment in New Britain, Ct. 80,000 to 100,000 pairs per day, are made and plated, by a galvanic battery, on what is called the coin silver process.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 16th inst. 13½ days from Liverpool.

The news is not important. Political and commercial matters remained without any material alteration. The price of Cotton remained the same as at the last advices.

American Stocks are quoted in London as completely nominal in prices, and without transactions.

In the manufacturing districts of England trade was more brisk, and there was a further advance in the iron business.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Victoria has gone on a visit to the King and Queen of France.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left England for Ostend on the 30th ult.

The King of Hanover is expected in England soon.

Gen. Tom Thumb was still attracting great crowds in London, his receipts being enormous.

Parliament was doing nothing of much interest to us. In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult. the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the financial statement for the year, which appeared to be highly satisfactory. The excess of income over the expenditure was £2,005,477.

Ireland.—The Irish repeal agitation and the Government endeavor to effect its suppression still occupied a large share of public attention. The Court in Dublin commenced April 15, and the counsel for the prisoners entered a motion, or a new trial, which it was not believed the Court would grant, and sentence has probably been pronounced.

Meanwhile the repeal association act vigorously continues its deliberations and collections of rent. At the meeting on the 15th ult. Mr. O'Connell intimated his intention, as soon as the presents were over, to bring forward his plan for the renewed agitation of Repeal. The leaders of the cause, he observed, would certainly be in opinion, be sent to gaol, but Government would nevertheless fail in the object of these prosecutions, if they fail in damping the repeal agitation. He then exhorted the people to peace and perseverance.

Information is wanted of Robert Buckley, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather dark complexion and pretty stout—when left his home in Monroe, Middlesex co. last August. It is feared he is deranged, and his wife and his family are very anxious to hear from him. Address the Editor of the Freeonian, New Brunswick, N. J.

Theatre in New Jerusalem.—A letter from Nauvoo contains the following:

"There are about 80 masons and stone cutters engaged about the temple. It will be the most extraordinary building on the American continent. We have a regular theatre got up by the Mormons themselves. Last night the play of Pizarro went off in good style on a large audience to which about 100 were ladies. I was asked to see such an array of beauty in the new Jerusalem."

THE UNION.

Plainfield, May 27, 1844.

Congress.—On Saturday, the Senate was in session for the first Saturday during this Congress. After considerable action on pensions, the Senate went into Executive session on the Texas Treaty.

The House was not in session for the first Saturday during the present Congress.

Monday, May 20.—The Senate was mostly occupied with the Texas Annexation.

The House, in committee on the Post Office, abolished the office of special agent, 77 to 62.

In a debate on the Naval service, Mr. Hale, of N. H. took a favorable opportunity of denouncing the recently developed movement of John Tyler, in ordering a strong naval force off Vera Cruz for the benefit of Texas, which he did in a fearless and becoming manner, and his remarks appeared to be well received by a majority of those present.

Tuesday. The Senate were in Executive Session all day, on the annexation Treaty. Mr. Walker spoke in favor of the measure in reply to Mr. Benton.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported on the Bell and Jones' case, deciding that Jones is duly elected by 155 majority.

Wednesday.—The House went into Committee on the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill. An amendment was adopted providing that not more than half the annual appropriation shall be expended during the first six months.

Thursday.—In Senate, a bill was passed for the payment of cancelled Treasury Notes, in the hands of innocent holders.

Mr. McDuffie submitted a Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas, by both Houses.

The Senate went into Executive Session to resume the annexation discussion.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider a motion to print resolutions for the annexation of Texas, 75 to 99.

The House then went into committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill, which was reported to the House. The naval spirit ration has been abolished! All corporal punishment has been abolished. $50,000 were appropriated for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp. Any misappropriation of fund is punishable by

prisonment from 1 to 5 years, and to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill passed.

Friday.—In Senate, the bill to suppose the Post Office was passed.

Also the Fortification Bill, as amended yesterday by the House.

Then went into Executive Session.

In the House, a motion that the rules be suspended to consider the bill organizing a government for Oregon was rejected.

Constitution Convention

The Convention met Monday afternoon, but as there was no business before it, it adjourned, to enable the committees to progress in their business.

Of the proceedings of Tuesday we have no report.

On Wednesday, the report on the future amendments of the Constitution was debated all day, in committee of the whole.

The same debate occupied the Convention all day Thursday. The subject in dispute was whether to authorize a majority or two-thirds of the Legislature to propose amendments of the Constitution to the people.

Without deciding this question, the Convention, on Friday passed to the discussion of the qualifications of voters.

Two columns of Friday's Newark Daily Advertiser are occupied with the dissent of some 20 members of the State Educational Society from the adoption of Webster's School Dictionary as the standard for the Common Schools of the State, and also the reply of a special committee appointed for that purpose. Both the dissent and reply are substantiated by many distinguished names.

Most of our readers are probably aware that about nine months since a state educational society was formed to promote the interests of common school. The society is composed principally of teachers although we find among the list of its members and officers some of the leading public men of the state. All its acts are, of course, wholly advisory, but the hope is by a discussion and consultation to throw so much light before the minds of teachers and parents as in a great degree to change public opinion and to make this advice eventually but the voice of public opinion. It has begun a noble work and has thus far given us a good hope for the future. The first object is, so far as it can be done by recommendation, to secure a uniformity in text books throughout the state: the second is, by adjourning its meetings quarterly to the county seats or other central places in each county of the state and there discussing the best methods of teaching, the internal arrangement of schools, and the construction of school houses, to effect a radical change for the better in our school system.

Three meetings have been held, two at New Brunswick and one at Newark. A fourth was adjourned to Trenton, on Friday, the 7th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. At the first meeting a committee of five was appointed to examine all the text books in use, and to report a list for the recommendation of the Society. They reported, but as the society could not be unanimous in the adoption of the report, and the committee desired more time, four more were added, and the whole subject recommitted for a second report at Newark, the 1st of March last. A list was submitted with Webster's Dictionary at the head. This book after an able debate of a day and a half was adopted by a small majority, and several members asked permission to bring in the dissent we have referred to. The time having been so far consumed the spelling book was referred to the next meeting. One series of readers only, "Worcester's" and some single books on which the Society were quite unanimous, were adopted. The subjects of Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c. were referred to the June meeting. It is expected to be a full one, and we trust that every teacher who can will be present.

We take the liberty to state that the Society has never appointed any agent whatever, to act in its behalf, although some few have been trying to introduce books by representing that they act under the sanction of the Society. The cause of Common Schools is one of the most important which can engage the attention of the community. It is far reaching in its results, and the ground of action should be common to all with no deception, no dissension. We trust that harmony, prudence and zeal may characterize all the meetings of the society, that in the common interest of all may be found the best interests of each.

The Annual Convention of Superintendents of Common Schools of New York met last week, and passed resolutions favorable to the abolition of corporal punishment in schools, so far as practicable, and also commending the reading of the Bible, or select portions of it, daily.

True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to the rules of right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do any thing that is opposite to the humor of the company. True modesty avoids every thing that is criminal; false modesty every thing that is unfashionable.

Curious Signs.—In Spring street, is the following curious sign: "Washing and Ironing and going out to days work, done in the back room."

Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good humored, are very useful in the world —they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper among all who dwell around them.

An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil hours, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's mourning.

Place no confidence in imaginary prosperity—never venture beyond your depth—live within your means—think of making a living not a fortune; look ahead—take care for the rainy days—be prudent—be temperate—be humble.

At an entertainment given by the new Governor of Connecticut, one of the guests who was sipping lustily at the first glass of ice cream he had ever seen, approached a person whom he supposed connected with the family, and with a sort of "I'll keep shady" air, wispered, "your cream here as you call it, is sweetened first rate—but I guess you didn't know it was froze, did ye?"

At Bingshampton, the first week of navigation, $1180 10 were received in tolls—an amount almost equal to the tolls received from the Chenango canal at that place during the first six years of the existence of the work.

A correspondent of the Boston Citizier says that "Mr. Tyler will now run as a Texas candidate." We heartily hope that Woodwill so run as to reach that happy country Wood. *Gaz*

"Have you read Case's Texas tactic,
"Yes—and a statesman as he, Wo
Would show his character the better
To write his name without the C."

—Prov Jour.

A cast-iron pulpit has been erected in the Jewish Synagogue, Suel street, Liverpool. This is said to be the first regular pulpit erected in a Jewish place of worship in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Wisdom, Care and Attention—These words cannot be too often brought before the public, especially at a season of the year subject to so many vicissitudes and changes. Yet, strange as it may seem, there are many who are careless and indifferent, and the consequence is, they soon contract disease, and suffer severely for their neglect. Purify the blood—drive from the system all the humors that may be disposed to lurk in it—remove undue biliary secretions, and keep the bowels moderately open, or you there is no danger of accident.

Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills being compose dot substances which have a strong direct and beneficial influence upon the system, and the best calculated of any medicine to purify and shield from danger. They should be in every family, and on no account be neglected.—The most eminent medical men now recommend them in their practice, and highly extol their virtues. Again we say, be wise, careful and attentive.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

☞ *The following fact needs no comment.*

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For asthma, coughs, colds, shortness of breath wheezing, and soreness of the lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send the certificate to the agent, whom I do not know, only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted. A. WILLIAMS,

Counsellor at Law, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWELL,
Vicar General of New York.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

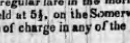
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jn. L. Frazee, $2,09; B. Ward, ,88; Essex County, per Z. Webster, Esq. ,75; J. O. Maneriac, ,75: Wm. I. Moore, ,75; A. M. Webster, Esq. ,75.

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst. Cornelius T. Hoagland, to Sarah Van Boren, both of Millstone.

New Jersey Whig St te Convention, Wednesday, May 20th, at Trent n.



The New Jersey Railroad having reduced their fare to $1 from Elizabethtown to Trenton and returning, to leave Elizabethtown at 8½, A. M. Persons attending the Convention will be charged their regular fare in the morning train, leaving Plainfield at 5½, on the Somerville Road, and return free of charge in any of the Trains on Thursday.

May 27, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super sand.		4 72
	Ohio,	5 25
	Rye Flour,	3 25
	Indian Meal,	2 69
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		1 05
	Rye,	71
	Corn, 56 lb	53
	Oats,	30

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Fresh Teas.

TEA Leetle better than the best ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, is having been proved. Also Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings Also—Extra Superior Tea for 6, 7, 8, and 9 do. May 20. H. A. CORY.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound. ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 5 shillings For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
2 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balsorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—**One Case,**

1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 3d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balsorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WOOL CARDING.

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices, viz:

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, FLAT ROLLS of all qualities made of Wool for sale; or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the rear or part of the village now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

For Rent.

THE Rooms adjoining the Post Office, at present occupied by Miss Edgar. Possession the 1st of July.

May 20. J. W. CRAIG.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings. Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. E. A. CORY.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balsorines —a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Brilings, Gambroons, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by
April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.
WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing; yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.
March 25, 1844.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishing Over Coats. *To Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

Removes superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 6 00
An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor H. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

PARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into Co-partnership under the style of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as orders from colleges, schools and individuals, for copies of European Works in all languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms; and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring the best editions.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

TEXAS.

Its Geography, Natural History and Typography

in a Series of Letters to a Friend. By WILLIAM KENNEY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $18 per hundred.

The Book of British Ballads.

Edited by T. C. Hall, with preliminary remarks to each ballad, and an introduction by PARK BENJAMIN. Price 50 cents, or $33 a hundred.

Puss in Boots, Rendered into rhyme by Mrs. F. S. Osgood. With Twelve Illustrations by Otto Speckter—drawn on Stone by George Endicott; being an exact copy of the London edition. 1 Vol. Small Quarto, bound in English cloth, Stamped and Lettered in Gold, and with Silt Leaves—Price $1—20 per ct. discount to the Trade.

Mesmerism and its Opponents

With a narrative of cases, by George Sandjey, Jr. M. A. 1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cts. $16 per hund.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE,

From the Patriarchal age to the present time, by John Kitto, Editor of the Pictorial Bible, The Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, &c. Illustrated by Wood Cuts. 1 Vol. Duodecimo, bound in cloth—Price 50 cents, or $33 per hundred.

THE DUTIES OF MARRIED LIFE,

By Dr. A. Comb, Author of the Celebrated Essays. Small duodecimo, bound in muslin—Price 25 cents, or $16 a hundred.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hugo Reid, Edited by Mrs. Kirkland—(Mary Clavers,) Author of "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" "Forest Life," &c. 1 Vol. duodecimo.

RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG.

May 6, 1844. 68 John-st. New York.

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE **BARD OF AVON** *Ever Published!*

EDITED BY THE

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

AND

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

who will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the public the publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are among the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combines with the highest merits of art and taste such a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the advantages of both illustrations of these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

——"who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke,"

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir*, whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other advice and assistance in other details of art as his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck*.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the reader from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare, has enabled us to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier, and the text made of the old folios and quartos has been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending arguments.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection.—These notes will also contain as much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But as any comments by upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, passions, philosophy. The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
236 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 12 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly supplied with the numbers as they appear, and exchange for their papers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Egnor, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex, will offer at Public Vendue at the house of John W. Laug, in Plainfield on Saturday, the 25th day of June ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, One Lot of land lying on Second street, containing about one quarter of an acre, and about one quarter of an acre on William street, all in the village of Plainfield, being the property of the late Simeon Egnor, deceased.

Conditions and attendance by

MORRIS F. RANDOLPH, Administrator.

May 13, 1844.—tw*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities, the most active principles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, adapted to all constitutions, for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood and all other Chronic complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Inflamation, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the morbific matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately release you from so suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Shoulders, Hips and Small of the Back,

attended with swelling or inflamation, *or Stitches in the Side,*

HE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Melancholy of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsey,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce and nurture such diseases as Cholera, Yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Bercfula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully developed in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Cholic,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Lining in the Throat,

Dysentery, Hysterics, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which in a manner occasioned the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. Rheumatic Affections, Cancers or Humors*, on the ingredients of which they are composed, enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they will not cramp nor weaken the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for *children*, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary effects will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being of a vegetable nature, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

MOST POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

Price for sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—38 Broadway,

Philadelphia—1 Ledger Buildings,

Boston—Marlboro' Chapel,

and by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this County.

Plainfield—Stores of Laug & Cowell,

Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson,

Brooklyn—Nelson Wescott,

New Market—Israel D. Cowell,

New Durham—Daniel C. Tappen,

Somerville—S. M. Freeman,

Weasle Swamp—Charles Clark,

Rahway—John Peppin,

Bonehead—S. S. Carhart,

Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell,

Stone Mills—Noah Drake,

Washington Valley—Silas M. Drake,

Union Village—Peter Terbush.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 238 Broadway—*Sole Agent for the Proprietor of the Vegetable Extract Pills.*

June 9, 1843.—1y

Surrogate's Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Shotwell, Executors &c. of Elias Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims, against the said estate, and all such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said Executors.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said Executors do give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from this time by setting up such notice in one of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this state. And also that creditors neglecting to exhibit to this or her said demand or claim, in said proof of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action against the said Executors.

A. V. P. SUTPHEN Clerk

April 22d, 1844. 15 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Enicks, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, in the world, now used. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel are requested to call and by applying to ABELGREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has saved 40 bushels in the 24 hours more, and can saw 100 feet in 12 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but no old prices will be allowed after the first of Nov. if cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick. I employed physicians to attend me for my Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, shortness of breath, and pain in my side. I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I was confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians in the vicinity that I could conveniently. I tried a great many other things both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced taking it; after I had taken a few doses I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys; I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of yellow matter, and a large portion of the whole substance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better. I then found for several days, something start and tackle in my throat, which upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling gristle or cartilage. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me until the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and now new cleared out from out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to exercise myself—I have worked on the farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

I was sick the first summer 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper idea of the astonishing, wonderful, and rapid cure I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case, but I am afraid it would be tedious, and could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the afflicted, and have used several of the first summer 7 years that I have

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, County of County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, (whose name has been signed to the foregoing,) and depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of Illinois of Mr. Beekman, as above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

J. SCHENCK.

Perry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 28 9m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. BULLMAN.

H. BUNT'S,

ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is as pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not create any sickness at the Stomach nor pain at the bowels. The inventor would offer the following certificate out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and I have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in one case of a Paralytic stroke, with admirable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence.

JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1843.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to put me up 4 dozen of the cordial and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I have written you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as we had always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had baffled all medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and in my great surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health—the other is so far restored as to be comfortable. You are as agent for Mr Hunt, you wish me to state the particulars. I have none worse in my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and concretion and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effection the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the gall, becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating, with a wine glass of water, a pill will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and no family be without them.

Sept. 16, 1843. J. N. M'FARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills, and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial.

J. M'FARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in one or more cases of dyspepsia, and in cases of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR.
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER.
Green Briar, Va.	S. L. M. DEW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most substantial effect; such as Water Brash, or watery stomach, and sickness of the stomach, sick headache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of dysentery. I would recommend the above medicine particularly in that most distressing disease Sick Headache, which is termed womens complaint by children. Given under my hand, this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been afflicted with liver and stomach complaint, which had a severe cough at first, and from that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic bronchocele, and contraction of the bowels, so that I had not been able to work—when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which pills 2 or 3 were required the first one or two days in each occurrence, but 2 bottles have been taking his medicines about three or four weeks, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pills sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separate, and in cases of Dyspepsia and of costiveness it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the disease is removed. To prevent imposition I have had for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

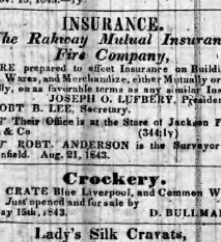
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at, all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution

JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co (34tly)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by

May 15th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by Sept 17, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 15th of March, 1844,

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M., by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M., by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the Railroad cars, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that may be ready. Elizabethtown Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $30 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $36 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with w ms, when some other cause has been supposed. Tried by all doctors that scarce a man, woman, or child in ten but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said worms have caused fever, scorbutus, or some other alarming disease, when if the case was not worms, they scarcely could not be any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use that which will do no harm, and save the possibility of doing without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. M. GOULD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, and the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and nothing of the appetite. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in a couple a month.

Several years in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, N. Y. worms to the highest extent, and were all carried off rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the astonishing effects of bringing away the immensity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

SO GREATLY IN NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given to her, and in a few days her cheeks were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, when she was soon well and restored to health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to get rid of worms, and was about to give up in despair. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous instances of the like nature could be quoted to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an incredible quantity of worms. The dose is small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is needless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge signature engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

☞ All persons having any just demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoes, hats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, feed, &c. &c. and all persons having any demands and all other demands against me, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves to the trouble to pay at their accounts, but which convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 26, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical men, could get no relief. The highest reputation in this country to see the disease proved nearly fatal to life Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the breast, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. B. SMITH.

☞ William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitle to the full confidence of the public.

E. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored, figured and Plain Silks, a few of each only, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are labouring under affliction, nor do we wish to exaggerate more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various preparations of tar have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by the most eminent of the faculty, that for the effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most skilful Remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been abandoned.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been with unbounding success. Indeed, we do not acknowledge the proper boundaries of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly called debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also restores the and strengthens the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is usually efficacious in Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases in which it has done

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the following instance.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attendance that could be procured, but these remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally streaked with blood, and at length this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated more freely, the cough was greatly repressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her loose, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DESIRE STRETCHED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be strictly correct.

E. C. WALTERS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 8th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform those that may wish to know the truth, how much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. They will please give the next two bottles more for

THY friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and had tried various remedies without relief, and was under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got out bottle from a neighbor of mine who was using it, and found it to be a wonderful relief from what I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

REBECCA HORNER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, suffered long and painful, and all hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough frequent pains in the head, and had been confined to her bed for eight days for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir:—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which was old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, and was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam, and in a few days was so far recovered as to be able to walk about the house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe that his signature is on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 31 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 195 Pulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dr. LEWIS GRAHAM. Price—$1 per bottle.

Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
81 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known cure, perfect and warranted cure for the above mentioned disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tasnin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. The cheap oils and Barsten by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller, at 38 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 63 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in no matter of fact may be applied to the hair very light; the first application will color it of a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep the hair any shade of perfect black. It will not possess the appearance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chitta,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad, $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 38 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quick est cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the wholesale trade.

Jan. 1st, 1844—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of some of the most distressing complaints, to which human nature is subject, those only have experienced immediate relief by its use, can testify. This by the urgent solicitation of those from other parts, the Publisher,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the author of the present proprietor, and has been derived from an original recipe now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions; and under my own signature in the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves's Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Amber's Patent by
April 8 WEBSTER & MARSH

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 *FULTON STREET, New York,*

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS,
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Bilbo Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Coldbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Huche Wood,
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Wood,	Barbary Root,
		Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Ceroons, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT-AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of tumors on the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 156 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTREDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, in curing all Fever Sores of the worst and most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Chronic, or Acute Sores in the throat, Agues in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve. of a fever sore which had perforated the muscles and bone through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Watson, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint, the surgeons declared that the nail could not be taken out, and Drs. Wilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The ingredients of which most diseases arise, originin a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, spleen, and all wasting affections. As a counsellor only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOS. M. RIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1845.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the use of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Shores & Wilson, Bonden Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Riggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Traitor's Prayer.

By J. G. Whittier.

She rose from her delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer.
Her snow white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid,
The folded lines on her breast,
Just swelling with the charms it hid,
And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and snowy foot,
Whose step upon the earth did press
Like a new snow-flake white and mute;
She bowed that slight and matchless form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.
O, God, if souls schooled as these,
Need daily mercy from thy throne;
If she upon her bended knees,
Our holiest and our purest one;
She with a face so pure and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light;
If she with these soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her young years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee,
What far, far deeper need have we!
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven?

The Last of the Serpents.

Sure, everybody has heard tell of the blessed St. Patrick, and how he drove the serpents, and all manner of venemous things, out of Ireland. But there was one old serpent who was too cunning to be talked out of the country, and made to drown himself. Saint Patrick didn't well know how to manage this fellow, who was making great havoc till at last he bethought himself and got a strong iron chest made with nine bolts upon it.

So one fine morning he takes a walk to where the serpent, who didn't like the saint in the least, began to hiss and show his teeth like anything.—"O," says St. Patrick, says he, "where's the use of making such a piece of work about a gentleman like myself coming to see you? 'Tis a nice house that I have got made for you again the winter: for I am going to civilize the whole country, man and beast," says he "and you can come and look at it whenever you please; and 'tis myself will be glad to see you."

The serpent hearing such smooth words, thought that though St. Patrick had driven all the rest of the serpents into the sea, he meant no harm to him. So the serpent walks fair and easy up to see him and the house he was speaking about. But when he saw the nine great bolts upon the chest, he thought he was betrayed and was for making off with himself as fast as ever he could.

"'Tis a nice warm house you see," says St. Patrick, "and 'tis a good friend I am to you."

"I thank you kindly, St. Patrick, for your civility," says the serpent, "but I think its too small for me,"—meaning it for an excuse—and away he was going.

"Too small!" says St. Patrick, "stop if you please," says he; "you're out in that any how. I'm sure 'will fit you completely: and I'll tell you what," says he, "I'll bet you a gallon of beer," says he, "that if you will only try to get in, there'll be plenty of room for you."

The serpent was as thirsty as he could be with his walk, and 'twas great joy to him the thought of doing St. Patrick out of the gallon of porter; so, swelling himself up as large as he could, in he got to the chest, all but a little of his tail. "There now," says he, "I've won the gallon, for you see the house is too small for me, for I can't get in my tail;" when what does St Patrick do, but come behind the great lid of the chest and putting his two hands to it, down he slaps it with a great noise. When the rogue of a serpent saw the lid coming down, in went his tail like a shot, for fear of being whipped off him, and St. Patrick began at once to secure the nine iron bolts.

"O! murder! Won't you let me out, St. Patrick?" says the serpent. "I've lost the bet fairly, and I'll pay you the gallon like a man."

"Let you out, my darling?" says St. Patrick, "to be sure I will, by all manner of means, but you see I havn't time now, so you must wait until to-morrow." And so he took the iron chest, with the serpent in it, and pitched it into the lake here, where it is to this hour, for certain, and 'tis the serpent struggling down at the bottom that makes the bubbles upon it. Many is the living man, continued Pickot, besides myself, has heard the serpent crying out from within the chest, under the water. "Is it to-morrow, yet? Is it to morrow yet?"

Which to be sure, it never can be. And that is the way St. Patrick settled the last of the serpents. But there was another serpent after that who took passage on board a ship, and came all the way from Arabia and sent to Ireland. For St. Patrick did not kill the serpents off the island, but only those that were there. Whether this was the same kind or not, I will leave our readers to judge. He had a great long mouth, and a most voracious appetite for he swallowed up farms houses, cattle, and sometimes whole villages; and he made the green isle a most wretched looking place.

This serpent was very prolific; his progeny was scattered all over the country, and every now and then you would see their smoking houses, and if you dare venture in, you would see lots of little serpents all coiled up ready to jump at you. And when it was dark they would crawl out, and go about the country, casting out their saliva of death all about them. They became so numerous at last it was dangerous to travel even in the day time, for they became so bold that they would get round your legs, and trip you up, and leave you sprawling in the mud.—Father Mathew came along one day, and says he, "What are you about here, Mr. Serpent? What have you thrown that man in the gutter for?"

"None of your business," says the serpent, "he was in my way, and I tripped him up, and you had better let me alone, or I will trip you up."

"You saucy reptile," cried Father Mathew, and with that he gave him a kick and sent him headlong over the fence. "I'll fight you till I die but what I will kill every soul of you. You have no business in our country, and you shall quit it in short order." So Father Mathew gets a piece of paper, and signs a declaration of war against the serpent, and goes all about and gets others to sign it too. So after awhile he gets a great many of his friends together, and pitches battle against the serpent. It was a bloody time I tell you, for at it they went. The serpents hissed and blew clouds of smoke all over the island, and they thought they could smoke Father Mathew out. But he was no use, their fires all went out; and the hiss'ng was fainter and fainter till at last you could hear no hiss, and see only now and then a straggling smoke. Father Mathew conquered, and they are going to have a great funeral one of these days, and bury all the serpents in the sea. They mean to exterminate him, and leave not so much as a piece of his tail.

A Coral Church.

In the Missionary Herald for May, Mr. Hitchcock, one of the Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, under date of August, 1843, gives an interesting account of the liberality of the native Christians in the erection of a new church for the worship of God. We notice it for the sake of showing their self-denying example. If the same spirit of Christian liberality were manifested by American Christians in proportion to their means, few churches would remain in debt, and the Treasury of the American Board would have no ground of alarm for fear its missionary operations must be curtailed and stations given up.

Our new meeting house has demanded a large portion of my energies, both body and mind. This work has prospered thus far: indeed, it has exceeden my best hopes respecting it. Our people, poorer than beggars—as most of them are, have done nobly. Last year, they subscribed and paid about one hundred and thirty dollars in cash, besides nearly one hundred more, which they obtained for wood and other articles. The same has been gathered together since—the seventy dollars by making mats, and never ceasing, however, more than six or eight cents a week. They will subscribe between two and three hundred dollars this year; which I hope will be mostly paid before we enter our new house.

The walls of the house are composed of coral and the common stone of the Island; they are thirty inches thick, seventeen and a half feet high above the basement story, sixty feet long, and fifty wide, and are now ready for the roof which I hope will be raised in two weeks from this time. It will have a semi circular gallery opposite the pulpit. Mr. Smith has obtained about a hundred dollars from his people towards defraying the cost of the building. The collection of the timber has been a difficult task, and has most of it been done by a part of the congregation, ten miles distant which comes to the station for worship every other Sabbath.

When I consider how willing the poor people are to contribute of what they now have, and how patiently they labor for the cause of God, I cannot but think what they would do, under the influence of the same spirit, were they possessed of the resources of American Christians. I suppose that such a house as we are erecting, could not be built by contract short of $4000, probably $4500. If no unexpected hindrance prevent, we hope to dedicate it on the first of January, which will be about ten months from the commencement of the work.

The reader cannot fully appreciate the foregoing statements respecting the labor and money expended upon this building, without recalling the declaration of Mr. Hitchcock published in the August Herald, that "much of the money has been obtained by transporting fire wood across the channel to Lahaina—twenty miles distant, in canoes, they carry 7 sticks to a load on an average, and sell them for eight cents a stick."

Beside the new meeting house at the station the people at Ralamaula have put up a fine native house of worship, about eighty feet by twenty five. They have also built us a dwelling house. I spent four days with them, in company with my family, several weeks ago. I is 2500 feet at least above the level of the ocean about seven miles from the shore, and two miles from the precipice which falls down to the other side of the Island—it unites therefore in one congregation the people of the two sides. I have been visiting several stations to constitute a separate church, and to administer the sacrament there but I have been prevented by ill health. Oh for a fellow laborer that when my health fails the work need not stop.

Arkansas Court Scene—"Judge, the fellers are all here now; let's open court," said a man in a calico suit, (shirt, pantaloons and jacket,) as the door was thrown open, and some twelve or thirteen promiscuous looking persons were marshalled into the old barn.

It was about noonday, and all the morning had been ornamentally obscured by a soaking shower. The complainant, defendant, witnesses, and all in any way connected with the case, had travelled several miles to find this only spot in a large region where justice was assumed to be under legal distribution.

Into the county court they came, all soaking wet, and nearly every man with a bad segar in his mouth. Two or three were very drunk, and lay down on the boxes and benches about the place to go to sleep. One man had thought enough to kindle a fire, gathering such materials as was at hand, and thought that the rest of the party gathered, to get themselves partially dry. It was a September day, and though not very cold, a dry jacket was much more comfortable than a wet one.

"Who opens the case?" said the Judge, as he turned over an empty box made to carry dry goods, and lying useless in the corner of the place.

A fellow standing before the fire, turned round and said—"Why judge if you mean that dry goods case, its open already."

Then there was a laugh, and as the judge sat down another man asked the judge if he was a-going to keep the prisoner's box all to himself.

The deputy constable then said, he'd be blamed if the court shouldn't be kept in order, ordering at the same time, the judge to give him a segar.

The counsel for the plaintiff next came forward and was about commencing an eloquent address, when the judge stopped him in a familiar way, expressing an immediate necessity for a chew of tobacco.

"I don't chew, judge," said the attorney.

"I know you don't," replied the judge.

The defendant then stepped forward and politely supplied the judge with tobacco.

After this the trial went on, and an accompaniment of most ludicrous incidents prevailed.

One of the witnesses, when wanted, was so sound asleep on a bench, that two lawyers and a constable with their united efforts, couldn't wake him. When at last aroused, he told the whole court to go to pot, and lay down to go to sleep again.

An old sow rooted the door open and came grunting into court, surrounded by her brood of squalling pigs.

"Drive her out!" was the instantaneous decision of the judge.

"Have mercy on the widow and the fatherless!" exclaimed a hiccupping drunken fellow, who was laying on the floor.

"Judge," said the counsel for defendant, "your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and lu ible a member of society. The case is perfectly plain, and I know your learning and lucid intellect pierced through it at the first glance. For me to argue would not only be a waste of my own time, but an insult to your penetration. Much regret he said, but nothing is intended. Before any other judge I would lay down the rules of law, but here I know they have been deeply studied and wisely understood. I look around and behold an humble house of logs yet I see before me the spirit of truth—the unpurchaseable distribution of law and the old testament rises before my mental vision, proud and beautiful as a majestic temple of justice."

"Judge, I have a bottle of prime old Monongahela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"Verdict for the defendant," exclaimed the judge.

Dr. Adam Clarke.—"A thatched cabin in the village of Moybeg, in the north of Ireland was the birth place of Adam Clarke, and his inheritance was the untiring determination of his country—"poverty." The labors of the field added strength to a frame by nature vigorous and the most meagre system of education that any civilized country extended to its people was his intellectual lot. But this state of things did not appear to obstruct his destiny, on the contrary his easy victory over all difficulties tigrous out his character into a bolder relief. Adam Clarke, having attained the age of nine was admitted, through the kindness of John Wesley to a place in Kingswood College, near Bristol, where he added but little to his stock of learning but it was here, while digging at the garden that he turned up a gold half guinea, which he hid out in the purchase of a Hebrew Grammar. And it was in the smiling accident circumstance, much more than in his meeting with the founder of Methodism, that the acquirements and fame of Dr. Clarke originated, for however his learned Commentary may excite admiration and present to his name amongst the celebrated divinity scholars of the age, it is, and ever will be, for the variety and extent of his knowledge of Oriental languages and literature that he will no longer lead an unassuming part of the fountain of the great fabric was the Hebrew Grammer of which he became the owner so fortuitously.—*Fisher's Colonial Magazine.*

It Won't Do.—It won't do for a young lady to presume that more than a third of the gentlemen who shew her pointed attention have honest distant idea of marrying her.

It wont do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him because she treats him civilly, or she has virtually engaged herself to him because she has always endured his company.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone post unless he ascertains beforehand that his head is the hardest.

Death by Lightning at Elizabethtown.—Much and general feeling was produced in Elizabeth Town last evening, by the intelligence that Benjamin Seaman, a venerable citizen of some 70 years was killed by lightning during the thunder shower late in the afternoon. He was standing in the door contemplating the grandeur of the elements when he was struck dead by a bolt, which perforated, the upper part of the house like a bullet, and passed off through the cellar where the earth was slightly disturbed. Mr. S's hat and clothes were torn, but no mark was left upon his person. He was an honored member and office bearer of the Episcopal Church, and society suffers a loss in his death. —*Newark Adv. May 27.*

Great Fire in New Orleans.

Ten Squares laid in Ashes—Two or Three Hundred Houses Burned!—New Orleans papers of the 19th inst. bring accounts of a most disastrous fire in that city the day previous. The following is from the Picayune:

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the North western corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drouth, so that nothing checked the onward progress of the devouring elements. The fireman assembled immediately; but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutter, their attempts at first were rendered utterly unavailing.

The wind fortunately blew in the direction towards the swamp; had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. The attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

To save their furniture was all that the unfortunate residents of this section could hope to achieve, and even in this they were many of them disappointed. No sooner did they move their effects to some house which they hoped was out of reach of the devouring element, than the flames were upon them; and they could only save themselves by flight. In the way the fire raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme, Marais, Villere and Robertson, to Claiborne street, in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none are now standing save the Maison De Sante in Mr. Stone's Hospital and a few houses along Common street.

At one time it was feared that the Charity Hospital would be destroyed, and it was a sorrowful sight to see its numerous inmates peering from the windows at the broad lake of destruction raging before them; but fortunately the flames, although they leaped, roared and crackled in every direction, did not cross Common street. The Maison de Sante was saved, but not until its inmates had been removed. At this point which is near the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, the firemen directed their strongest energies, and fortunately were successful. The only water they could obtain from the first was drawn from the gutters, the plugs at the different hydrants being permitted to run from the breaking out of the fire.

To attempt to picture the scene, while the fierce element was raging at its wildest were impossible. Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke and flame and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, groceries—in short every thing that could be saved in the hurry—was seen piled and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their little stores.

At a little past 4 o'clock, the fire had spent itself for the want of further food. Hundreds of citizens have been left without shelter, and the loss unfortunately falls mostly upon poor but industrious families, many of whom owned the small but comfortable dwellings in which they resided. Along Canal street, between Treme and Robertson streets stood a number of large elegant and costly brick residences, all of which are destroyed. Their blackened walls are some of them still standing; but as on the other parts of the burnt district, the houses were mostly of wood, nothing now greets the eye of the beholder save an immense forest of chimneys—all else being burnt smooth with the ground.

From 250 to 300 houses were destroyed.

The number of sufferers by the fire is estimated at 400, the loss of property at half a million of dollars. It is said a little girl was buried in the trunk of a house in Jackson street, and burned to death. The citizens have appointed relief committees to solicit aid for the sufferers.

Fire at Williamsburg—Disgraceful Riot.—The steam planing mill at Williamsburg was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, May 26. Among the engines present, says the Brooklyn Eagle, were Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 12 of Brooklyn, and No. 40 from New York. During the fire a fight broke out between these last. On returning from the fire, No 2 of Williamsburg and 12 of Brooklyn got into a fight in which several persons were beaten and an officer wounded in the wrist. One young man was knocked senseless, and cruelly and brutally beaten while down.

Sudden Death.—At Trenton, May 21, John Holden, while in the act of shouldering a roll of paper at the calico factory of Mr. Redmond, where he was employed as a block printer, fell dead and his family expired. In the same city on Monday, W. H. Freeman, watchmaker, retired and partook of dinner, when he complaining unwell, and laid himself down Mrs. Freeman went up stairs in and found him a corpse.

A Full and Complete Account of all the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Essex for the year ending the fourth day of May, 1844.

Receipts.

Balance in cash on hand,	$3891	56
Newark city bonds,	1600	00
Nelson's note on hand,	72	72
Aaron Young's note on hand,	120	00
Cash received for Wallace's note,	27	76
Cash received for P. Doremus's note,	25	00
A. B. & J. Crowel's note on hand,	25	00
Cash received from Sheppard & Mackrell,	50	00
Fines received from Sheriff J. B. Burnet,	82	18
Cash from fines from Wm. Garthwaite,	10	00
Cash for interest upon Newark city bonds,	48	00
Cash for tavern licenses from J. P. Jackson, Clerk,	225	00
Temporary loans from banks,	3451	76
Cash received as interest upon Newark city bonds,	48	00
Cash received from State Treasurer for inquests,	251	06
Cash received from W. Garthwaite, (rent, &c.)	136	88
Cash received from J. C. Lloyd, (fines)	10	00
Amount of county tax raised,	$12000	00
Cash from W. Garthwaite, (rent)	60	00
State Tax,	3552	00
School Fund,	2564	00
	$28,360	92

Expenditures.

Paid bond, interest and money loaned,	$4660	75
Paid cash for bridges,	5187	25
Paid members of the Board,	304	30
Paid constables attending court,	668	25
Paid cost of criminal prosecutions,	3910	91
Paid cost of elections,	677	60
Paid clerk of the Board	50	00
Paid bills of fare of members of the Board and committees,	141	16
Paid prison physician's salary,	104	00
Paid printer's account,	64	75
Paid for inquests,	207	21
Paid for repairs and fixtures of Court House and Jail, including fuel,	1165	46
Paid for ground rent and tax on County Buildings,	260	20
Paid for prisoners' board,	1471	16
Paid for lunatics sent to Bloomingdale Asylum,	414	91
Paid commission allowed County Collector on $12,407 01	388	15
Paid for distributing pamphlets, journals, &c	20	00
Paid State tax,	3552	00

Apportionment of Sch ol Fund.

Paid township of Belleville,	86	73
Paid township of Bloomfield,	112	22
Paid township of Caldwell,	127	15
Paid township of Clinton,	114	68
Paid township of Elizabeth,	227	50
Paid township of Livingston,	75	35
Paid township of New Providence,	56	11
Paid township of Newark,	1031	77
Paid township of Orange,	184	06
Paid township of Railway,	160	01
Paid township of Springfield,	124	25
Paid township of Union,	114	88
Paid township of Westfield,	214	13

Balance on hand this day, consisting of

Newark city bonds,	$1600	00
Nelson's note,	72	72
A. Young's note,	120	00
A. B. & J. Crowell's note,	25	00
Cash in hands of collector,	511	29
	$2329	01
	$28,360	92

The County owes two individuals the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and owns two bonds of the city of Newark for the same amount, ($1600) in the hands of the county collector. The County has the following property in possession, viz.

The old Court house lot on Broad st.

Two buildings on leased ground on Broad st. formerly used as a jail.

Judgment against A. Peck and his securities, $5773 51

Two notes in the hands of A. Peck, as follows:

One dated July 26, 1836, with interest, for 2626 81

Another dated April 24, 1837, with interest, for 646 37

G. R. CHETWOD, } Com-
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } mittee.

Revolution in Hayti.—While this comparatively happy country is agitated with the question of President, the people of St. Domingo are suffering the actual horrors of a bloody Revolution.

A recent arrival in New York from Hayti 14th of May, informs that Maragon, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Lausane, and Petrerder, all ports of Hayti, were in the hands of the rebels. A great number of the Mulatoes, Mustees and Quadroons had been massacred. The rebels in considerable force, were awaiting reinforcements in order to attack the Capital. In the event of its capture much blood will be shed.

The captain on the 5th May took on board of his vessel upwards of 400 women and children, and transported them to Port au Prince, to escape the fury of the rebels. The night she sailed, the consignees of the vessel came on board, as he stated that affairs were momently becoming more serious, and he was fearful there would be an indiscriminate massacre.

The Convention of New Jersey is proceeding with its work of framing a Constitution. A bill of rights has been reported, which embodies the largest liberty.

We think we perceive a tendency to excessive talk among members—which will not be diminished when that the Newark Daily has, as we perceive, made arrangement for the daily publication of the debates. T is will, or we mistake the matter, prove a great evil.—*N. Y. America.*

The papers from the interior of Arkansas are filled with details of the ravages occasioned by the floods in the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, Salane and White rivers.

GLEANINGS.

The Liverpool Mails.—The contract between the proprietors of the Cunard line of steamers and the British Government, for the conveyance of the mails, semi-monthly, between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, has been renewed for ten years.

Time Keepers.—A single manufactory in the city of New York, makes furnishes and sells, every week, one thousand clocks, all good, and as it is said, "keeping excellent time." There are a great many of the clock factories in the country; and it appears to us, the article will be so multiplied that there will not be enough for them all to do—there will not be time enough for them all to keep.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Rev. Asahel Nettleton, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, Conn. died at his residence May 16th. His health had been failing for some years. He was the author or compiler of several publications, the most important of which, taking into view its immense circulation, is the "Village Hymns."

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—The medical preparations of the Messrs. Sands of this city are generally known throughout the country; and the general virtues of their Sarsaparilla in removing a great variety of serious complaints, are so thoroughly understood as to need no further mention. We have known several instances in which their virtue has been conclusively shewn; and we have no doubt that it is one of the most efficacious, as well as most pleasant medicines ever prepared.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Population of the Mississippi Valley.—We see it stated in the Louisville "Statistical Register," that in 1840 the population living on the waters of the Mississippi, and the Lakes, and Gulf of Mexico, within the present limits of the United States, exceeded the population of the Atlantic slope by 766,485 persons; the excess being nearly equal to the population of Kentucky, and greater than that of Massachusetts.

A detachment of farmers bound for Illinois, arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday via the canal, from Schuylkill county, Pa. somewhere among the coal regions, in an ark built for the occasion. They have navigated their boat all the way by water.

Texas.—It is said that 6000 Prussians have, through their agents, purchased a large tract of land in Texas, and also contemplate planting a colony in Virginia. Heretofore nearly the whole of this class of persons have settled in Wisconsin and this change in their destination is as strange as it is unexpected.

The Presbyterian congregations of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, and St. Andrew's, Coburg, have decided on throwing off all connection with the church of Scotland with a view to joining the Free church.

The Nashville Union contains a second letter from Gen. Jackson, on the Texas question, in which he states that his views have undergone no change in the light which the subject has received from the recent letters of Mr. Van Buren and other prominent citizens. He discusses the subject at some length, and concludes as follows:

—"I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration without a view of the disclosures since made; and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power.

Sabbath Quietude.—Our new city government gives daily earnest of its determination to fulfill the expectations of the citizens in those minor matters of police regulation which have been so long and so shamefully neglected. There was a very general closing of the drinking shops yesterday, and in some of the wards neither a street stall nor a tippling house was open for carrying on business. The Mayor we are told, was noticed perambulating divers streets, before church time in the morning, again between the services, and again toward evening; seeing with his own eyes, doubtless, that the Sunday officers were earning their pay by doing their duty—This is a good beginning; and our hopes are stronger than ever that after awhile we shall live in a quiet, orderly, well regulated city.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. of Monday last.*

Another marvellous change, and one which was most urgently needed, has been effected at the steamboat landings. On arriving at the wharf yesterday from New Haven, we were surprised to find that the gang of hack men and loafers usually encountered on such occasions, pushing and bawling and sometimes fighting, to the great annoyance of passengers, were nowhere to be seen. On further examination we perceived that each hackman, cartman, &c. was at his vehicle, and the loafers were absent altogether. Public officers were stationed here and there, and the most perfect order was preserved. —*Jour. of Com.*

American Skill.—A new Spring bonnet has been adopted by the ladies of court as the greatest novelty of the season. It is called the Neapolitan Bonnet, and, strange to say, it is the product of Brother Jonathan over the water. Its weight is only 2 oz; and its elasticity is such, that no bruises can derange its shape. But its greatest novelty consists in having an alabaster semi-transparency, which by throwing a side-light upon the features, gives them that indescribable softness of expression which the Italian ladies obtained by lighting up their rooms with lamps, reflecting through vases of oriental alabaster.

The Leghorne, Florence, and other chapeaux of the old world must now, it appears, give place to the more beautiful productions of the new.

Well, who will now say that Jonathan is not a man of taste and refinement when he thus bears off the palm from our Parisian neighbors. —*London Court Journal.*

THE UNION

Plainfield, June 3, 1844.

The Corner-Stone of the Church edifice now being erected by the Plainfield Presbyterian Church and Congregation, will be laid on Thursday, of this week, 6th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn.

Democratic National Convention!

The Convention met at Baltimore on Monday last, and had a stormy time of it, so much so that the delegates were unable to agree upon their candidates until the close of the third day. On Monday, the first motion of importance was, to adopt the rules of former like assemblages—which includes one that the nominee of the convention must receive a two-thirds' vote to be duly nominated. The friends of Mr. Van Buren opposed this, declaring that none of the candidates could obtain two-thirds of the votes. Tuesday, after an animated debate, the two thirds' rule was adopted, 148 to 116. The officers of the convention were appointed:—H. B. Wright, of Penn. President—25 Vice Presidents including Joseph Edsell, of N. J.—4 Secretaries, including G. A. Vroom, of N. J.

Tuesday afternoon the balloting commenced. 266 voted as follows: Van Buren 146, Cass 83, Johnson 24, Calhoun 6, Buchanan 4, Woodbury 2, Stewart 1. Van Buren's majority over all others 26, but not having two-thirds it was declared no choice. Seven ballotings were held during the afternoon, Mr. Van Buren's vote constantly decreasing. The 7th ballot stood thus: Van Buren 99, Cass 123, Buchanan 22, Calhoun 1.

On Wednesday morning, the balloting was resumed, and the 8th ballot, including the 7 of the day previous stood as follows: Van Buren 104, Cass 114, Calhoun 2, Polk 44, Buchanan 2. The Convention had become so irreconcilably divided on all the old candidates that they were all dropped, and on the 9th ballot, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, received all the votes but 15—who subsequently yielded in order to make it unanimous.

In the afternoon, SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, was nominated for the Vice Presidency, he having received on the first ballot 258 votes, to 8 for Mr. Woodbury: The convention having thus transacted the business for which it was called together, adjourned.

It would seem that Mr. Van Buren lost the nomination in consequence of his anti-Texas letter. For that cause a part of the Virginia delegation left the convention and joined the Tyler convention, and the portion which remained voted against Mr. Van Buren's interests. No delegate was present from South Carolina. The New Jersey delegation of 7 voted on the 1st ballot, Van Buren 3, Johnson 2, Cass 2.

The N. Y. Evening Post, the most respectable Democratic paper in New York if not in the Union, of Thursday evening, reviews the conduct of the convention up to the last two ballotings, which had not been received when the article was written, with this just and emphatic conclusion;

A nomination made by such means, if in fact, a nomination shall be made, could command no moral force, or be regarded as having the least authority. A nomination made by delegates in violation of the instructions of their constituents is clearly no nomination at all; no matter by what legerdemain it may be effected; it is simply an arbitrary act done by agents who transcend their instructions, and it does not bind their principals.

But we might take the ground, and it would be a perfectly fair one, that the nomination is already made. We cannot, for our parts, see what right the convention has to set aside, by an arbitrary rule, the voice of the majority acting acting according to their instructions. The people sent delegates to the convention in order to ascertain the general wish of the democratic party. This is to be known only by the votes of the greater number of those delegates, given according to the instructions they had received from the people. The first ballot was the nearest to conformity with these instructions of the whole seven. It gave Mr. Van Buren a large majority, a majority of 26. No arbitrary rule of the convention can set that expression of the public will aside.

Later.—The papers of Friday bring the intelligence that Mr. Wright could not be induced to accept the nomination as Vice President. Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was then nominated to that office.

The nomination of Mr. Polk gives much surprise to all of both parties, as he was never thought of for that high station. It appears to afford much gratification to the Whigs. As we have received no democratic papers since the nomination, we have no means of knowing the sentiments of the party in regard to it. The nomination is certainly very unfortunate for the party in this State, for with Clay and Frelinghuysen on one side, and Polk and Dallas on the other, the Whig majority in this State cannot be less by any possibility than 5000, and should it be double that, it would excite more gratification than surprise.

Dallas is not very extensively known.

A Tyler National Convention also met at Baltimore on Monday last, and in pretty strong numbers. Joel W. White, of Ct. was chosen President, and 19 Vice Presidents. John Tyler was of course nominated for the Presidency. Not agreeing on a name for the Vice Presidency the convention adjourned to Tuesday—when a committee was appointed to select one, and report in July. Adjourned sine die.

The New Jersey Whig State Convention in Trenton last Wednesday numbered from 12,000 to 15,000, and it is said was as enthusiastic as it was numerous. The New Jersey Railroad took in from East Jersey, three trains, all full, the first comprising 20 cars, the second 23, and the third the regular train. The Burlington delegation came in, in about 400 carriages. Some 30 at each from this place. The day was remarkably fine.

James Wilson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and William Pennington was nominated and chosen by acclamation President of the convention. Gov Pennington made his acknowledgments in a graceful and animated speech. A Vice President was appointed from each of the 19 counties, and 4 Secretaries.

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, which were subsequently reported, and adopted.

The following were nominated as the candidates of the Whigs of New Jersey for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:—John B. Ayerigg, of Bergen; Charles Reeves, of Gloucester; Edward Q. Keasbey, of Salem; John Emley, of Burlington; Edward Y. Rogers, of Middlesex; James Steward, of Warren: Gen. Abraham Godwin, of Passaic.

The convention was then addressed by The Butler King, of Georgia: Edward Stanley, of North Carolina; and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. Mr. Webster's eloquent speech was published in *full*, in the Courier & Enquirer the next morning, and in the Newark Advertiser in the afternoon.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was not present, but his letter in reply to the invitation was read.

Drowned, while bathing in the upper mill pond, in this place, on Saturday, the 25th of May, Daniel Haines, late of New Haven, Ct. aged about 30 years, a native of the north of Ireland. He was very industrious and prudent, by which he had acquired considerable property during the 6 or 7 years he has been in the country. He left no family, but has a sister in the country. At the time of his death, he was employed at the banking house, as a gardener.

The N. Y. Sun thus speaks of the melancholy event:

We record to day the death by drowning of an estimable young man from taking a bath before the water had yet become warm enough to warrant such a step. He was a good swimmer, but was most probably seized by severe cramps causing his untimely end. Be wary of too early bathing.

Congress.—The faces in the vicinity of the capitol and the Baltimore convention drew away away so many members, that nothing of consequence was done in either House.

Constitution Convention

Friday, May 24.—The report on the Right of Suffrage was taken up, and the 2d Tuesday in January was adopted as the time for the annual meeting of the Legislature.

A motion to amend so as to require every man to have been a citizen one year before he could vote (to prevent foreigners from voting until one year after their naturalization,) was rejected after a long debate.

The clause which excludes paupers from voting was stricken out.

Mr. Zabriskie offered an amendment to exclude students from voting who take up a transient residence for receiving an education, which after some debate was withdrawn.

An amendment was offered that laws may be made for a registration of voters; rejected.

Saturday, 25th.—The Convention was occupied in discussing the qualifications of persons to be elected to the Legislature.

Monday, May 27.—The subject before the convention on Saturday, was resumed.

An amendment was offered that none should be allowed to vote who could not read the English language—withdrawn, after some debate, in consequence of another member proposing to bring forward at some future day a clause making it obligatory on the Legislature to provide for the education of the people.

The Legislature was empowered to pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who have been convicted of bribery at elections.

A candidate for Council must be 30 years of age.

An amendment that he be a inhabitant freeholder, was lost. Also, one, that he should have been a citizen of the United States ten years.

The title of the Upper House was changed from "Legislative Council," to "Senate."

Tuesday, 28.—The debate during the forey

took was on holding the election on one day instead of two, as now, and was ably argued, but was decided. In the afternoon, a motion to hold the election only every other year was lost.

Wednesday.—The hour of meeting was changed from 10 to 9 A. M. until otherwise ordered.

The convention went into committee of the whole and took up the Bill of Rights and Privileges, which was debated all day, and the debate also occupied all day Thursday.

Friday.—The debate on the Bill of Rights was continued during the forenoon,—in the afternoon, the Report on the Executive Department was taken up.

The Temperance Advocate and Literary Repository," is the title of a quarto weekly paper of 8 pages, just commenced in Newark, by Mr. F. L. Rogers, at $1 a year. We hope it will have better success than previous temperance papers started in this county, and that it will be a means of doing much good, to that end is great need of "Temperance Advocates" in this vicinity.

Mr. Tyler has accepted the nomination of the Tyler Baltimore convention, for the Presidency, and will run for that office. The Madisonian publishes his letter of acceptance, it being more than a column in length. He says he accepts solely on account of the Texas annexation question, and if that could be accomplished in any other way, he would gladly retire to private life.

The following is an extract from a speech of James K. Polk, the democratic candidate for the Presidency, at Jackson, Tenn. April 3d, 1843 It gives his opinion on two important questions:

The difference between the course of the political party with which he (Mr. Milton Brown) acts and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of Distribution and a Protective Tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both.

The Center of a Great Country—The center of total population of the United States in 1840 was Harrison county, Virginia, 38 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, 5 miles south of Clarksburg, 21 miles north, 175 west, 127 in a straight line from Washington. The center of population has moved westward 197 miles in 50 years. The Louisville Register says: "After the next census we can point out the exact spot of government removed to the west."

Railroad from New Haven to New-York—At a meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport, held on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved that the contemplated road ought to pass through Bridgeport to Byrum river, and there connect with the Harlem road—and that the Legislature ought not to favor any other course. A memorial to that effect was adopted.

Prof. Silliman.—Prof Silliman, of Yale College, arrived in this city on Friday last, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. He is on a geological tour through Missouri, having already visited the Iron Mountain, and the mines in the south eastern part of the state. He will examine the coal mines in this neighborhood. Professor Shepherd accompanies him on his tour. —*St. Louis Reporter, May* 13.

One of the firemen on board the steamboat Cutter was drowned on Monday afternoon on her trip from Pittsburgh down. He was sitting on the gunwale eating, and fell backwards into the river. The poor man was drunk.

A box of green peas and strawberries, which left Baltimore at 7 o'clock on the evening of Friday, May 17th, was delivered to a gentleman in Boston in time for breakfast on Sunday morning following, just 36 hours from Baltimore.

The Territory of Wisconsin has received $17,275 on account of an appropriation for the compensation, mileage, pay of officers, &c. of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, transmitted by the Treasurer of the U. States.

Self Examination.—He that never examines his own heart, is like a captain of a vessel who never examines his ship to see if there is a leak; and without reformation, all such will finally shipwreck their souls, and all will be lost. Alas! what multitudes, who once shone as burning lights, have perished for lack of self examination. Reader! art thou secure?

Christianity.—Like a child, goes wandering over the world. Fearless in its innocence, it is not abashed before princes, nor confounded by the wisdom of schools. Before it the bloodstained warrior sheathes his sword, and plucks the laurel from his brow—the midnight murderer turns from his purpose, and, like the heart-smitten disciple, goes out and weeps bitterly. It brings liberty to the captive, joy to the mourner, freedom to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the faint hearted, and assurance to the dying.

John Selden, one of the greatest men of his day said, "I have taken pains to know everything esteemed worth knowing among men, yet of all my acquisitions and readings, nothing now remains to comfort me but this passage of St. Paul, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

There are many young men who, if they were to study the character of Franklin, would learn a salutary lesson. He was never too proud to work, and thought no employment beneath his dignity, that was necessary and honorable.

There is one passage in the Scriptures to which all the potentates of Europe seem to have given their unanimous assent and approbation, and to have studied it thoroughly as to have it constantly at their fingers' ends, "There went out a decree in the days of Claudius Cæsar that all the world should be taxed."

Jamaica.—The moral improvement recently brought about in the island is truly cheering to the philanthropist. In the different congregations established by the Scotch missionaries there are now 2400 communicants and 1600 scholars. A due regard to the marriage relation is observed, where a few years since concubinage was a most universal.

Churning Made Easy.—The Albany Journal notices a novel invention in that city. It is an apparatus designed to convert milk into butter in an almost incredibly short period of time. A heavy weight is the motive power, and by dint of sundry wheels and a regular working beam, it is a steam engine, the dasher is kept in rapid motion, while at the same time the churn is revolving slowly upon its axis. When the weight is down, it may be wound up with the greatest ease and even by a small child.

It is now with some difficulty that a person can get any thing stronger than coffee to drink in Massachusetts. No laws are so strongly enforced there as the license laws. Some of the principal hotels in Boston have recently been prosecuted for selling wine to those who stopped at their houses.

The Legislature of Connecticut has re-enacted the registration law of that State, reposted by the last legislature. They have also repealed the law preventing students in colleges and academies from voting at public elections.

Temperance in the navy.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:—"The U. S. frigate Cumberland, Commodore Smith, is probably the only man-of-war of any nation, where the temperance cause has been fairly tested. Three hundred of the crew have signed the pledge, and only three persons on board draw their grog. The men are allowed to go on shore frequently, and have rarely broken their pledges—a fact that reflects the highest honor on these brave tars, who have thus shown that they can conquer their most deadly enemy."

A loafing vagabond called at a house in a neighboring town on Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft quoted remark, that she might "entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it mus. contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we *Pledge our Honor*

That it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Rheumatism.—We are among those who have suffered severely from this complaint, and can, therefore speak feelingly upon the subject.—There is no disease which tries a person's temper more than this, and when the pangs come sharp, and we writhe in agony, we feel willing to give anything in our possession for even a moment's relief. The only medicine that can medicine that can effect a permanent cure of this most distressing complaint is

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

as they act upon the system in a gentle, yet thorough manner, purifying the blood, removing the bile, and promoting insensible perspiration.—Stainburn's Pills are composed solely of the most essential and finer parts of such roots and plants as are known to be most efficacious. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. L. Bond, 2,00: Stephen Haff, 1,63; David Coon, 1,50; D. Rockwell, 1,00; Thos. Wallace, 1 00: W. W. Davison, ,51; Gershom Frazee, ,50.

MARRIED.

At Six Mile Run, May 11th, Wm. Goodheart to Lydia Griggs, both of New Brunswick.

On the 22d of May, George W. Stevens, of Ithaca, N. Y. to Elizabeth C. Crane, grand daughter of Noah Clark, Esq. of Springfield, N.J.

On the 20th of May, Isaac C. Pryor, of Connecticut Farms, to Jane A. Addison, of Chatham.

DIED

At Elizabethtown, on the 25th of May, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Ezekiel Crane, aged 59 years. On the 24th, Miss Hannah Radley, aged 77 years. On the 23d David B Crane, aged 31 years.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbah,*

in a Sermon,

BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.

Price six cents.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 72
Ohio,		5 06
Rye Flour,		3 25
Indian Meal,		2 69
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 05
Rye,		71
Corn, 66 lbs		60
Oats		30

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. P. CUSHING.

Fresh Teas.

A Leetle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Tea, Tea, *Tea.*

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 5 shillings Per sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

---

2 Just Received!

PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Bareges,
3 do Lawns,

Also—One Case,

1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzarines, Satin striped Bareges, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

WOOL CARDING.

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices, viz:

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 2c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Coarse Warp and Filling, 1d. 6d. per lb.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale; or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the lower part of the village now undergoing Repairs, possession given the 10th of June.

May 13. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Grape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

Good Assortment, for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods.—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzarines a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4. 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vests and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Pantaloons, at Somerville, Somerset Co. N. J. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April. 8th 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the neck or any part of the face without the least pain or redness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a softening hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the places where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York.

M. P. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 5 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars,

Primary Course,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

PARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into Copartnership under the style of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as orders from colleges, schools and individuals, for copies of European Works in all languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms; and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring the best editions.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

TEXAS,

Its Geography, Natural History and Topography

BY WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $1.00 per bound.

The Book of British Ballads,

Edited by S. C. Hall, with preliminary remarks to each ballad, and an introduction by PARK BENJAMIN. Price 50 cents, or $3 a hundred.

Puss in Boots, Rendered into verse by Mrs. F. S. Osgood, with Twelve Illustrations by Otho Mac Lean—drawn on Stone by Lieods. Endicott; being an exact copy of the London edition. 1 Vol. Small Quarto, bound in English cloth, Stamped and Lettered in Gold, and with Gilt Leaves—Price $1—20 per ct. discount to the Trade.

Mesmerism and its Opponents

With a narrative of cases, by George Sandby, Jr. M. A. 1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cts. $16 per hund.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE,

From the Patriarchal age to the present time, by John Kitto, Editor of the Pictorial Bible, The Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, &c. Illustrated by Wood Cuts. 1 Vol. Duodecimo, bound in cloth—Price 50 cents, or $33 per hundred.

THE DUTIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

By Dr. Porter, Author of the Celebrated Essays. Small duodecimo, bound in muslin—Price 25 cents, or $18 a hundred.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

By Mrs. Hugo Reid, Edited by Mrs. Kirkland—(Mary Clavers,) Author of "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" "Forest Life," &c. 1 Vol duodecimo.

RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG.

May 6, 1844. 62 John st. New York.

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED EDITION OF THE **BARD OF AVON**

Ever Published!

EDITED BY THE

HON. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are since just the most beautiful specimens of the present and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented influence on the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such a vast degree of mimetic accuracy as to accept costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists, as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

—who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake.

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir*, whose fame as the Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other advice and assistance in other details of art as his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason, the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, has deemed it desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck.*

The plan proposed to himself by the editor, is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. In modern times the last century through a succession of editions until the revision of Steevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intimate and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these unauthorized changes have been by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between the several impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the principles upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by outstanding argument.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes at the foot of the page. These notes will also contain as much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely or strained passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times; the whole is so condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present views of his dramatic criticism expressive not only of the appreciation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this may can be sufficiently performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
236 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly supplied with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Lyon, dec'd, by order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Essex, will offer at Public Vendue at the house of John W. Laing, in Plainfield on Saturday, the 20th day of June ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of land lying on Second street, containing about one quarter of an acre, also about one quarter of an acre on William street, all in the village of Plainfield, being the property of the late Simeon Lyon, deceased.

Conditions and sizes made known on sale.

MORRIS F. RANDOLPH, Administrator.
May 13, 1844.—1w*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities (the grosser portions being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for eradicating from the body, Diseases of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption

Shortness of Breath, Inflammation, or Looseness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the mucous matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from them.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Shoul

der, Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflamation, or Stitches in the Side?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their ailment action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from,

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Whooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthsie,

THE EXTRACT PILLS.

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Rising in the Neck,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruptions of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully exerted in minute proportion in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually get most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chollic,

Cholera-Morbus

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Inpurities, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which lurk in the bowels. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Asperities, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Scaforest, Hysterics, Female Complaints in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and improper remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills.

are allowed to be the best medicine ever given for children, and being composed entirely of herbs, may be safely ittered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are gentle and safe in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL,

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—335 Broadway.
Philadelphia—1 Ledger Buildings.
Boston—9 Court st.

And by the medical agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster.
New Market—Israel R. Duvall.
New Durham and Tappen.
Metuchin—A. D. Freeman.
Westfield—Charles Clark.
Elizabethtown Perth Amboy—S. Carhart.
Bonnelstown—E. V. Sherwell.
Bruno Mills—Noah Brokaw.
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.
Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
June 9, 1843.—ly

B. HUNT'S,

ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint sick head ache, dizziness in the head, heart sickness, &c.—Short doses will purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not create any sickness at the Stomach nor pain at the bowels. The inventor would offer the following certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in one case of a Paralytic shock, with admirable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence. JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to put me up 4 dozen of the Pills cordial and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent, for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but never had always been on the most friendly terms, [illegible] being served by them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had baffled all medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise, they found health—the other is so far restored as to be comfortable.—You say as agent for Mr Hunt, you wish me to state the effects that have come within my personal notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness of the most astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and concretion and secretion of the bile—has an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the same, and becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the taking of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating; for a few days, when a part of a pill will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and no family be without them.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable pills in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR,
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Bay, Va.	S. L. M. DEW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most admirable effect; such as Water Brash, or watery stomach, and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, obstinate Diarrhœa, and in two or three instances of incipient Cholera. I would, therefore, recommend the above medicine particularly in that most distressing disease Sick Head Ache, and what is termed summer disease in children. Given under my hand, this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe pain in my left side, and that my disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic Bronchitis, and costiveness of the bowels, so that I was unable to labor at all—when I began to use B. Hunt's stomach cordial and pills, of which pills 2 or 3 were required the first one or two days to produce openness of the Bowels. I have been using his medicine 4 weeks, and I feel much weaker, and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pill is sufficient to keep the bowels open. JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1843.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separate, and in cases of dyspepsia, or costiveness it is best to take of them both at each meal, and in cases of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the patient finds relief. To be procured at the agency for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N.J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above trade, as well, and quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurances on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution in the State.

ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.
(348;1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. | Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

CREATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by D. BULLMAN.
May 15th, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

Most Splendid Assortment just opened, 17 Sept 27, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A.M., and at 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M., by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

The Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; passing only through Bridges. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child is to be met with but what are sometimes troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailment, entries of the diseases of human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a shilling per bottle!!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that in most of the case was not beneficial, they could not be any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and we will defy any great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

We have numerous testimonies in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which has very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it, after a girl of 5 years old had actually become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when three more were voided, and from that time the mirage that fatally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one of them to health. He had the Vermifuge administered for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to be Consumptions treated for that, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, some of them small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will shew every one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have the name of Kolmstock's Vermifuge blown in the bottle, and on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Biscuit, Butter, Sugar and Spice Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeaats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, will please call and settle the same by Saturday, all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else they have to spare, as he has to pay cash, after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ He forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country to use the disease progressed until I fell ill.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and by its use I have produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

ELIZA READ.

in William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. T. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vice General of New York.
Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by D. BULLMAN

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it beyond its justly deserving. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved itself the successful, we say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed before the public for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most skillful medical aid of Physicians have failed to affect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has never been known to fail, and hundreds and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone In that form of "Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly termed Debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Such has been its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which proves its virtues beyond doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this valuable medicine has effected, perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

Mrs. Austin had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to check the disease which was making the most violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step was fast approaching the grave, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.

While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of the Balsam, which was recommended to her, and operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, her appetite returned, and she was soon restored almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, her appetite returned, and she was soon restored to her looses, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be correct and correct.

E. C. WALTERS.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that thy wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased of thee, and one more since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. There will please give the bottle to the bearer and oblige

Thy Friend, EDWARD HOPPER.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing, night sweats &c. and having tried numerous remedies without effect, and under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I have used three bottles from it, and find it to relieve it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOLMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried most of the popular quack medicine, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, accompanied with a dull pain and smell of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains so to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breath, cough, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to, she was induced to commence using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far restored as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purporting to be mine, I would be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold also wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS CRAIG. 1y Dec. 11, 1843.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph Shellenger, Executors of Elsie Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the Creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the said creditor, who do not exhibit the same within that time, or in default or her action against the Executors thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from the time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County of Somerset, two months and also by advertising the same for the like space in a newspaper published in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said time, that such creditor is not to receive any dividend, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action thereof against the said Executors. A. W. VAN SYCKEL, Surrogate Clerk.

April 22d, 1844. 13 2w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fences Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has not equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operating, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the inventor not excepted. All who have occasion for a wheel will find it to their best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel on the principle of the UNDERSHOT WHEEL at Williamsburg, Long Island, can get it. L. M. FORCE
Plainfield, N. J.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STEVENS BERRIEN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and hurting to my right shoulder, which continued to grow worse, until I was very sick, which my physicians pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced me incurable. I was then under the care of another physician, I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be so unwary, then a relapse would ensue, and I would get worse than ever. I began to cough, and raised a great deal of matter, and in my head, my kidneys were extremely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my appetite left me, and I could not eat, and my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, and though increased so that one dose of Physic would work me as severely as 2 of 3 would have reduced to nothing. I was reduced to skin and bone. I continued to get worse, so as to be unable to work, and confined to my bed 12 weeks at different times all the physicians of eminence in and out of the country. I tried several, every one of which put before me as a last resort, but none of them could relieve me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when I was induced to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup recommended to me. On the 23rd day of March last I commenced using it, after having been so unwary, I thought my about Feb. 1st, a spit of yellow matter, I took steadily on, and in a few days after I commenced using it, when, to my surprise, I raised the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of pidgeon, matter, and a great deal of a tough, ropy substance, which I spit up for 3 or 4 days, and then found for several days something start and tickle in my throat, when I spit about tough, ropy, matter, resembling pieces of India rubber, and then I found I was getting better, and my appetite began to rise, and I found myself gaining strength, and I began to see that the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now beginning to entirely eradicate it from my system. I took in all 6 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm of seventy acres, and have been in the best of health, and still continue gaining strength, and believe I am to time, get as strong as ever I was.

To the above statement I would say, that I have worked upon my farm to assist my father hand. I further would state under oath to the above statement, if necessary, and I would say that I have used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Relief of Asthma, Dr. Swaim's Panacea, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has done much more for me than all the others put together, and would say that I have used one of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Relief of Asthma, Dr. Swaim's Panacea, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has done much more for me than all the others put together, and would say that I have used one of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Relief of Asthma, Dr. Swaim's Panacea, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has done much more for me than all the others put together, and would say that I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised one or two of my neighbors to use it and they have done so with great benefit.

I have seen Brandreth, in the county of Somerset, and Dr. Townsend, in the county of Middlesex, and would see all who will call upon me, and I hope they will be gratified in hearing from my own lips the special of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts in the above statement, by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, are true, and he further believes he could prove the same.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 13th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above is the signature of Mr. Beekman, and that he is respected, and his statement to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the county.

W. R. GASTON.

Oct. 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Coates street, Philadelphia, and by JOHN C. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 285 3m

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaines de Laines, and Langhams, all suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 22. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844. Whole number 386.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 3 at three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for it, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing charged less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, Sall-Known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for that troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, at night and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the considerable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 37 and 12½ cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 25 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not Stain the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Gray Hair to a brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright glossy black. No person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the color is applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full direct'ns.

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster.

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. Price 50 cts. to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 6¼ cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to command itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 12½ cts.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy, and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by he above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES' Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, is one of the most surprising occurrences to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the family of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Dr. Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

DANIEL GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 20, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LATE LA... Patent, by ... GER & MARSH

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

49 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.	
Argol,	Extract,	—	
Antimony,	Liturage,	ACIDS.	
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,	
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,	
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,	
	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,	
Blue Vitriol,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,	
Bichromate,		Nitric Acid,	
British Gum,	Pearlash,	Oil Vitriol,	
Brimstone,	Potash,	DYE-WOODS	
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	Bar Wood,	
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Cam Wood,	
Copperas,	Sumac,	Fustic,	
Copper dust,	Saffower,	Log Wood,	
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hyper Nic.,	
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Logwood,	
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Peach Wood,	
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,	
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,	
Glue,	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.	

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo, Cocoon, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM;

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellency. It is valuable for the cure of diseases of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 166 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated

DOCTOR ASTRADIGE, OF MASS.

WHEN Faithfully used, in curing all Fever Sores (no matter how malignant) Old Ulcers, Scalds, Burns, Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic and inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the breast, Sunburn, Scald heads, &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone of the knee-joint, and caused him much distress, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become high by inflamation, and had entered about an inch into the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A case of Mrs. Reed Bridget Mundy, No. 159 Chambers st., N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. The boy was then taken home, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal. The Pills are mild in their effect, and consequently self-conducted and strongly recommended. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics, as the treatment of diseases would then be more simple, and much of the suffering how endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, they are invaluable, and are used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, colds, coughs, asthma, whooping cough, dyspepsia, nerv ous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I so satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. Allebasi's great Indian Vegetable Compound.

I will tell you the story, said my host, while you sup. I was about 12 years old, when my father following my mother to the grave, left me an orphan. My father was a poor carpenter, whose labor barely sufficed for our subsistence. Some days after his death I went weeping to ask alms at the door of M. de Morange. He took pity upon me, and apprenticed me to an artisan to learn the trade of my father. Every Sunday I went home to the cabinet, for home M. de Morange made it, and I never went away with empty hands. Nor did he fail to give me good advice and encouragement. 'Julien,' he would say 'only be an honest and industrious man and I will never cease, while I live, to take care of your little fortunes.'

'I profited by the good counsels of M. de Morange, and was ambitious to perfect myself in the knowledge which pertained to my condition. At sixteen my benefactor one day called me to him, and said, as he placed a purse in my hands:

'Julien, I am perfectly satisfied with you. Your conduct since you are every body's good will and friend induces me to believe that in the good road, and you cannot fail to find a happy end to your journey. Here is a little sum which I give you to make the tour of France. You must travel to perfect yourself in your trade. Adieu! Come back, as you leave me, an honest man, if you desire to be a happy one.'

'I took, with many thanks, the money which M. de Morange gave me, and packing my little wardrobe, started on the adventure on my journey. I travelled for four years from city to city, working at my trade, doing my very best, and meriting unbounded a good character. At 20 years I longed to see again the spot where I was, and I returned in great haste after the desire took me —not rather than I went away, but an honest man, and the master of a good trade, sufficient to secure me bread for the rest of my days.

'M. de Morange gave me employment, and remunerative employment. I lived well enough from day to day, and was contented. I had never yet, since the death of my father, seen misfortune—and that, as things were ordered, reached in my benefit! But it was necessary that grief should come—because, they say life cannot pass without it. But I do not complain. What God has done is well done and even misfortune has always brought me more good than ill. I found myself in love with Collette—my wife Monsieur—'

Collette acknowledged this easy introduction with a blush and a graceful bow, and her husband proceeded—

'She was as lovely then, Monsieur, as—as she is now, but I was poor, and she was rich—'

Collette opened her lips to speak. Julien prevented her—

'Now, dearest, it made no difference to you. I forgot, Monsieur, that I was poor, because Collette loved me just as well as if I had been a duke. Her father was a great farmer. He owned meadows and vineyards, a good estate, but poor me! I had only my trade. I could earn but 20 sous a day, and hired a poor cellar as a lodging, while my love slept in her father's own house. But we saw each other daily, and our life was mutual love and mutual happiness.

'One day, embolden'd by what appeared to me the kindness of Master Richard, I ventured to intimate to him my love for his daughter. In a moment his whole manner changed.

'What! scoundrel!' he exclaimed—'dare you permit yourself to think of her?'

'Certainly, since Collette is not unwilling.'

'And do you think that I will permit a clod like you to visit my daughter?'

'And why not,' I persisted, 'since she loves me, and would marry me?'

'Never! I will marry her! Oh, yes! she has been reserved for you! It is for you she is rich and handsome! Look at the vagabond!' continued the father, 'he must have a rich wife—he's his own not a farmer.'

'I could have attempted a reply, but Sebastien, who was in other matters the best man in the world, would not hear a word. He even struck at me with his cane, and dodged the blow which I aimed at his head. He then returned to my little apartment, I reflected seriously on what had happened. I even felt that I had done wrong to love Collette—but,' here he looked at his wife, 'it was a wrong I could not repair. I was more than ever occupied with my passion. It turned my head. I neglected my business—my customers abandoned me and I saw that I was about to lose all that my previous industry had won for me.

'I soon sunk into despair, when it occurred to me to go and confide my unhappiness to M. de Morange. 'He is an benevolent,' I said to myself—he wishes me well—he has already done so much for me—perhaps he will aid me out of this difficulty.' Arrived at the chateau I was told that the proprietor was dangerously sick. I returned home with a new grief, gnawing heaven from the bottom of my heart, to pray for the recovery of the benefactor of my youth. Early hour in the morning I hastened to the chateau to make enquiry relative to the health of my benefactor. They told me that he had died during the night.

'I cannot describe to you my grief—my despair. I had lost everything, in losing my dearest friend. Forgetting all prior grief in this, I went home completely broken hearted. At the end of five days I learned that the heirs had arrived at the chateau, and were exposing to sale the furniture which it contained—Curiosity drew me, like many others, to that sale. I saw the furniture of my benefactor passing into strange hands, and tears ran from my eyes, while his heirs, a niece and nephew, looked on with cold indifference. He had loaded them with benefits while living, and at his death left them an income of twenty thousand francs; and yet they sold all the furniture which he had inherited of their uncle. Ah lad! lost a connection so kind, all should have been saved as he left it, in respect of his memory.

'I had been half an hour in the house, and was about to retire, pained and disgusted, when I heard the auctioneer cry, 'who gives a crown for this painting?'—There were no bids. 'Will any one take it at four francs?' At five livres!' Still there were no claimants. The picture was a portrait of their uncle and benefactor—my heart was torn—I wept like a child. I possessed but six francs in the world but I could not endure to see the portrait of the man who had covered me and provided for my future. I offered my six francs—it was the last sou, and the picture was declared mine.

'I rushed out my purse was with trembling. I could not forbear kissing the wealth which had so often smiled upon me—the little which had so often been opened for my benefit. I carried the purse to my little apartment, hung it upon the nail at the foot of the bed, and the picture fell to the ground. Astounded at the weight which I had before perceived to be that of the frame, and the back broken by the fall, I looked to the end of a cushion, I drew it from—I counted it, and judge of my astonishment—my heart almost flew double beats—there were 1000 francs!

'I examined the frame more minutely, and was rewarded by finding a thousand pieces of gold admirably concealed like the purse itself. I had found the fortune which my benefactor had destined for me—but not content with that—he had left me a legacy. 'Just Heaven!' I cried, 'how can I ever repay you my treasure. I am then a rich man—and I may marry Collette, and the beloved one!' M. de Morange, not content with dying the good while he lived, thus blesses me after his death—and will look down upon my ingratitude! How true is the portrait! How like him! I gazed upon it with happiness.

'But a cloud came over me. I remembered his good counsel. The love of the possession served to move and to my mind that he had no fear of me while living—'Be honest, if you would be happy.' It was true I had brought the portrait—but what the heirs, had they known it, have sold me a thousand Louisdors for six francs? 'No,' I cried—'the gold is for these Julien—and these are not other—I sorry Collette.' Hard as was the duty I determined to perform it. But as I collected the money I found a carefully folded note which had escaped my notice before. I opened and read,

'I know my heirs. They will sell the poor trait of their benefactor. They would sell his body and soul, too, if they could. If they do leave the regret rule to just away this picture the sum enclosed shall be for him who purchases it. May the money fall at good hands!'

'CHARLES DE MORANGE.'

'This billet restored me to life. I loaded them heavily and commenced to—I could marry Collette! The next morning, I repaired to the house of Sebastien.

'Why do you come here,' he asked, in a harsh voice, and as a repulsive manner.

'I came to speak with you.'

'But I have nothing to say to you!'

'You are very proud, Master Sebastien,' I returned, 'because you were a little a rich.'

'A bit of a farm!' What do you call a large farm—but your manner is without rule with you!'

'You have not always thought so, Sebastien, I believe, and I suspect that is a long time since you were poor.'

'True,' said he, 'would you wish to sell the farm of which you are so proud, and my business as farm paying, as well as another.'

'I would, no doubt.'

'In good business, Father Sebastien,' said I, 'of gold.'

'Very well, I take you at your word, and will even give you an excellent bargain.'

'What is your price?' I asked.

'Oh, a mere bagatelle of 12000 livres.'

'Done.'

'Shall we go to the notary?' asked Sebastien whose manner had all along been one of mockery

'I am ready,' I answered.

'The good man was too willing to arrange himself at my expense, and we proceeded together to the village notary.—'Mr. le Notaire,' said Sebastien, 'here is a young gentleman who wishes us to buy my farm, and to pay ready money. He has had enough to draw a deed to that purport, he kind enough to draw a deed to that purport, 12,000 francs being the price, and Monsieur Julien will pay you.'

The notary hardly heard before he had filled out his blank deed, which he then read to a hand and I signed it, and received the price as the other. Sebastien signed the deed, and to the great astonishment of both who supposed I would here hesitate, I signed too. 'Julien,' said the notary, 'signing is not all. It is necessary to pay as well as sign.'

'Aye there's the pinch,' said Sebastien with an explosion of derisive laughter.

'It is true that the farm is a little dear,' said I, affecting hesitation.

'Come pay,' said the notary. 'Pay, pay,' shouted Sebastien.

'Twelve thousand francs in an instant,' I expostulated—such means a few days.'

'No, no! No credit,' they both said, 'the bargain is mainly down.'

'O well,' answered, 'I am willing, but only on condition that M. le Notaire draws another contract, by which Sebastien shall agree to give me his daughter Collette, as soon as I pay him money.'

'Oh, certainly, certainly,' said the former, laughing, 'and I run no great risk at that.'

Then I drew from my pocket the 12000 francs in beautiful double louisdors, and spread them with some haughtiness upon the table. The great was their astonishment! Sebastien and the notary gazed with open mouths on the gold, the adventure of the picture, and shook of the hand of M. de Morange which restored to my right to the 24000 francs.

'M. Julien,' said the notary

To the Unpatriotic.

By H. W., of Portland, Me.

Why thus hanging, why forever sighing
For the first dark misfortune's cloud to come;
While the beautiful, all around thee lying,
Offers up its low perpetual hymn?

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearning it would still;
Leaf and flower, and linden bee are preaching,
Tones own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee
Thou no ray of light and joy canst throw,
If no silken cord bath bound thee
To some little world, through weal and woe.

Is no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten—
No fond voices answer to thine own;
If no brother's sorrow thou can'st lighten,
By daily sympathy and gentle tone—

Not by deeds that win the world's applause;
Not by works that give thee world renown;
Nor by martyrdom, or vaunted cause,
Can'st thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find, by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

Dost thou revel in the rosy morning,
When all nature hails the lord of light,
And his smile the mountain-tops adorning,
Robes you fragrant fields in radiance bright?

Other hands may grasp the field and forest,
Proud proprietors in pomp may shine;
But with fervent love, if thou adorest,
Thou art wealthier—all the world is thine!

Yet, if through earth's wide dominion thou rovest,
Sighing that they are not thine alone,
Not those fair fields, but thyself thou lovest.
And their beauty, and thy wealth are gone.

Nature wears the color of the spirit,
Sweetly to her worshipper she sings;
All the glow, the grace she doth inherit,
Round her trusting child she fondly flings.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

Fulton and Collett.—*A Tale of the Vendome.*—*By Ellen Morton.*

I was travelling in Lower Vendome a beautiful country which the lovers of nature know too often visit. While I was enjoying the smiling landscapes, and admiring the picturesque and varied scenes which the charming valley of the Loire presents to the admiration of the traveller, the day, thus agreeably occupied, slipped away, and I was surprised by night in a place to which I was a stranger. I followed a path without knowing whith it would conduct me, and found myself about a quarter of a league after in the village of Blois. Near it was erected a cottage of 24 or 25 years, who held upon his knees a child, his glances at which unmistakably spoke his relationship to it. I stated my case to the young villagers, and in an instant both were upon their feet to receive me, with all the cordial hospitality at people happy themselves, and willing to communicate it appears to others. As we conversed my eyes wandered about the apartment—for every thing pleased and interested me—and I could not conceal my astonishment at the sight of the portrait of a fine old gentleman, whose costume and decoration with the cross of St. Louis, spoke him of a rank in life above that of my worthy, though humble entertainers.—Emboldened by the perfect home feeling which my reception had given me, I said,

'That is a fine picture—but not such a portrait as I expected to see here!'

And no more would it have been here,' said the young man, 'if those who possessed a wealth of Or' which, then,' I asked, 'is it the portrait?'

'It is a of a brave and worthy soldier, M. de Morange, late proprietor of a chateau at no great distance. Alas! it is all that remains of him. He is dead! and the poor who were his pensioners, the unfortunate, who were his great family, bitterly lament his death, and devotedly cherish his memory.'

'And by what chance,' I continued, 'do you possess the portrait of M. de Morange?'

'I will tell you the story, said my host, 'while you sup. I was about 12 years old, when my father following my mother to the grave, left me an orphan. My father was a poor carpenter, whose labor barely sufficed for our subsistence. Some days after his death I went weeping to ask alms at the door of M. de Morange. He took pity upon me, and apprenticed me to an artisan to learn the trade of my father. Every Sunday I went home to the cabinet, for home M. de Morange made it, and I never went away with empty hands. Nor did he fail to give me good advice and encouragement. 'Julien,' he would say 'only be an honest and industrious man and I will never cease, while I live, to take care of your little fortunes.'

'I profited by the good counsels of M. de Mo-

from his head, ' I am delighted at what has happened. I always knew that you would arrive at fortune, and now the happy day has come. I am entirely at your service, and in your future business I hope that—'

' M. Julien,' said the farmer, taking the word out of the notary's mouth, and making me a profound bow, ' I have always had much consideration and esteem for you, I assure you ; I have always said you were a brave young man, and that you must come to something worth while, and I hope that—'

' The contract of marriage is ready between Monsieur Julien and Mademoiselle Collette,' said the notary. In a few days we were married. Then one of the pictures flew rapidly over the country, and all the world were well pleased— except the heirs of M. de Morange. They pretended that the money did not belong to me, because they intended only to sell the picture — They even commenced a suit. The letter of M. de Morange gained me the cause ; the nephew and niece had to pay the costs and charges, and were every where ridiculed and condemned for their ingratitude and their avarice.

We have been two years married, and were it not for this little one it would seem to me but two days. We have permitted Father Sebastien still to remain in the enjoyment of his farm. I have built this house and embarked our capital in a business, which by our striving to follow the precepts of our deceased benefactor, is every day increasing. That portrait we will part with only with our lives. Our children shall be taught to revere the memory, and guard the image of the author of our little fortune. See, monsieur, one can almost fancy that he looks upon us from the canvass—that he hears me as I speak—that he smiles with pleasure at witnessing our prosperity, or in listening to the expression of the gratitude which I can never cease to feel.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

Has been received by the steamship Caledonia, which left Liverpool May 13th and arrived at Boston on the morning of June 1st, a short passage of 12½ days.

The Cotton Market was depressed. The intelligence received at Liverpool by the Acadia of large supplies of Cotton in our ports had the effect to depress the market there ¼d per lb—in some cases nearly ½d. The Market was very languid.

The N. Y. packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, had arrived.

Mr. Tyler's Texas Treaty had attracted the attention of the British Ministry. In the House of Lords on the 10th ult. Lord Brougham wished to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if he had received information with respect to the annexation of Texas with the U. S. This was a question of vast importance, so far as the abolition of slavery was concerned, but he trusted that the deciding portion of the Congress namely two thirds of the members, would oppose it. Nothing which had dropped from him or the noble lord at the head of the foreign department ever justified the inference that this country, although deploring the existence of slavery, ever contemplated any interference with the constitution of America.

The earl of Aberdeen said the noble lord could not expect him to give a precise answer to the question. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble friend might depend upon it that it would receive the most serious attention of her Majesty's government. It was true he believed, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the U. S. had been signed but he agreed with the hope expressed by his noble friend, that the majority of Congress would not agree to the ratification of it.

The effect of the Treaty in England is thus spoken of by Wilmer's Liverpool Times ;

Few things have taken the British people with greater surprise than the news which came to hand this week, not only that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been signed by the contracting parties, but that the treaty, so signed, with all the necessary correspondence and documents, had been laid before the Senate for ratification. A shell, could not have produced more general consternation.

O'Connell's Sentence had been postponed to the next term of the Dublin quarter session. The Judges were unanimous in refusing a new trial. Meanwhile O'Connell was actively engaged in pushing his movement—addressing the Repeal Associations, &c. He had refused the office of Chief Baron offered by the Marquis of Normandy.

The French Government has receded from its determination to abolish slavery in its colonies immediately. A system of instruction and gradual emancipation is proposed instead.

Queen Victoria completed her 25th year May 14th.

The Queen it is said will not go to Germany this summer, but the King of Saxony was to set out on the 29 h of May on a visit to the British Court.

Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, is to be the Royal Marine Residence. It has been purchased for $60,000.

The Queen's Mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was at Geneva, and had taken up her residence at the Hotel de Eeu de Geneve.

Gen. Espartero, the Exiled Regent of Spain was living quietly with his family, at Abbey Lodge, Regent's Park.

A Statue of O'Connell by an eminent Irish Sculptor had been refused admission into the Louvre exhibition, Paris.

A great drought has prevailed in England, which has had an unfavorable effect upon the growing crops.

The London papers publish the Texas Annexation Documents, more or less at length.

The latest news received in London from Pennsylvania had tended to revive confidence in American Stocks, but there were no operations

There had been a few sales of New Pennsylvania fives at 93 to 94 and 96

Emperor of Russia has established an ad tax, by ukase, of 200 Roubles a year. ian family of 3 persons will be compelled to pay for a year's absence about $1200, and no person will be permitted to travel under 25 years of age. A liberal government there.

ters from Paris state that the new tax has frightened home many of the Russians.

Bristol Brick.—An Englishman outwitted by a Yankee.—The Newburyport Herald gives a rare illustration of Yankee ingenuity and intelligence, in connection with the discovery of a rich bed of sand for making the famous Bristol Brick such as we obtain from Bristol England —The sand is to be found only in one region in England, but, through the acuteness of an Englishman in America, it has been discovered that the Old Granite state of New Hampshire furnishes enough of the raw material to supply the whole world. An operative in the Bristol works came into this country about 5 years ago, thinking that he might discover something which would enable him to share the monopoly of the trade with the Bristol manufacturers. Just as he was ready to return disappointed, while standing in the doorway of a store in Boston a cart full of sand stopped at the door. He immediately went to it and putting his hand into the sand pronounced unhesitatingly that it was the very article for which he had been so long searching. He ascertained that it came from land of Elihu French of Southampton, N. H. and at once repaired to the spot. Here he found a little over an acre of the sand reaching to a much greater depth than at Bristol and the sand being in good demand among founders, the owner had been in the habit of supplying several foundries with it. He attempted to purchase the land and failing in this offered to go into partnership with the owner of it, in the manufacture. But with true New Hampshire pertinacity Mr. French turned a deaf ear to all propositions. He was opposed to all partnerships, all inovations and all magnificent speculations, and would have nothing to do with them, but if the Englishman would go to work and make some bricks for him he would pay him a good price for his labor. According- ly the Englishman mustered a small force of laborers quautity and received his pay, the Yankee looking on the work and probably supposing he had learned the art. But after the Englishman, having given up all hope of purchasing, had departed, Mr. F. found he had not learned the secret of the manufacture : he could not make a single brick. The work was then suspended until two years afterwards, when the same man came over from England again, in hope of bringing the Yankee to terms. But he found him as obstinate as ever, and after ascertaining that he could do nothing with the owner of the land, very good naturedly imparted to him the secret of the manufacture for a bonus of $1500. This was in 1827, and from that time to this, Mr. French has been constantly engaged in the manufacture, doing most of the labor himself, and hiring but very little. Of course the quantity made has been limited, but the demand has been steadily increasing, and he intends to make 100,000 bricks this year. The bricks made by Mr. French are every way equal to the imported article, and by some are esteemed superior. They command the same price as the imported, and are readily taken by the dealers at $30 per 1000—they weigh 3 lbs. each. Mr. French is a silversmith by trade, and is now 66 years of age. Though reputed to be quite wealthy, he makes no display about his premises ; but is pleased to receive visitors, and treats them in a respectable manner. On asking what he would take for his lot, he offered, as he had got nearly to the end of life's journey, to take $50,000 and a mortgage on the lot for $50,000 more.

The Slavery Case which has occupied the Methodist General Conference in New York for some weeks, terminated in the adoption of the following resolution, by a vote of 110 to 68—

Whereas, The Discipline of our Church forbids the doing of any thing calculated to destroy our itinerant General Superintendency ; and whereas, Bishop Andrew has become connected with Slavery by marriage and otherwise, and this act having drawn after it circumstances which, in the estimation of the General Conference, will greatly embarrass the exercise of his office as General Superintendant, if not in some places entirely prevent it : therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference, that he desist from the exercise of this office so long as this impediment remains:

This virtually suspends the Bishop.

The Penn. State Sabbath Convention assembled in the State House at Harrisburg on the 30th of May, there being some 800 delegates present.

The committee on business reported several resolutions, recognizing the divine appointment of the Sabbath, and that a due observance of it is essential to the highest good of the human family. That it is adapted to man's intellectual religion and morality are indispensable to the proper performance of our duties as citizens.— That the employment of laborers on Railroads, steamboats, stage coaches, &c. tends to the injury of their moral health. Inviting the attention of all citizens, and more especially public men, to the example of Washington, in giving his sanction, authority and influence to the sanctification of the Lord's Day.

It was recommended that Christians and others abstain from the Post Office on Sunday. Moral suasion was declared to be the only practicable means of effecting the object.

The convention adjourned after an interesting session of three days. Gov. Porter and the other State officers attended by invitation.

The great wonder of the day, politics aside, is the electro magnetic telegraph now in successful operation between Washington and Baltimore by which communications are exchanged without any sensible lapse of time. Thus the proceedings of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore were regularly reported and made known at the capitol, Washington, in 11 minutes after their occurrence, including the time consumed in going from the convention to the depot of the Telegraph. Baltimore is 40 miles from Washington, but were it 80,000, if the wires were laid, communications could be interchanged in less than half a second from one depot to the other.

The passage of Congress are received by the Baltimore papers till 10 minutes before they go to press. Truly this is the annihilation of space. The entire success of Professor Morse in his experiment, will no doubt result in the continuation of the telegraphic wires to Philadelphia, N. York and Boston, and in a short time these cities will require only half a second to communicate with Washington.

CLEANINGS.

Strawberries.—It was stated in a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society last week, that one person, Mr. Culbertson, on the bank of the Licking, had 60 hands constantly employed in picking strawberries, and that he sent 125 bushels to the Cincinnati market daily.

The widow of John C. Colt, the Barre Gazette says, is now in Warren, Worcester Co. Mass qualifying herself as a teacher.

Runaway Slaves.—Capt. John A. Webster, of the U. S. revenue cutter Forward, reports that he descried a white boat coming round cape Henlopen, on the 29th ult. under full sail, with which he had been so long searching. He ascertained that it came from land of Elihu French of Southampton, N. H. and at once repaired to the spot. Here he found a little over an acre of the sand reaching to a much greater depth than at Bristol and the sand being in good demand among founders, the owner had been in the habit of supplying several foundries with it. He attempted to purchase the land and failing in this offered to go into partnership with the owner of it, in the manufacture. But with true New Hampshire pertinacity Mr. French turned a deaf ear to all propositions. He was opposed to all partnerships, all inovations and all magnificent speculations, and would have nothing to do with them, but if the Englishman would go to work and make some bricks for him he would pay him a good price for his labor. According- ly the Englishman mustered a small force of laborers quautity and received his pay, the Yankee looking on the work and probably supposing he had learned the art. But after the Englishman, having given up all hope of purchasing, had departed, Mr. F. found he had not learned the secret of the manufacture : he could not make a single brick. The work was then suspended until two years afterwards, when the same man came over from England again, in hope of bringing the Yankee to terms. But he found him as obstinate as ever, and after ascertaining that he could do nothing with the owner of the land, very good naturedly imparted to him the secret of the manufacture for a bonus of $1500. This was in 1827, and from that time to this, Mr. French has been constantly engaged in the manufacture, doing most of the labor himself, and hiring but very little. Of course the quantity made has been limited, but the demand has been steadily increasing, and he intends to make 100,000 bricks this year. The bricks made by Mr. French are every way equal to the imported article, and by some are esteemed superior. They command the same price as the imported, and are readily taken by the dealers at $30 per 1000—they weigh 3 lbs. each. Mr. French is a silversmith by trade, and is now 66 years of age. Though reputed to be quite wealthy, he makes no display about his premises ; but is pleased to receive visitors, and treats them in a respectable manner. On asking what he would take for his lot, he offered, as he had got nearly to the end of life's journey, to take $50,000 and a mortgage on the lot for $50,000 more.

THE UNION

Plainfield, June 10, 1845.

Mr. Polk's opinions.—Mr. Polk having become the Presidential candidate of one of the large parties of the country, and being not to extensively known as a candidate for that high office should be, it is important that his opinions on all the prominent political questions agitated by our statesmen should be well known, that the people may vote understandingly ; and it is the duty of the public press, both supporters and opponents of Mr. Polk, to disseminate his political sentiments far and wide. Respecting the Tariff, he is flat-footed and dead against protection—decidedly, like Mr. Calhoun, in favor of reducing the present duties down to 20 per cent. and discriminating below that. On this subject he is opposed to all the members of Congress from this State, and to the opinions of a large portion of the Democratic party in this State, and we may say of most of that party in most of the northern States. His sentiments respecting Texas are still more obnoxious. He is in favor of the immediate annexation of that republic to ours, come what may, and it was principally on this account that Mr. Van Buren was dropped, and he taken up. In this he is opposed to a large majority of both parties at the north, and very many at the south. He is opposed to the distribution of the sales of the public lands among the States, and as decidedly against a National bank as a man can be. He was a supporter of the Pet Bank system, and now is of the Sub-Treasury. Such we are confident are the true sentiments of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, which cannot be disguised, and all who think as he does in the main on these questions should support him—but Tariff and anti-Texas men, like ourself, should vote for somebody else.

Mr. Dallas was Minister to Russia in Mr. Van Buren's administration—and his political sentiments, we suppose, agree in the main, with those of Mr. Polk.

The Democratic Nominations, judging from the papers we have seen, and the expression of public meetings, appear to be well received by the party generally, notwithstanding the sentiments of the candidates are such as faithfully portrayed in the article above. The democratic papers come in one after another with the banner of Polk and Dallas flying, and even appear confident of success. But there is one bright exception to the general fealty of the party press—one Journal that stands for principle before party—and that is the N. Y. Evening Post, which on account of the Texas question opposes the nominations.

It is now placed beyond a peradventure, that Mr. Van Buren was sacrificed,—notwithstanding his vastly superior ability and experience, and his sacrifices to please the South, notwithstanding the preference of a large majority of the party, and the instructions of a large number of the delegates,—because he had the manliness and honesty to oppose, for sound reasons, the immediate annexation of Texas—an act which will redound as much to his honor in all future time as any act of his life. The Southern politicians offended at his medium views on the Tariff and his opposition to Texas, which is necessary to the extension and prosperity of Slavery, put him down and raised to his place one of their own stamp, and that one far, very far, from being the greatest of the order.

We subjoin a few facts, that our readers may see still plainer, what principles are involved in the approaching contest. When the nomination for the Vice Presidency was announced to Mr. Dallas in Philadelphia, 26 cheers were given for Polk, Dallas and Texas. At the mass meeting of the party in Philadelphia to respond to the nominations, a banner was on the stage inscribed Polk, Dallas and Texas, and cheers were given for Polk, Dallas and Texas. Mr. Polk is then beyond dispute a Texas candidate, like Mr. Tyler

A large mass meeting of the party, numboring some 20,000, was held in the Park, New York, last Tuesday afternoon. Messrs. Butler and C. C. Cambreling were among the speakers. The former said the act which served as the ostensible pretext for deserting Mr. Van Buren would one day be regarded as the most honorable of his life. This was the only allusion to Texas made during his speech. Mr. McKeon spoke in opposition to the Tariff. Mr. Van Buren had been invited to preside at the meeting, and his letter in reply was read. He declines on the ground, that on his retiring from the Presidency he felt it due to the station, not to attend party mass meings or mingle in party contests, and he has acted on that principle ever since. He however approves of the nomination, and exhorts to harmony. He concludes with an expression of gratitude to the " Lion-hearted Democracy" of New York city for their unsurpassed devotion to him, through evil and through good report, and says his connection with them is now " forever closed." He thus retires from public life forever, with honor—even the Whigs bestowing their

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—In the first stages of disease termed " Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of consumption so prevalent among young females, commonly termed debility, or " going into a decline," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we ever possessed. Besides its surprising efficacy in consumption, it is equally efficacious in influenza, liver complaint, asthmy, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy has failed.

☞ For particulars see Dr. Wistar's treatise on consumption, to be had of the agents.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

consolations upon him. From among the resolutions adopted, the Newark Advertiser selects the following :—

Resolved, That we are opposed to the imposition of a Tariff beyond the financial wants of the Government ; that we extend to every branch of industry farther than through the judicious operation of a Tariff for Revenue, it becomes impolitic, unequal in its operation upon the different departments of National economy, odious for inherent causes, certain to result eventually in disastrous consequences, alike to the interests burdened and to the interests protected.

Resolved, That the gravest considerations of National policy, and the highest principles of political liberty, dictate the reannexation of Texas to this Union at the earliest practicable period, consistent with National responsibility.

Resolved, That the United States possess a clear and indisputable right to the territory of Oregon ; and that the reoccupation of that territory, in its integrity, should be a leading and early object in the policy of this Government.

☞ According to previous announcement, Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, laid the corner stone of a new Presbyterian Church at this place on Thursday afternoon, with appropriate exercises, and preached on the occasion. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Chester, of Newark. A large and interested concourse of people were assembled.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church was laid the same afternoon, at Elizabethtown.

The Constitutional Convention continues their able and important deliberations from day to day with-out cessation. We have good reason to hope for an excellent constitution as the result of their labors. The report of their proceedings occupies from 3 to 5 columns daily in the Newark Advertiser. The convention have agreed upon a provision, limiting the number of Judges of the Common Pleas, who on the present commissions shall exist, to five for each county.

The Warren Tragedy again !—The Trial of Carter, on another indictment, commenced in the Warren co. Circuit Court, on the 28th inst. The whole of the first day was consumed in selecting the jury, and the taking of testimony was commenced on the 5th, which must necessarily be very similar to that taken on the former trial.

Adjournment of Congress.—According to a resolution passed by both houses, Congress will adjourn next Monday, the 17th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark Advertiser believes that an extra session will be called in September, to consummate if possible in some way, the scheme of Texas annexation.

Congress.—Friday, May 31, In Senate.—The Report from the committee on Finance, on the Tariff, which has been under debate more than four months, was this day disposed of. The bill was to reduce the present duties down to some 20 per cent. and it was negatived by the following vote :—In the affirmative all democrats—in the negative 25, all whigs but two Buchanan and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania.

The question was indefinitely postponed.

Saturday.—In Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial very numerously signed, from Philadelphia, asking that the naturalization laws may be changed so as to make a residence of 21 years in the country pre requisite to citizenship. Mr. B. expressed his dissent from the object of the petition, and on his motion it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Eastern and Western Harbor Bills were passed, and the Senate went into Executive Session on the Texas Treaty.

In the House a resolution was adopted to meet at 10 A. M.

Monday.—In Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented another memorial respecting naturalization of the same purport as the presented on Saturday.

The proceedings of an anti-Texas meeting in Kentucky were presented—also a memorial from Oswego co. N. Y. in favor of the immediate occupation of Oregon.

The House went into committee on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Tuesday.—In Senate, two memorials were presented from South Carolina, in favor of immediate annexation of Texas.

Mr. Berrien reported House bill respecting the election of President and Vice President, a few day, with several amendments. One of these makes it inoperative until after the next election and inoperative in States where electors are chosen by the Legislature.

Wednesday.—In Senate, Mr. Pierce presented a memorial from Cecil co. Md. opposing the annexation of Texas. The memorialists express their sincere desire, and the wishes of a great portion of the people of the country, that John Tyler, the acting President, may be effected peacefully and quietly to incorporate himself with the Republic of Texas ! !

The House again went into committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The amendment directing the officers of the House and Senate to purchase articles for the use of each of American origin, was adopted.

$20,000 was appropriated, for repairing and furnishing the President's House—not to be paid until after the next President has entered it.

Thursday.—In the House the amendment

the case of Jones vs. Botts was decided. The seat was given to Mr. Jones, by an unanimous vote after Mr. Botts had been allowed to speak an hour in his own favor.

Plainfield Mutual Ax urance Fire Company.

The Directors will hold a meeting at the usual place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

June 10, 1844. C. Boton, Sec'y.

From Am. Journal of Dental Science.

The Way Some Persons become Dentists.

"A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure, critics are already made."

This may have been true once, but the poet evidently was no prophet; he did not foresee the day when man should make themselves dentists by a simple act of volition, as the celebrated Jew physician, who gained great reputation in London, made him self a doctor. He was out of money, out of employment, out of patience, and out at the shoes—suddenly exclaimed, "I am a doctor;" his education was completed, and in a little while he was in full practice. How many dentists have as suddenly willed themselves into business, by this short-hand method of professional induction, we cannot tell.

Flies in each eye, and forceps in each hand,
They swarm, add cheat, and swagger round the land.

Give one of these gentry a pot of mineral amalgam, and a few leaves of tinsoil, and it will be strange if he does not pick the pockets of his neighbor's head. Yet, after all this must be a bad business; people soon discover that they are cheated; practice falls off, as fast as it came on, and the great dentist, who makes bad teeth better than good ones, and fills the cavities with indestructible (Corawall) silver or self-adapting paste, is obliged to le ve the scene of his miraculous performances with more despatch than dignity. This routine of operations is performed again and again, until there remains no place where the man is not known, and no place to which he can go; those that know him best, and are most anxious to see him, are precisely the people whom he desires with all his heart never to meet again.

But there is another class of dentists, who must by no means be confounded with the vague, broad order above mentioned, who are entitled very well to practice the surgery of the mouth. These are well meaning people, who, either from ignorance of what is necessary to fit them for the profession, or from inability to procure proper instruction commence practice with scarcely the elementary knowledge of the dental art—They can file a tooth, and perchance extract one. They can paste up a cavity, or fill a hollow grinder with tin or even with gold, but not in such a manner as to secure its preservation. They may even have a sufficient idea of the business to insert, in a bungling way, a pivot tooth, but beyond these rude mechanical efforts, they know nothing, until they acquire experience by practice,—that is to say, until they have committed every sort of blunder ac of sin, and with such painful consequences, as to make it hard for them to err in the same way again. Of this kind of dentists there are great numbers, and greater numbers still are daily joining their ranks.

But there is another class of dental surgeons, very different from those above mentioned,—These are the men of science; the men who understand the great principles of medical treatment, who know that the mouth is an integral and most important part of an inquisitely organized whole, and who apply the science of surgery to this one part, only detached in fact from the body, but as most closely connected with it. Few of the most skillful surgeons in the country could perform, with excellence, an ordinary dental operation; few could properly pronounce, at a glance, upon the nature of the diseases of the teeth; how then can an uneducated man expect to do this? If the profoundest knowledge of surgery, and constant practice in it, does not make a man a dentist, even the most skillful surgeon must study the diseases of the mouth and their tre tment as a speciality, what strange presumption is it in an uneducated man to undertake the practice of an art, so important and so difficult. It must be repeated until it obtains the currency of a prove b, that dentistry is a department of surgery, and that the man who would practise it properly must prepare himself by diligent study and careful mechanical operations.

A Painful leap and Narrow Escape.—The Northampton Democrat of June 4th, contains an account of a curious, but perilous accident which occurred a few days since in that vicinity. On Friday morning last, at the silk Factory of the Northampton Association, a building four stories in height, George W. Sullivan, a young man connected with that Association, went out on the roof of the building for the purpose of taking up a mineral which he had accidentally dropped while standing on the belfry. To secure himself from falling, he took off his shoes. Notwithstanding this precaution, after descending the roof a few steps, finding himself slipping, he took off one of his stockings, but while attempting to take off the other, his motion became so much accelerated that further efforts to save himself from the fall, were useless.

He then, with remarkable presence of mind, rolled himself over upon the roof whilst he was sliding; in order to prevent falling upon the platform, and when he reached the eaves, having first drawn in and held his breath, clenched his teeth and hands, and contracted his muscles, he leaped to the ground, a distance of 40 or 45 feet! The concussion was so great as temporarily to deprive him of the power of standing. He was carried into the house placed in a bed, and was soon after examined by a surgeon, who decided that no bones were broken and no internal injuries had, although there was reason to apprehend serious injury to the muscles about the spine, where there appeared to be great soreness. The young man's friends then wrapped him in sheets wet in cold water, after the manner prescribed by the "water cure" system, which soon produced perspiration. A cold bath was afterwards administered. In the afternoon of the same day, he walked out without assistance, and the next day was running about with his usual hilarity complaining of no unpleasant effects from his fall except a slight lameness in one of his feet! A remarkable fact connected with this occurrence is that symptoms of serious disease with which he was previously suffering, have since in a great measure disappeared. It seems as if the change of action which was produced in so unusual a manner has been salutary, and that instead of an frightful an accident being fatal in its effects as might be expected, it has been a means of restoring him to health.

Days of Worship—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations; Sunday, or the Lord's day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews. Some Christians also observe the Seventh Day.

There are too many who reverse both the principles and the practice of the apostle! They become all things to all men, not to save others, but themselves; and by and try all things only to hold fast that which is bad.

A carriage manufactory in Philadelphia has just turned out a beautiful four-wheeled sulkey, ordered by a gentlemen residing in England.

The Journal de Paris says that an operative in Rue des Vieilles Andrietes has invented a machine to make shoes, by means of which any person, by turning a wheel can in one day furnish 50 pairs of excellent shoes of every size!

A sportsman on the borders of Canandagua Lake, brought down 78 plover at a single shot. Another on the banks of the Bridge drew on the remains of the whole covey, killing 34, making 107 birds at two shots.

Do not fail to remember that to prevent disease and preserve health, certain pains must be taken to purify the blood. How much better it is by a rational exercise of judgment, to preserve health, when we have it, than first to lose it, and then pay the penalty in suffering and danger as an indispensable preliminary to its subsequent restoration. It is known that as soon as a person applies to a judicious physician for advice he is put under a proper course of regimen to restore him to health. The treatment which is calculated to re-tore health, is also calculated to prevent disease. To accomplish an object so desirable and important as to prevent disease, and preserve health, make use of

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

which are allowed to be the best preventive, as well as a most active agent in effecting a cure.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Webster & Marsh, $10,29; Berry & Dunham, 9,16; Randolph Drake, Esq. 6,38; Geo. R Pound, 4,21; A. Berry, 3,85; T. S. Alberti, 2,70; E. B. Titsworth, 2,00; J. D. Prazee, 2,00; John Briant, 2,00; H. A. Cory, 1,04; Z. Webster, Esq. 1,25; E. Marsh, 1,35; J. M. C. Smith, 1,00; A. Dennison, 1,00; D'l. Drake, ,81; Dr. J. W. Craig, ,50.

MARRIED:

By Rev. S. J Drake, on the 6th inst. Mr. William Whitehead to Miss Jane Elizabeth Woodland, all of Plainfield.

At Boundbrook, N. J. on Wednesday morning, June 5th, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Burr Tucker, of the firm of Randolph & Tucker of New York city, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of John Hurbert of the former place.

At Westfield, May 28th, Wm. B. Muchmore to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Deacon Squier Pearson, both of that place.

DIED

At his residence near this place, in Warren township, Somerset co. on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. Mr. Noah Drake, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 29th of May, at Connecticut Farms' Miss Jane Winans, aged 65 years.

At Westfield, on the 23d of May, Benjamin Crane, aged 83 years. On the Monday previous he was engaged in the ordinary business of life.

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wi hing to extend his business, would respectfully invite Coat and Small Job makers to call at his shop over the Printing Office in this place, and engage. Experienced hands are preferred. Terms cash for all work satisfactorily done.

EDWARD B. TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, N. J. June 10th, 1844.

$3 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Saturday evening, the 1st inst. DANIEL SMITH, an indented apprentice to the Tinning Business, aged 17 1-2 years, blue eyes, light sandy hair, and stout for his age. Had on when he left, a light summer coat, or dark cloth frock coat, blue assinet pantaloons, and a black hat. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him under penalty of the law. The above reward with no charges, will be paid to any person returning him to me.

JAMES M. SMITH.

Plainfield, N. J. June 10th, 1844.—3wp4

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,*

in a Sermon,

BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.

Price six cents.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 30, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super sanal,	$	4 63
Ohio,		5 25
Extra Flour,		5 00
Indian Meal,		2 69
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 00
Rye,		67
Corn, 58 lbs		40
Oats,		30

INK.

JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Black and Black Writing Ink. May 27. W. F. CUSHING.

Fresh Teas.

TA Leetle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also,

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings
Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 23. H. A. CORY.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound. Also,

A Superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 5 shillings
For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do do Blue black Figured Silk,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 8 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 6d to 14d per yd.

Now is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzerines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WOOL CARDING.

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double-twisted and reeled, 2c. pr lb
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 2d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 6d. per lb.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale; or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the new addition now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Lawns, Figure Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

May 13, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are now prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods.—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines for the pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, Grenadines and Delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gloves, Mitts, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4. 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by
April 22. 1844. H. A. CORY.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, would take this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 20, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Tinkings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linen Cambrics, Carpet Warp, &c. &c. all which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. Please call and look at them.

March 23, 1844. D. BULLMAN

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Pushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods.

Plainfield April 8th 1844. H. A. CORY.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck in any part of the face without the least ac ess. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History,	4
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

THE PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING OF BOOKS.

PARK BENJAMIN (late editor of the New World) and WILLIAM YOUNG, having entered into Co-partnership under the firm of BENJAMIN & YOUNG, for publishing and importing of Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books, beg leave to announce that they are ready to receive propositions from authors, as well as orders from colleges, schools and individuals, for copies of European Works in all languages. Books of all kinds will be forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada, on the most reasonable terms; and the attention of the subscribers will be given to procuring the best editions.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

TEXAS,

Its Geography, Natural History and Topography

BY WILLIAM KENNEY, Esq.

1 Vol. Octavo—Price 25 cents, or $16 per hundred.

The Book of British Ballads.

Edited by T. C. Mail, with preliminary remarks to each ballad, and an introduction by PARK BENJAMIN. Price 50 cents, or $35 a hundred.

Puss in Boots,

Rendered into verse by Mrs. F. S. Osgood, with Twelve Illustrations by Otto Speckter—drawn on Stone by George Endicott; being an exact copy of the London edition. 1 Vol. 12mo. Boards—English cloth, Stamped, and Lettered in Gold, and with Gilt Leaves—Price 81—20 per ct. discount to the Trade.

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RICHELIEU IN LOVE.

A Comedy prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England. Price 1s. BENJAMIN & YOUNG

May 6, 1841. 62 John-st. New York.

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON

Ever Published!

EDITED BY THE

HON. CULLEN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the reach of all portions of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will have a small admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the 19th great and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare, express the character of the several personages and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition*, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

That the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some portion of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, and to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

"whose speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke,"

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir* whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other advice and assistance in other details of art as his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of the publication. From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the superintendence of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck*.

The plan proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unencumbered with any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a successive of editions until the revision of Stevens & Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes destroying the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these amendments have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet even many such passages confessedly corrupt, and requiring conjectural emendation; there are also differences of reading between the several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent commentators.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of the prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were, of judicial decision enlightened by according arguments.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are known to be the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in notes of his own selection.—These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times of the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any attempt at copy Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the genius and learning of Shakespeare's British followers that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
236 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly supplied with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the application of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Stothwell, Executors &c., of Elias Manning, late of the County of Somerset, deceased, to this Court, to audit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring to their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the said Elias Manning, deceased, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this State. And that every creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in such a time of now your office public notice give as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or their action or action against the said Executors.

A. V. P. SUTPHEN Clerk

April 22d, 1844. 15 9w

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fortenay Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eagles, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the over-shot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use water power can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

This Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who may call on him and will do it cheap, but the old prices will in all cases be charged where the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STUTT, was BORN in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and directly under my right shoulder, without any symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in worse, than a relapse would ensue. And I would be in this condition when I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain in the access at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately ejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and I became very weak, and my flesh and strength was all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, as close as life or death, I could not get out of my house nor bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, and tried a great many remedies, both internal and external, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends, relations, and myself thought I would die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found I received a little relief, and by the time I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I breathed much easier for the time after words, I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible smell I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance resembling the lungs. I could not keep them found for several days, something stuff and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up a quantity of the same matter as before described. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was removing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak, my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength, so that I was able to go among my farm all summer, and have still experienced a little weakness, still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

There is the least summer in years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey an proper a proper idea of the miserable condition I was in when I was sick. I have suffered days and weeks of the most excruciating anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Indeed it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else could do. I feel no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Manchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope the public will be gratified in having from my own lips, the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STUTT.

Dated October 12th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforesaid, Peter Stutt, Beckman, and having been duly sworn according to Law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, are the whole truth of the case affected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," and true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the statement of illness of Mr. Beckman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he has made all proper inquiries thereof and enquiries, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 12, 1843.

This above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Green's Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 38 9w

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also a large assortment of Linens, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dress, at this season of the year.

D. FULLMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Lyon, dec'd, by order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Essex, will offer at Public Vendue at the house of John W. Laing, in Plainfield on Saturday, the 25th day of June ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Lot of land lying on Second street, containing about one quarter of an acre, being about one quarter of the late Simeon Lyon, deceased, on William street, all in the village of Plainfield being the property of the late Simeon Lyon, deceased.

Conditions and attendance by

FREDERICK F. RANDOLPH, Administrator.

May 13, 1844.—1w

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE SYSTEM

IS

Purging

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots, herbs and gums which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities, (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS

ever presented to the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for eradicating from the *Body, Diseases of the Blood, the Source and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Coughs,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Inflammation of the Lungs or Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the noxious matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Pain

in

Your Head

Disease of the Kidneys,

attended with swellings or inflamation,

or Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their agreeable action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Pallpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phtisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Rising in the Head,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will greatly if not most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Cholic,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Piles,

Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Fomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are composed so easier directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being composed of the purest vegetables, they do not cramp nor relax the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 20 pills) at the following offices—

New York—238 Broadway.

Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,

Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson.

Bronkyside—Thos Webster.

New Market—Israel R. Cowell.

New Durham—Joel Tappen.

Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,

Westfield—Charles Clark,

Rahway—John Persons.

Boundbrook—S. Carhart

Middlebrook—E. S. Stowell,

Stone Hill—Noah Drake,

Washington Valley—Wm M. Drake,

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKER Jr., 238 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhages of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new process, improved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledge either most valuable medicine ever discovered.

The Genuine Bill of Directions

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Where we look around and see all the sad scenes of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases to which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we can urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of the cases of the pulmonary organs, which on trial have failed, and all that have yet been discovered, is headed by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any advance, the use of this remedy has been attended with the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoring of the health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has proved a perfect specific. Where it does not possess the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, by its strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and affections of the Lungs, and has procured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous proofs of its wonderful efficacy, which have from time to time beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE IS HOPE THERE IS HOPE.

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cases which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter and finally was fagged with but one step by step, this fearful disease continued its course, and all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, in one bet own expression, operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and every day appeared to bring health and life to her bones, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISTRESSATED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be correct in every respect.

J. C. WALTERS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health is improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give me the name of a bottle more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 16, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in the breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c., and having tried numerous remedies, and also been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOBMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the care of the most able physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had doll, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has proved soon astonishing cures here. One of which is as follows, Mrs. Russel, who had been afflicted for a long time with shortness of breathing, and a severe weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. Every various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced the use of your Balsam, after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully &c.,

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be on their particular guard for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared by the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 31 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Leave Elizabethtown at 2 P. M. Thursdays excepted.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that train. Those not wishing it put on board, will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. As no freight received to remain over one day after April 1st.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

From Wesley Ind. Ye be paid in advance.

Between Somerville or Bound Brook and Elizabethport, $60 per year, or 20 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 25 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when one other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and those diseases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailment, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms. Let any one be satisfied that is directed in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How many lives lost through out these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, the remedy could do no possibility of harm, and would be as good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to refuse it, when the fact is apparent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and sollemnce.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD has a child very sick for two days, and was pronounced by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mr. Thomas Downing, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had shrunked for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and throat, and a voracious appetite, when lady recommended to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew fleshy, active at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and which baffled every effort to remove them, when

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated large quantities of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A CHILD OF NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge came to hand. In the next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, and she again became worse, and had recourse to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, yet nothing else was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore them to health. He left, and the father had recourse to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield, has numerous other cases supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, and in many a small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an unlimited extent, but it is unpleasant to the 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. L. CRAIG'S name as Plainfield handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the facsimile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and of the best quality.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeing, repairing wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, also lumber, wood or coal, or any and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

The subscriber hopes that all will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take in payment, corn, oats, wood or coal, or any thing else which they have to spare. He intends to after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

EP All persons indebted any one to treat him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though I attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life and death. About a year ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me relief at once, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this voluntarily as the agent whom I do not know only as a drug, which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,

In Williams' Law Office, 52 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above statement and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vice General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by

D. FULLMAN.

DR. B. HUNT'S

ANTIDOTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint, sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, poison for an Adult in six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not gripe or purge, but pass at the following rate per box, and can be had at all the principal druggists in the county.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received the package of B. Hunt's Anti-Bilious Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and find them to be a safe, mild and efficacious medicine, in the hand and home, in particular, and in cases of Paralytic shock, with which I have been much connected with in the practice of medicine.

JAMES M. MITCHELL M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I shall want you to put up 4 dozens of the above pills for my use in this place, and I will call and take them when I return. J. M. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for B. Hunt, two dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much astonished to know I cannot bear quackery, but as I have been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them, and I am happy to say they have done well all medicine did. I furnished them to a number of my friends and they found them to be a good medicine, and I shall want you to send me some more as soon as possible. I am also requested by several of my friends to get them to keep them for sale in this place, and I will call and see you on the subject. Please send me a dozen boxes more as soon as possible.

Sept. 15, 1842. D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me a dozen boxes more and 3 dozen bottles of the medal.

JOHN McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have used Dr. B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with success, and can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va. SILAS DYER, M. D.

Rich Ridge, Va. JOHN FISHER,

Green River, Va. S. L. M. HAY,

Sept. 10, 1842. G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most unparalleled effect: such as Water Brash, Dyspepsy Stomach, and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, chronic Diarrhœa, and in two or three cases of Chronic Dysentery. I would recommend the above named medicine particularly in that most distressing disease Sick Head Ache, what I have proved myself and many of my friends children. Given under my hand, this 25th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hall, have been troubled with the bile above 20 years and mostly in the stomach and a severe cough at times, and from the last I was brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dysentery and from the throat or chronic Bronchitis, and was induced to make use of B. Hunt's Anti-Bilious Pills, of which pills 2 or 3 were required the first use or two, to produce operation of the Bowels. I have found nothing to produce the effect as these pills have done and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the second half a pill is sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HALL.

High Valley Hunterdon co. N. J. May 11, 1842.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separate, and in many cases the Cordial alone is sufficient, it best to take of the pills in each month or two, in case of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken any time, day or night, and repeated as often as the bowels require relief. Sold at present by Dr. B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial, and Zoophyte or Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box.

B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker;

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as usually, as can be done elsewhere. Try me gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Locally, as can be done in any other office in this

JOSEPH C. LUPPER, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

A. REACH, Agent.

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware just received and for sale by

D. FULLMAN.

May 15th, 1843.

Lady's Silk Cravats.

Most Splendid Assortment just received, by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Plainfield Apion.

Volume VIII.—No. 23. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1844. Whole number 387.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2 00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months $2 25, and if not paid till the close of the year, $2 50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2 50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail. And those who call at the office for them $2 50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2 00. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines) or square, will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing taken for less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

11 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, it strengthens and wear well. A green mark will be left with it from its use, besides the invaluable benefit of not wearing dry feet. Carriage trimmers and Harness dealers can not wish to get any thing better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints at 75 cent—in smaller at 31 and 18 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 25 and 50 cts

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in one trial of its powers, which is in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light red or gray hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, one to be left all night. Any person sorry, therefore, will the least possible trouble, see his hair any black shade he prefers, being a positive assurance to all who use it, that it will not color it. 50 per bottle, with full directions as to

Dr. O.C. Ayer's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Pyrosplas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 81 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how old or of how long standing it may be, either to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. 81 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to compared to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by in shore firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, will one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, accompanied by Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Doctor Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

TRAPD LAMPS, Amber's Patent, by WEBSTER & MARSH

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	—
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Cadbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Saffflower,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hiche Wood,
Cassava,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" Powders,	Verdigris,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Wood,	Barbary Root,
		Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable insource for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Carcoon, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows what it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is also valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and as family which has once used it will never be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 186 Broad st. Newark, N. J. One dollar per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated

DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHICH for healing speed, is unrivaled. Fever Sores of the worst malignant kind; Cuts, flesh wounds; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic and inflammatory) Sore throats, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the knee, through and through, the cure and honor of the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trallon, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had obstructed above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

Mrs. Ann Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among quacks and fools, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of theology and Therapeutics; the treatment of diseases would then become simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach direct to the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dropsy, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster in rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, nervousness, fever, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, dyspepsia, nerve affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir;—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I tried various remedies and services without effect. Attracted by Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in the U. S. and a most ordinary one will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium. J.

All the above For Sale by

Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,

Amos C. Watson, Rahway,

Henry Riggins Elizabethtown,

And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH Supply just received by Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

From the New York Evangelist.

Dark Hours.

By Mrs. A. Angier.

Oh! there are some dark hours in life,
When the past appears a blot;
The future, with its cares and strife,
bows not one sunny spot.

The present, like a starless night
Or dreary desert seems;
While on our path no cheering light
Or ray of promise beams.

Back to the cherished hopes of youth,
We cast a lingering gaze;
And then with bitter burning tears,
We think of early days;—

When gently down the stream of time,
Our fragile bark was driven;
And free from sin, unstained by crime,
This earth seemed fair as heaven.

Who has not known some gloomy hours,
When nought could bring relief;
And joy more transient than the flowers,
As hope's bright dreams were brief?

On tender ministries of love,
These moments oft are sent;
And thus, to lead our hearts above,
Life's lights and shades are blent.

Blest messengers! ye kindly come
To check our thoughtless mirth;
And lure us to a brighter home,
Beyond this fleeting earth.

Buffalo, May, 1844.

A Word Fitly Spoken.

The daughter of an English nobleman was providentially brought under the influence of the followers of Wesley, and thus came to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The father was almost distracted at the event, and by threats, temptations to extravagance in dress, by reading and traveling in foreign countries, and to places of fashionable resort, took every means in his power to divert her mind from "things unseen and eternal." But her "heart was fixed" The God of Abraham had become "her shield and her exceeding great reward," and she was determined, that nothing finite should deprive her of infinite and eternal portion in Him, or divide Him from the center of her heart. At last the father resolved upon a final and desperate experiment, by which his end should be gained, or his daughter ruined as far as her prospects in life were concerned. A large company of the nobility were invited to his house. It was so arranged, that during the festivities, the daughters of the different noblemen, and among others, this one, were to be called on to entertain the company with singing and music on the piano. She complied, she parried with heaven and returned to the world. If she refused compliance, she would be publicly disgraced, and lose, past the possibility of recovery, her place in society. It was a dreadful crisis, and with peaceful confidence did she await it. As the crisis approached, different individuals at the call of the company, performed their parts with the greatest applause. At last the name of his daughter was announced. In a moment all were in fixed and breathless suspense: now the scale of destiny would turn. Without hesitation, she arose, and with calm and dignified composure, took her place at the instrument. After a moment spent in silent prayer, she ran her fingers along the keys, and then with an unearthly sweetness, elevation and solemnity, sang, accompanying her voice with notes of the instrument, the following stanzas:

No room for mirth or trifling here,
For worldly hope, or worldly fear,
If life so soon is gone;
If now the Judge is at the door,
And all mankind must stand before
Th' inexorable throne.

No matter which my thoughts employ;
A moment's misery or joy!
But oh! when both shall end,
Where shall I find my destined place?
Shall I my everlasting days
With fiends or angels spend?

Nothing is worth a thought beneath,
But how I may escape the death
That never, never dies!
How make mine sure election sure,
And when I fail on earth, secure
A mansion in the skies.

Jesus, vouchsafe a parting ray,
Be thou my guide, be thou my way
To glorious happiness!
Oh! write the pardon on my my heart!
And whenever I bouce depart,
Let me depart in peace!

The minstrel ceased. The solemnity of eternity was upon that assembly. Without speaking, they dispersed. The father wept aloud, and when left alone, sought the counsel and prayers of his daughter for the salvation of his soul. His soul was saved, and she grew more consecrated to Christ. "I would rather be an organ of communicating such results; I would rather possess wisdom than to speak as occasion requires, than to possess all that is finite besides. What hymn, what thought in the universe could be substituted for the one then uttered! The time, the occasion, the thought expressed, the hallowed and "sweet manner" of its utterance, possess full realization of all that is embraced in our idea of fitness. That surely was "a word fitly spoken."

At the Anniversary meeting of the American Education Society, in Boston, May 27th, Rev Prof. Stowe, of Lane Seminary, Ohio, related the following anecdote, of a student for the ministry in that State;

I have to tell, but I must rehearse the facts of a letter, written by one of our students to Prof. P. giving a history of the obstacles he had overcome. At 16 years of age, in the month of July he was at work in the field. He had previously asked his father to allow him to educate himself for a clergyman, but the old man could not listen to the proposition in view of the necessities of his family. While at work his father approached him and said "N—, I have been thinking of the matter, and if you are still resolved on an education I will give you your time." In an hour from that, moment he was poring over his books, in four months entered college by studying from 12 to 16 hours a day, and was admitted to full standing with $2 50 in his pocket. By rigid economy and serving as professor of dust and ashes, he found himself at the close of the year out of debt and with $5 00 in his purse. His expenses had averaged 11 cents a week; all his meals consisted of hasty pudding, and he said it made his head wonderfully clear. His kettle was somewhat capacious, and he had to do culinary work but twice a week; and he said, it was a high feast day for him to eat a warm meal. In a similar manner he has struggled on, graduated, and been admitted to the Lane Seminary and is still pursuing a similarly resolute course to reach the goal of his ambition. It is noble to do this for Christ, but in Germany they do it for love of literature. A poor student, with his head fattened with Grecian story, traveled on foot to Athens, living all the way on cheap bread. He was asked how he stood it. He said it, "Oh," said he, "I never begin to eat till I'm hungry, and I always leave off before it tastes bad. Hunger is rich sauce, and what is more, it is very cheap." We have the same spirit with many of our students at the West, and they have no difficulty in the way of settlement when their education is completed.

Bread Cast on the Waters.

Not long since, we were discoursing with a friend on the frequent interpositions of Providence in order to establish the verbcity and inspiration of the Holy Word, when he related the following history, of which he had personal knowledge.

In a county town in England, one many years since, having two sons, married a lady, died, leaving to them and his pious wife a comfortable estate. The young men soon dissipated their portion and no small share of the widow's property. She tried various expedients to secure a pittance from their grasp; but foreseeing that all would soon be gone, and no one the better, she resolved that she would make one offering to the Lord, while it was in her power. She accordingly paid over to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society £200 sterling. Her wicked and extravagant sons hearing of this, reviled her, and declared that the money might as well have been thrown into the sea. And this, said she, is what I thought, for God says, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days shalt thou find it again," and added, this money may do us all more good by-and-by than it will at present.

When all that these sons could obtain had been spent in riotous living, they both enlisted in the army, and were ordered to India.

The regiment of the elder one was stationed far up the Ganges, but not beyond the circuit of missionary efforts. There the soldier found a man of God who directed him to the great sacrifice of the cross, as the only hope for inquiring sinners. He believed on the Lord Jesus Christ as the Scripture hath said, and became a kind of first fruits unto God from that regiment. Meantime the praying mother at home had been pleading with God, that her prodigal sons might yet return unto their Heavenly Father, even if they never returned to the embraces of maternal affection. While thus she prayed for her children, as the patriarch of Uz sacrificed for his sons and daughters after their festival seasons, a letter was brought her by the post, written by the elder son, announcing the fact of his conversion, his deep contrition for his past wickedness, and especially mourning over the cruel and undutiful conduct he had paid to his widowed mother. Half unread, the letter dropped from her trembling hands, and with tears streaming down her furrowed face, she exclaimed, "Oh that twenty pounds! the twenty pounds! God be praised, here is the bread again, found after many days."

This converted son was subsequently removed to Fort William, near Calcutta, and there he found, to his surprise, his younger brother, but so his grief, he was yet the slave of his sin, an enemy to God.

He soon, however, succeeded in leading the younger to hear a Baptist missionary, who regularly preached to the garrison, and the Spirit sent the Word said to the poor lost soul, "Come," the minister said "Come," and the praying sister at home was saying "Come," and what he could find no other refuge from the wrath to come he also said, "I will arise, and go to my Father." Then was there joy again in Heaven; and there was joy on earth—

"Oh India's coral strand,
two outcasts from happiness and hope were filled with unspeakable joy. Here they were both baptized, and almost immediately the eldest seized on the first born heir, and he triumphantly entered into the joy of his Lord.

Long and long had a mother's agonizing years and over her last and only prop, for the tractions did not both leave at once; ship after ship arrived from India, and one past after another walked through the village, but not a ship for the fainting widow; and when those were the most expiring in the utter desolation and poverty around her, a large package was brought in, containing a substantial token of their love, and a full account of the happy death of the firstborn and the blessed conversion of the second, under the preaching of a missionary—"" she cried just utter, through deep and overwhelming emotion, "what a faithful God I have trusted these twenty pounds again? Oh it is enough, enough!"

The missionaries at Serampore recovered, in the surviving convert, unusual indications of talent, that might, by suitable cultivation, be of use in the ministry, and they obtained his discharge from the army, instructed him for a year or two, and encouraged him to practice.

The lamp of life was burning low in the nervous socket of the aged in Abel's family tabernacle, and she was waiting in humble and penitent hope for the day and the hour of her departure.

The day had disappeared the serenity of evening shade was sweetening the face of nature, the latch was down, and she "old family Bible had been laid quietly on the sand, leaning on her old oaken arm chair, the spectacles on a gentle top at the elder, for being the world rise and reach it, she was so seized in the arms of a second for a moment without conscious give utterance to their feelings. The sacred avenues of maternal and filial affection were closed, but only to be fully overflowed, and in an arable that cannot be written, these recognized each other for no light sorts of silence ensued—again and again "exultingly was the inexpressible matter uttered—Alas, for twenty pounds have been found for those twenty pounds I might have gone down to the grave.—Those times over has he Lord brought them back to me, bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

This younger son left at home a affectionate wife, and under a high sense of duty, and a returning affection for him whom he had vowed to love, he had returned to England, and those who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him live from the dead. He became subsequently a useful and honored pastor and became an able minister of the New Testament.

Anecdote of Luther.

It is a painful reflection that after all the ample and striking proofs which God has given of his willingness to hear and answer prayer, Christians in general show so little practical confidence to his promises. And it is a want of strength and simplicity in the faith of Christians at the present day, which makes the cause of Christ move so slowly and the gospel of his grace to have so little of its living and powerful power over the hearts and lives of men. Let the friends of Christ learn to feel the faithfulness of God's promises and to bear prayer, and see if he will not pour them out a blessing on their children or the church of God larger than they have room for. The following anecdote recorded by Luther in his journal may serve to stimulate the faith of Christians. It is a remarkable instances of the prevalence of the fervent and powerful prayer of faith.

At a certain time Dr. Luther received an express, stating that his beloved friend and coadjutor in the Reformation Philip Melancthon was lying at the point of death; upon which information he immediately set out upon the journey of some 150 miles, to him, and upon his arrival he instantly found all the distressing features of death much as the physicians had described them, and insensible lethargy approaching. Overwhelmed at witnessing these sure indications of speedy dissolution, as he mournfully sent away his friends, he exclaimed with great emotion, "O! how awful is the change wrought upon the image of my dear brother!" On hearing this Melancthon opened his eyes, and looking up into his friend's face, remarked, "Oh, Luther, is that you?" Why don't you let me depart? to which Luther replied, "O no Philip, we cannot spare you yet." Luther then turned away from the bed, and fell upon his knees, with his face towards the window, and began to wrestle with God in prayer, and to plead with great fervency, for more than an hour, the many promises recorded in Scripture of his being a prayer hearing and prayer answering God; and also how much he stood in need of the exercise of that attribute, in furthering the cause which he had undertaken, and which was dearer to him than his own life. Many of God's great men in the days of the Reformation were at one combined millions of times, and were deeply concerned; and we may well stand astonished at the boldness with which they dare to urge him on this one request, for the life and health of his well tried brother Melancthon. But he rose up from prayer and went to his friend's bed-side, and took Melancthon by the hand, and said, "Philip Melancthon, in the name of God I command you, live and not die!" Luther then sat down by the bed-side, and spoke him a dish of soup, and made him a present of some nourishment. Which being partaken of,

to Luther, who requested his friend Melanchton to eat it. Melanchton again asked him, "Oh! is that, why if you only see me go home and be at rest?" To which Luther replied as before, "Philip, we cannot pass you yet." Melanchton then exhibited a disinclination to partake of the nourishment prepared for him. Up on which Luther remarked, "Philip, eat, or I will excommunicate you." Melanchton then partook of the food prepared, and immediately grew better and was up ready restored to his wonted health and strength again, and labored for years afterwards with his coadjutors in the blessed cause of the Reformation.

Upon Luther's arrival at home, he narrated to his beloved wife, Catharine, the above circumstances, and added, "God gave me my brother Melanchton back in direct answer to prayer; and added further, with patriarchal simplicity, "God, on a former occasion, gave me also you back, Kate, in answer to my prayer."

Plainfield, June 13th, 1844.

Mr. Editor:

In No. 22 of the Plainfield Union, I observed a very little article headed "Worship Days." Will you allow me to add a little, and make one or two corrections, as it appears to me due to the parties referred to in that article,

Sunday, or Suntange, according to our old Saxon ancestors, was the day on which Pagans worshipped the Sun. Meantange, or Monday, was the moon's day. Dicstange or Tuesday, was Tuisco's day. Mitwoch, or Wodenstange, Wednesday, was Woden's day Donnerstange or the Thunderer's day, was the day on which Jove or Jupiter was worshipped. Fritange or Friday, was the day on which the goddess, or star Venus, was worshipped, and as that lecherous Mohamet was addicted to her charms, I suppose that might be the reason why he adopted that day for a worship day. Sanistange, styr's or Saturn's day Saturday, has long been known among benighted pagans; but it is injustice to the seed of Abraham to accuse them of worshipping on that day; for although prior to the Babylonian captivity they bowed down and offered cakes to the Queen of Heaven, I have yet to learn that they ever, before or after that event worshipped Satyrs or Saturn. But five millions of Jews, in every commercial city of the world, do now keep as a rest, that holy Sabbath that God blessed and sanctified at the beginning and an unknown number of the ten tribes in Upper Asia, with their predecessors have ever done the same. And "some Christians" have ever kept the same day, since that Jewish teacher and Savior of the world, said to the men of Galilee: "The Sabbath was made for man, wherefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath day."

Yours, &c. CONSTITUTION.

Rev. N. E. Johnson, late of this city, and for some years (prior to the last) Editor of the N. York Evangelist has been found guilty by the Newark Presbytery, of Drunkenness, during the worst part of the Theological year, 1843-4, convened. The evidence being overwhelming, he pleaded guilty, and was deposed from the Ministry and cut off from the Church without a formal trial—such being his choice. We understand that his crimes had been perpetrated thro' a series of years, under circumstances of most revolting depravity and hypocrisy.

There are those who will make this exposure the foundation of cries upon religion or at least upon the ministers of the Gospel. Mr. M. belongs. This is unjust. Had men will cheat the very elect of Heaven, to serve the devil in,' and often screen all human detection for a long time. The general sensation which the disclosure of such a man's villainy is sure to excite, is an involuntary testimonial to the general purity of character maintained by professing Christians

Mr. Johnson, while in fair standing, occupied for several years a most responsible position as Editor of the Evangelist. He was an able writer, but during wished, we thought, by undue acrimony of speech and unreasonable harshness in judgment towards have whose minds differed from his own. May he meet with more merciful appreciation in the day of his adversity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Effects of Example.—Among the passengers in the cars with poor Mr Allaire were the managers and a man who was by the celebrated Stump. There may have been others, but if there were, I have now forgotten their names. In the morning before starting, Stump had declared that he could not walk a mile to save his life even and so positive was he upon the point that a place was provided for him in the cars. When this vehicle met with the accident, of course Stump was thrown upon his feet with the rest. While the two words were passing between Mr Allaire and Salezar, and previous to the unknown matter of the former, Stump was holding about, apparently unable to walk at all, his feet were sore, his knees were stiff, and not a bone was there in his body that did not pain him at every moment; he was curled up to the picture of despair. But no sooner did he see his comrade fall, and feel the certainty that he too would part with a smaller fact, unless he put his powers at locomotion on a quicker motion than, to use the old captain's own words, Stump straight stood up and started at a pace that would have staggered Capt. Barclay, Etonus the, or the greatest pedestrian mentioned in the annals of rapid walking." Stump went by *best* one and three quarters of his companions, and never abated his pace until he was in the lead of the whole party. In the morning he could scarcely walk at all; he afterwards did walk some, and without flagging.—*Kendall's*

Congress.

Friday, June 7th.—In the Senate several memorials were presented asking that the naturalization laws be so amended as to require foreigners to reside 21 years in the country before admitted to citizenship. Mr. Archer, of Va. removed in favor of the memorials.

Mr. Choate introduced a bill for the purchase and continuation of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph from Washington to New York.

In the House the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Saturday, June 8th.—The Senate went into Executive Session soon after it met, and continued in Session until 10, P. M. on the annexation Treaty. The Treaty was rejected by the very decisive vote of 16 in favor to 35 against it, more than 2 to 1. Among the yeas were Belcinan and Sturgeon, of Pa. and Woodbury, of New Hampshire. Among the nays were Benton, Atherton of N. H., Niles of Ct. Wright, &c.

Monday, June 10.—In Senate, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Benton introduced a Bill for the Annexation of Texas to the United States. He introduced it, says the Washington correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, by explanatory remarks of considerable interest. The course he had taken as early as 1810 respecting this subject was alluded to. At that time he was in favor of annexation—then no land speculators, no political demagogues, sought to control it for purposes of President-making.—Mr. B said the basis of the bill might be found in Jefferson's message to Congress in 1806, and the resolutions then adopted by the House of Representatives authorizing the President to acquire new Territory. The principles then laid down he applied to the case of Mexico and Texas, as he held it was no great distance to go between the character of the negotiations with Spain, as relates to national honor and principles, for the negotiation for new territory, than that which now presented itself. The remarks were of great interest. The provisions of the bill are:—

1st. It fixes the boundary line in the desert prairie west of the river Nueces.

2d. The people of Mexico shall first declare their assent by some Legislative act.

3d. Out of the Territory acquired one State is to be created, to be called the State of Texas, equal in size to one of the largest States in the Union.

4th. The remaining portion is to be placed on the same footing with the other Territories within the jurisdiction of the U. S. and to be called the South Western Territory.

5th. The existence of Slavery to be forever prohibited in the North Western portions, and so regulated as to divide the country into two equal portions.

The bill was read once, and ordered to on 2d reading.

The resolutions from the House announcing the death of Mr. Reed were reported, and after a few remarks by Mr. Sturgeon, the Senate adjourned.

The House remained in session but one hour, during which time subjects of minor importance, of a business character, were disposed of.

Mr. Bidlack announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Alexis H. Read, of Penn. The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 11.—In Senate, Mr. Benton was allowed to amend his Bill for the annexation of Texas, by making the boundaries more definite and excluding Slavery from all that portion west of 100° Longitude from Greenwich.

Mr. McDuffie's Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas was laid on the table, 29 to 19.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to remit duties on Rail Road Iron, which after debate was rejected, 16 to 20.

In the House, a Texas Message was received from the President, with all the accompanying documents, published and unpublished, which had previously been before the Senate. The Message was referred to the committee of Foreign Affairs, and 10,000 and all the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

A Veto Message was received from the President returning the Eastern Harbor and River Appropriation Bill! The message was read and ordered to be printed, when a vote was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in its rejection —yeas 102, nays 94—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the constitutional number required after a veto.

Wednesday.—Nothing of importance in either House.

Thursday, June 13.—In Senate, Mr. Benton moved to postpone the previous orders to take up his Texas Bill. The motion was agreed to, not be occupied about two hours in a close, connected, argumentative and deeply interesting speech. His review of the recently rejected Treaty, and the manner in which he followed the various turnings and doublings of the President and his advisers, was particularly marked and striking. The President, he said, had taken his appeal from the Senate to the House, and put the treaty (which was now only a blank piece of paper) upon that body for its approval. This he had done, assuming that he was not satisfied with the reasons of the Senate;—what right has he to know any thing about the reasons of the Senate? —the Senate gives no reasons—its recorded vote stands as the expression of its will, and there it rests. Whether the Senate will be again appealed

Six children were recently killed at Williamsburg, near New York, by the caving in of a bank of earth under which they were playing.

New potatoes were plenty in the markets of Cincinnati on the 29th of May, at $2 per bushel.

Just Done it.—"Have you found your dog which was stolen?" asked a gentleman of the owner of a certain pet canine, the other day. "Yes, I've found it, but I know where they sold the scoundrel," was the reply.

A second case of absence of mind occurred at Saratoga, which is worth a few by the papers of that city. A certain gentleman had made an arrangement the night previous to go out gunning with a friend on the morning of the specified day and in order to have all things ready hung his powder horn and shot pouch on the window-pin near the head of his bed. When the morning dawned upon arrived, he jumped out of bed, dressed himself in a hurry, and, as he supposed, slung the pouch and powder horn over his shoulders. What was his consternation on arriving at the place of meeting of the horn-pout, to find that he had carried off his wife's *beau* and *reticule* in mistake! The shouts of laughter with which he was greeted may be readily imagined.

An Excellent Receipt for a Cold.—The following recipe is recommended to us by a friend in possession of more than usual efficiency in specifics, quackeries, &c. He says it is invaluable and says it cured him speedily and completely, after the efforts of a regular physician had been employed in vain;

Take one cup full of the leaves of Leatherwood and the same of hops, and put them in a quart of water. Boil down the preparation to one pint, then strain it, and add half a pound of ordinary brown sugar, and half a pint of West India Molasses. Let the whole simmer over a slow fire, to finish another hour, then remove it for a cup, and when cool enough add six cents worth of paregoric, and the thing is done. Half a wine glass of this mixture should be taken morning, noon and night, until the necessity that calls for this remedy, ceases.

The expense of keeping a large body of elephants, as were formerly the practice in India for war or ceremony, must have been excessive. Abner's own stud, kept for his personal use, consisted of 100, and the daily allowance of food to each was 200 lbs. of food. The greater number had, moreover, ten pounds of sugar, in addition to rice, pepper and milk. 300 sugar canes were daily supplied to each of these during the cane season. The elephant kept by Louis Quatorze had a daily allowance of 50 pounds of bread, 12 pints of wine, and an enormous mass of vegetable soup, with rice and bread. They were fed daily previous to meal, be picked up so small glittering bodies as a single grain of rice, or a crumb from a tablecloth. The Duke of York, the noble elephant kept in the gardens of the Zoological Society in London, and now about 30 years old, ate a truss and a half of hay, 42 lbs of Scotch turnips, a most extensive eat of a leg of boiled mutton, a bushel of chaff and half a bushel of bran, 10 lbs of sea biscuit, a bucket of *sour milk* for his food; weighing about 3½ lbs. which he usually eats by the morning, and 36 pails of water, to drink with this, he collects no small portion of, several times from the public.

From the Huntingdon, Pa., Journal, of November 3d, 1841.

It is not often that we notice any of the nostrums and mixtures advertised in our or any other paper. But when any medicine is offered to the public which we feel assured is really valuable, we cannot do otherwise than to say so.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will be found advertised in our paper of this week. It is the preparation of a physician, and cannot bear the name of quack medicine; and furthermore, we have seen the efficacy of it tested, and are willing to add ours to the general recommendation.

A. Williams, Esq 758 William street N. Y. —himself cured of Asthma of 24 years' standing by this medicine—says that he took half a dozen bottles of Wistar's Balsam on his voyage to Liverpool and back in 1843, and all the asthmatic symptoms of a number of years, together with difficult breathing and asthma while on board the ship. The fact is there is no medicine like this in the whole range of remedial agents.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

A prevalent Health.—It has become a fact too well established to be overthrown by the dogmas of sceptics, that animal food tends to make the blood impure, while a vegetable diet preserves it in all its great use purity. So well convinced of this are most medical practitioners, that they now invariably prescribe medicines, the component parts of which are derived from roots and plants.

Solomon's Vegetable Extract Pills being composed of the pure and finer parts of vegetables, well known, and described in the materia medica as possessing preserving qualities, are now administered in preference to any other physic. Their effects are truly wonderful, and their immediate and direct action on the system has given them a character unprecedented in the annals of physic. Such as have a regard for their health, should not omit to make use of them.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Palmer & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Daniel Bullman, $10.00; William Steelling, Edgeton, 2,10; Wm. Dunn, 6,00; J. B. Barnett, Esq. Elizabethtown, 5,00; Sheppard & Logan, New York, 5,00; S. B. Deeds, 4,50; Dr. Dr. Blackmore, 3,34; John Ayers, 2,00; Gen. Dunham, 2,00; Eli Shotwell, 1,56; A. Barry, .81; E. Williams, .34; Ths. Wallace, Fellick, .32; Morris P. Randolph, .50.

A Frosted Blue.—An invalid used for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelock, and after detaining him for some time with the recital of his pains, aches, etc. he then answered in—"Now, Doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your grandiloquent pills and wholesome syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I want you to advise at the real cause of the difficulty, if it is in your power to reach it." "It shall be done," said the Doctor, at the same time lifting his cane, he demolished a decanter of gin that stood upon the mantelpiece.

A very extensive Oil Cloth Manufactory has just commenced operations in Norfolk, Va.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by Rev. Daniel T. Hill, Mr. ELISHA WHITECAR, of Newark, N. J. to Mrs. ELIZA KINSEY, of Plainfield.

On the 2d inst. Wm. H. Osborn, of Union, to Elmira C. Little, of Clinton.

On the 5th inst. James Agnew to Hannah Vorehees. On the 7th, Timothy W. Seaman to Amey E. Gaskins. All of New Brunswick.

On the 10th inst. Ebenezer Ayres, of N. York city, to Mary Clarkson, of Piscataway township.

DIED

In Elizabethtown, on the 6th inst. Thomas Littell, aged 86 years.

At Rahway, May 31, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob D. Shotwell, aged 61 years.

At Columbus, Geo. May 25th, Richard W. Morris, in the 30th year of his age, formerly of Rahway.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day:
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
36 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lawns,
Also—a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Bareges, &c.
June 18th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills: and Healing Salve,
For Sale at the Printing Ofice.

New York Wholesale Price Current
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Superfine,	$ 4 62
Ohio,	5 25
Rye Flour,	3 19
Indian Meal,	3 00
Grain.—Southern Wheat,	1 06
Rye,	67
Corn, Southern,	42
Oats,	30

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

WANTED.

THE Subscriber at Rahway is extend his business, would respectfully invite Coat and Pantaloon Makers to call at his shop over the Printing Office in that place, and engage. Experienced hands are preferred. Terms cash for all work done.
EDWARD B. TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, N. J. June 10th, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Seed Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS Seed Potatoes, for sale by
April 20, 1844. H. A. CORY.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted, by H. A. C.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just receiv ed a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vesting, blue black and coloured Silks, Merinos, Lawns in great variety, Fancy and American Prints, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cashor Country Produce Please call and look at them.
March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Houses to Let.

Occupied in Water street, pertaining gives immediately—apply to the subscriber or part of the village now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.
May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.
May 13, 1844.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Working Over Coats. To good Hands the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent to goods.
H. A. CORY.
Plainfield April 8th 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first: then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the part. The Eradicator has been sold by Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Just Published and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,*

in a Sermon,
BY REV. DAN. BLACKWOOD.
Price six cents.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THOSE best Young Hyson Tea that was sold in Plainfield for one dollar, which is very fine and tasty for sale by
ALSO,
A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for Gunpowder for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, May 27, 1844.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Black Satin Figured Silk,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
2 do Lustres,
3 do Lawns.

Also—**One Case,**
1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the old and new Styles and Patterns for the season, at prices from 12½ cts. per 12 yards, which will be sold from 4½ to 12½ per yd.
Now I say to all in want for good bargains call soon.
May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Bobbinets, Satins, Ribbons and Dresses &c. &c. received and for sale at the Store of Webster and Marsh. Opened this day by
May 13 WEBSTER & MARSH.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts per lb. Cash. The Plainfield Factory thanks to the public for the liberal patronage it has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool sent to Alfred Berry's store, Plainfield, will be returned the same day.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices,

Stocking yarn, double spun and rolled, 25c. per lb
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, to fill per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Wick and Filling, to fill, 25c. per lb.
ALL THAT BODIES of any quantities made of Wool for sale, or sale entrusted to my order.
May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR Water-Working use and Stucco to put in on with me, for sale by D. BULLMAN.
March 25, 1844.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Bareges, Lawns, Muslin de Laines, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Spring Shawls in all various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Also,
A Splendid Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cassimeres, Summer Stripes, Cottonade Linens, &c. &c.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods—Among which may be found a large assortment of Blue black and Fancy Cloths—Fine Cassimeres—Satinetts—Vestings—Linen Drilling—Gingham, Prints, Bareges, Muslins, Laces, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO
A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Cottonades, Silk, Valentia and Alexander Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.
May 6, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

UPON the applications of James Manning, Jacob Manning, and Joseph L. Shotwell, Executors &c. of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Manning deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the said deceased, shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of their said testator, and such as do not bring same by the time so limited and appointed, shall be forever barred of his or their action against the said Executors.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, That the said Executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate, within one year from the date of this order, and that they cause a copy of this order to be published in this State. And a copy in a newspaper published in this state. And a copy in a newspaper published in the County of Somerset, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space, in a newspaper published in this state. And any creditor who shall not bring in his or her debt, demand or claim, to said as said creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action thereafter against the said Executors.

A. V. P. SUTPHEN CLERK
April 22d, 1844. 15 2w

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker.

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick, and he chooses not to done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into Colleges. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the assistance of Mr. A. McCollum, A. B. Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor Jean O. Mesnier, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and higher branches of Natural and Moral Science, and Monsieur Mesnier in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same vigilance can only be the history but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior " 6 00

As extra charge for Modern Languages.
April 13, 1844.—3m

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	4 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Brewster will give instruction in the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Bruorne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.
Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

LOTS being thinking that that tea was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it has long been proved. Also
1 young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings
Extra Superior Tea for 6, 7, 8, and 9s.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE: SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of New and Useful Books, now in course of publication, at the low CREAP RATE of 12½ cents each volume 100 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States. Price, Postage, 2½ cents per 100 miles. Each volume will contain from

A NEW ERA OF

SHAKESPEARE,

in America!

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BARD OF AVON

Ever Published!

EDITED BY THE

HON. CULLEN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBT. W. WEIR, ESQ.

will design, select and arrange the illustrations of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither time nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12½ cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its pictorial beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish the work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March

PROSPECTUS.

The Pictorial and Illustrated edition of Shakespeare, lately published in England as one of the most beautiful specimens of the rapid and remarkable improvements in the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The design of *Kenny Meadows* for the illustrated Family edition of Shakespeare express the characters of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such as a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text.—It is now proposed to embody in an *American Edition* the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

"Who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke,"

could not content himself with a mere publication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon *R. W. Weir* whose repute as an an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs together with such other advice and assistance in other departments of the arts as his taste may suggest for the illustration and embellishment of the publication. From the same reasons the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. This task has been undertaken by *Gulian C. Verplanck.*

The work proposed to himself by the editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unincumbered with any notes or comments upon the readings of it but however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the image of the scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text will be thrown into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works drawn from old printed copies of the age, which had never passed under the author's eye, and consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities. It passed during the last century through a succession of editions and the revision of Steevens & Malone, who (not to say rather that of Steevens,) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been reprinted, with various degrees of accuracy. But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with the old English idioms, habits and modes of thought guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration of Shakespeare's genius has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight departures from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless or *erroneous interpolations*, sometimes weakening the sense, and often sacrificing the harmony of the poetical metrical regularity to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these emendments have been rejected by the first and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undoubtedly amended. Yet there are many such passages occasionally occurring, requiring conjectural emendations; there are also differences of reading between these several old impressions, affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the candor of the edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and the learning of the principal editors have furnished the collation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were of judicial decision enlightened by contending arguments.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be preserved in the text or inserted in notes of his own selection. These notes will also contain so much of contemporary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or habits or history of the times: the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any extended remarks upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his character, his poetry, passions, philosophy.—The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
238 Broadway.

Any editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions, and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear, in exchange for their papers.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forges Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Enoch's, of I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel now in use, of the same size. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel the old privilege will be changed for it, by the cash is not paid down.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

I. M. FORCE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs

Out of the world of Death, Cures Consumption.

I, PETER PETERSON BERGEN, President of the Township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts, that I was taken sick in the fall of 1838, with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physicians pronounced the Liver Complaint, and Consumption of the Lungs. At one time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I could occasionally get better and work a little, but I found nothing in nature, or medicine would cause, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and my urine were pain and scalding, and my bowels stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my appetite was very keen, my cough increased, and I became very weak, and my death was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I could not get water, seldom was able to walk, and confined part of the time to my bed and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, and took a great deal of medicine both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this wretched condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I was going to my end. &c. when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced taking it, and by the fifteenth end bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my stomach, I continued using it, when a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, and the next day about a pint, and afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of yellow matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance resembling jelly. I soon found myself relieved for several days, something start and rattle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up a small quantity of the same substance, which I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the seat of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 21 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have been able to work all this summer, and to-well I will except a little weak. I am continue gaining strength, and believe I shall soon gain my former health.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel no hesitancy in recommending to the public, and in proper doses it is the most pleasant medicine to take that I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving any person who wishes it, a statement to my case that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell them the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Believing it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done more for me than all the doctors or any thing else I could do. I am now 46 years old, and recommending it to everybody. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope it will be gratified in seeing from my case the truth of the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER PETERSON BERKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Peterson Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and his declaration contained, in relation to the cure effected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1842.

R. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. B. GASTON.

Oktober 11, 1842.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Craven, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 25 Dec

Just Received.

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. PULLMAN.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A.M., and at 1 P.M., P.M., and Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M. Leave Elizabethtown at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the Freight boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line: other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight left at the Depot in Somerville. All Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Bonnelltown and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 50 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Somerfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of citizens and admire are lost year's with worms, when some other cases have been supposed to be the true one.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cases have been supposed to be the true one.

How sickening the thought that these things should be committed, and we forgive the careless for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, thier use only could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good. Worms are the cause of more than half mankind's ills. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and seriousness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when SOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhasset Wool Works, had been sick for six months till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to see the poor little family, sent immediately for Solmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

Two families in the neighborhood of the Hermitage, St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that parcel ter city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it, one in fact, a girl of 12 years, had become exceedingly emaciated before they knew the cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, the child was restored to health very quickly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He find the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., but finally on the use of this Vermifuge proved to be the cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, which otherwise would have fed upon the patch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by
Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

M. F. CUSHING.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary,
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand on Front street, where he will on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, and all kinds of cakes usually kept for sale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Persons in want of any other articles can leave their orders with the subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, shoeing, tailoring, waggon making, flour, corn, rye, buckwheat, oats, wood or chair, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here by to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he does a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. Brokaw also one to treat him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the disease for 24 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical men, without any reputation and left in the country to see the friends around me fatal to die

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and in a few days completed what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, whooping cough, and every complaint of the kind, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

ELIZA RACHEL,
in William's Law Office. 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks, a few dresses only, for sale by

D. PULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is the

Purest,
Strongest,
from the
Spotless Hand,
Astronomic Heaven
which are the real cause of every
Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

being composed of the finest, purest, and most essential extracts of the Materia Medica, and the Materia Medica is the Materia Medica for their purifying and curative qualities. (the grossest particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the safest and most powerful medicine in all constitutions, for eradicating from the *Body, Disorder of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human system.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED
with
Asthma,
Cold, Cough,
Consumption,
Shortness of Breath, Influenza, or Lowness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the cause of disease from the epithelial, and immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Head
&c. Hip or Knee Joints,
stranded with swelling or inflamation,
Ulcers,
or any internal disease?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action on the *Stomach, Spleen, and Bowels*, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER
from
Nervousness,
Inward Weakness, Fits,
Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of perfect health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED
with
Quinsy,
Croup, Hooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthisic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS.

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE
the
Small Pox,
Measles, Sore's Cold,
Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Fevers,
or any
Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so mildly contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN
with
Chills,
Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Rising in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,
or
obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

and you will find a perfect relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Jaundice, Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint Dropsies, Rising Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. Hair swellings, Cancers or Tumors*, as the blood is purified by their use, and they are compelled to enter directly into the system, remove all sores from the eyes, the nose, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not transport nor take the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as in the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best and safest medicine for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most excellent effects will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not applicable to the sickening effects of other operations, producing no nausea, and are still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease from the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 20 pills) at the following offices—

New York—128 Broadway.
Philadelphia—23 Ledger Buildings.
Boston—2 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents for Plainfield.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson.
Broad Street—Nelson Wooley.
New Market—Daniel C. Cavell.
New Durham—Joel Toppen.
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman.
Westfield—D. Dunham.
Railway—John Pearson.
Boundbrook—S. Carlock.
Middlebrook—S. V. Shotwell.
Stone Mills—Nelson Wooley.
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.
Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 328 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution

JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co. (3mth)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 31, 1843.

DAIST BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, of a Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just received, by
Sept 11, 1843. D. PULLMAN.

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhages of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Pinus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Tree Bark, with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In getting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to exaggerate more than it justly deserves, but we feel surrounded as we are the vast amount of suffering which arises from excessively many of the diseases to which this medicine is applicable, that we should be highly unfaithful to feel that we cannot urge its claims in too strong a way too much is to be feared.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt benefitted very few, but all of that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians of the first eminence, that none have proved so universal Healing Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, when the lungs are entirely disorganized, all Physicians have failed to effect any relief, one of these medicines has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of life were entirely abandoned.

In the first stages of the disease, in every Case of Consumption, originating from Neglected Colds, it has been attended with unfailing success, and to hundreds are now indebted for the restoration of the health in this invaluable medicine alone. But that form of Consumption so prevalent among children, called by physicians "Scrofula" or "Tubercular Consumption" or "Decline," in

A complaint, with which thousands are flocking, has also proved highly successful, and we can possess the power of checking the progress of the harrowing complaint, but have every reason to believe the system once effectually thus purified, we have ever possessed.

Besides the surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally successful in the Bronchitis, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

Of the few Already published numerous cures from the highest authority, which perfectly prove its beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to publish any of them in this place, and will at present confine ourselves to the following.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
We Have still Some Hope.

A Scrofulous Case.—Among the many singular cases which the medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are more fully shown in the case of Miss Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the previous part of this time had resorted to a host of physicians and tried many of the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to afford her relief. She became subject to violent coughing and spitting of blood, large quantities of matter occasionally flowed with blood, and at one time the fearful disease continued its course, and all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of—indeed to such a degree was she reduced that she was at the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which to use her own expression "cured her when no one else could." In a few days she experienced relief, the cough was materially lessened, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her long lost now in place of that wasting disease, she is now in the enjoyment of health and society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

Distressing Testimony.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of my wife, I feel it a duty to acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. G. WALPERS, M.D.

Chester county, North Mouth Co., 1842.

Friend Wistar:—I have very much pleasure in informing you that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but that it will restore her entirely. Several persons have found it very beneficial for their children, and I have myself derived great benefit from it, and am now much better able to do my business than I have been for several years. I would recommend it to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or any disease of the lungs, and have no doubt it will cure nearly all cases.

Very respectfully yours,
ROBERT HOOPER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, and during that time was under the care of several physicians—had tried numerous Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes so severe in the shoulder and neck, had a hacking cough, frequent pains in the head, and head, unable to sleep on the right side for three years. But the use of this Balsam, she recovered in a few weeks, and is now in good health.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is my old lady, Mrs. Bennet, who had been suffering for a long time with a hard cough, and was reduced to a great weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been tried without effect, I prevailed upon her to make use of your Balsam, which she accepted using, and before she had taken half of a bottle, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and by making two bottles more was entirely cured.

Very Respectfully, &c.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—As there is a spurious mixture called Spurious Wild Cherry Bitters, I think it necessary particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and see his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by WILLIAMS & Co., Chemists, No. 93 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Batte, No. 135 Fourth street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King in Morristown.
And in Plainfield, by Dust. LEWIS CRANE.
Price $1 per bottle.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 24. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1845. Whole number 388.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months—if paid in six months, $2.25—and if not paid until after the end of the year, $2.50 will be charged.

To those who are served by Carriers, $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive it by mail and those who call at the office for it, $2.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $3.00.

No discontinuance until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertising at, not exceeding a square, 16 lines, 75 cts. for the first insertion, and 37½ cts. for each subsequent insertion; exceeding that space, a dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion. And notices of not less than a square, $2.50 first insertion and $1.00 each subsequent one. Advertisements by the year, 6d. inches, and changed occasionally.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

81 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used by a number of the first surgeons for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The manufacturers are therefore induced to make further sale and pledge a water-tight article. Also, Gum Shellac, Venice Turpentine, Castile Soap, from the new, besides the considerable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-cloth and Harness to be used but little longer, as the much better, thinner article of the same preparation.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 62 and 37 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and beautifying the Hair, at 50 and 75 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts.

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not Stain the Skin.

This Dye is in one form only, or, rather, is in one process of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light or fair hair to a dark brown, and by repeating it several times, which the least possible trouble, [illegible] any dark shade or perfect black with a permanency not to be surpassed by any other article of the kind in use. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. U.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external applications. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir.

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how severe. $1 for the Elixir to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 50 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

An simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to cure head-ache in all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 12½ Cts.

The Magical Pain Extractor.

This is precisely and the quickest and most certain remedy for [illegible] &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indelible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by [illegible] in these times.

Jan. 1st, 1845.—ly.

GRAVES'

Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of some of the most inveterate cases of Piles in which human misery is subject, have excited universal astonishment and admiration. Many persons who have suffered for years, and who have tried every thing else without relief, have been cured by the use of this Compound in a few days. In fact, in the whole catalogue of human diseases, there is not one that has been more successfully treated than the Piles. The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and contains nothing which can injure the most delicate constitution.

Certificates of cures by this Compound for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of [illegible] Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 23, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 FULTON STREET, New York,

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Aqua Fortis,	Extract,	
Ammonia,	Lichenine,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Log Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriatic Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Pot.	Nitric Acid,
British Gum,	Pearlash,	Nic. M. Tin,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Saltpetre,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Ratche Wood,
Chamois,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Tragacanth,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,
" Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,
Glue,	Wool,	Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo, Cutcous, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 8, 1845.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Pain, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, Sore Eyes, Piles, and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its wonderful virtues, elsewhere it needs only to be said to prove its superiority. It is valuable for all the purposes of which it is recommended, and for many others which time will not allow us to mention. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and for any which has come under our observation it will surely prove. Being entirely free from the anodyne ingredient which produces costiveness, and the many evils which follow the use of opium, it is safe to use in all cases. Being prepared with the greatest care and attention, and with perfect safety and success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 146 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebast's SALVE.

An Improvement of the celebrated

DOCTOR ATTERBURY, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, in curing all Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Bruised Limbs, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Pimples, Blotches, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbert, of Canajoharie county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a tetter sore which had performed a circuit around the body, and had been for a long time, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Goshen, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a sore on the right hand which had been of eight years standing, and which was pronounced incurable by physicians or others.

Agent in Plainfield Bridges Mundy, No. 156 Chambers st. N. Y. 6d and can a call on his head quarters. It can be had every morning; Doctors Pierson, Newbury and J. Mowray Rogers, all abandoned the use of mercury in the treatment of Syphilis, and effected in three weeks the key to running cures of years.

Manufactory of these salves for wholesale, but country Gentlemen of means. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBAST'S HEALTH PILLS

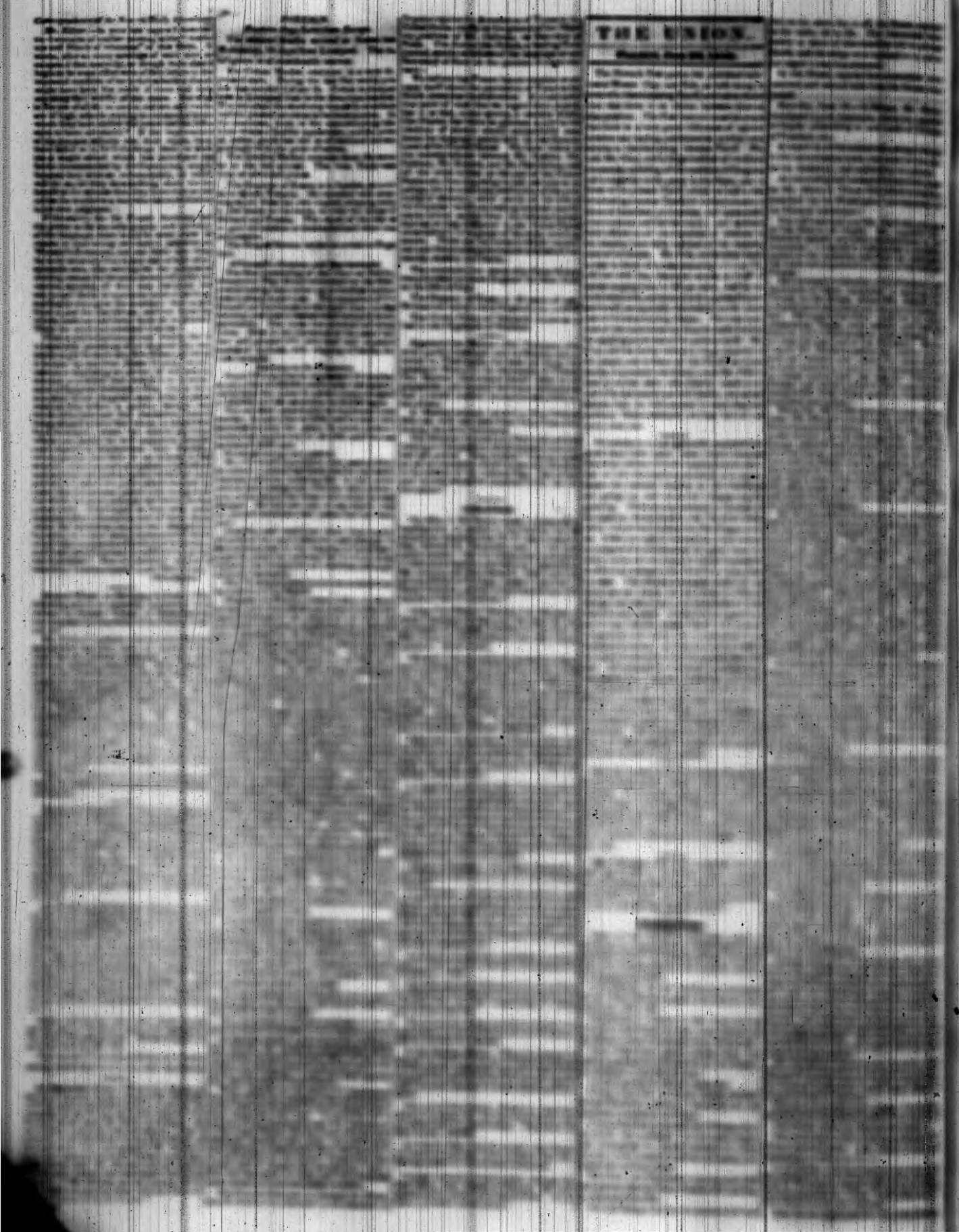
Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat originally. The agents of these diseases have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and consequently vitiated blood, thereby producing and consequently vitiated and, through its agency, death. I would be well for the world if we could be induced to use a better knowledge of the [illegible] Therefore [illegible] of disease would then be easily and completely cured, and the suffering now endured would be avoided. These Pills are to be had of [illegible] and [illegible] Price 25 cts. per box.

Allebast's Four Man's Plaster,

Only 25 cents.

This Plaster is excellent for taking the physical ill effects the pain and weakness in the back, chest, sides, [illegible] Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain in the Side, &c. &c. Also for [illegible] Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia, and [illegible] Diseases, &c. &c. One application only, and not exceeding [illegible] for any of the above complaints.

[illegible] Price 25 cts. [illegible] Price 25 cts. [illegible] Price 25 cts. [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The Only Sure Remedy

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE TAKEN

THAT DOES

Hit the Mark in Every Instance.

STARKBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

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Dec. 21, 1842.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Baltimore Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

Dec. 21, 1842.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

Dec. 21, 1842. D. DULLHAP.

RAILROAD

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

CLOSE OF PASSENGER TRADE

Sterling Facts.

Dec. 21, 1842.—3t*

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary

JACKSON POUND.

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Great Assortment in Medical Science.

New York, Jan. 25, 1842.

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Lady's Silk Cravats,

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SILKS.

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SHAKESPEARE.

Dec. 21, 1842.

Just Received.

Dec. 21, 1842.